"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, preceded by rain; northerly winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,055. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1898.—FOURTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market erratic.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.04¾; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

FOREIGN.—The existence of a formidable conspiracy in the Imperial Palace at Pekin has been discovered, and the lives of some of the highest people in the empire are said to be in danger. A slight conflict between Russians and Chinese took place near Ta-lien-wan. The Russians want to include Kin Chou in the area leased by China to Russia as a result.—Page 9.

Page 2.

Members of the Cuban Junta declared yesterday that the President's message made him appear as the ally of Spain against the insurgents.

Page 3.

A detail of the Naval Militia left for Philadelphia this morning to bring the monitor Nahant to this port.

The Central Cuban Relief Committee received $3,500 in cash contributions yesterday. One thousand tons of supplies for Cuba are now stored in this city.

G. E. Bellows of this city and his eleven-year-old son were slightly hurt in an encounter with four dime-novel-reading boys who held them up near Leonia, N. J., on Sunday night.

Five thousand persons, including the whole American colony and many notables, witnessed a fight between a Mexican bull and two African lions in the City of Mexico on Easter Sunday. The bull was victorious.

Page 4.

The Harbor Lines Board estimates that it will require $25,000 a mile to protect the exposed coast line with mines.

Lieut. Sargent was detached yesterday from the Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers and sent to the Dixie. The inspection of merchant vessels continues.

John C. Sheehan, leader of the Ninth Assembly District, was vindicated of charges by a Tammany committee, and much rejoicing in Mr. Sheehan's bailiwick followed.

The Executive Committee of the Kings County Democratic Party elected Bridge Commissioner Shea Chairman, instead of Senator P. H. McCarren, who expected to be chosen. Hugh McLaughlin is credited with having killed McCarren's prospects.

The report of a sub-committee of the Kings County Republican Executive Committee relating to primary representation was adopted. The proposition to elect ward committees created a stiff opposition, led by ex-Sheriff Buttling.

Page 5.

The monthly dinner of the Phi Delta Phi Club was held last night at the Marlborough Hotel.

The last meeting that will take place of Mrs. Anson W. Hard's dancing class was held last night at Sherry's.

Francis Lee Higginson of Boston was quietly married yesterday, in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in that city, to Miss Corinne Shattuck.

Miss Florence Baker was married to William Goadby Loew at All Souls' Unitarian Church, yesterday, the pastor, the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, officiating. Miss Adelaide L. Clarkson and Clermont L. Clarkson were married at the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation by the rector, the Rev. William M. Grosvenor. There were many other Easter Monday weddings.

Rear Admiral Bunce, Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, issued orders yesterday forbidding the admission of visitors there in the future. Reporters are also to be excluded, because certain papers have printed false stories regarding affairs and movements there. The Sioux is ready for sea and may sail to-day. The Uncas and Tecumseh are almost in shape, and the Eagle and Hornet have been floated out of the dry dock.

Page 7.

The prospect of war with Spain has caused a heavy decrease in transatlantic passenger bookings, especially for the tourist season.

The Board of Review of the National Trotting Association met to reconsider several rules passed at the February congress, the principal one being that providing for the licensing of drivers. W. B. Fasig argued against it, as also did James McClenahan, an amateur driver, and others. No present action to rescind will be taken.

Page 11.

The Kings County Traction Company's stockholders voted yesterday to dissolve it and sell its assets.

Robert Little, an engineer of the steamer Paris, was held in $2,500 bail yesterday on the charge of smuggling.

President Orr of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday made a formal tender to the Manhattan Railway Company of seven franchises for extensions and improvement of its roads.

The report of the Department of Agriculture for April shows that Winter grain generally is in a flourishing condition, and that the mortality among farm animals has been lower this year.

Twenty-two cotton mills were reopened at New Bedford, Mass., yesterday to give the strikers a chance to return. The York Cloth Mills, at Saco, Me., also resumed. More than 1,000 mill operatives at Fitchburg, Mass., turned out because of a cut in wages.

Page 13.

The St. Nicholas Society celebrated the Paas Festival last night at Delmonico's, according to its annual custom.

Page 14.

The Mayor yesterday gave public hearings on more than a dozen local bills passed by the last Legislature.

Justice Hirschberg granted a certificate of reasonable doubt in the case of ex-Coroner Coombs, and he was admitted to bail in $10,000.

The Board of Education yesterday adopted estimates of the sums required for the schools of the city for the remainder of 1898. The total called for is more than $15,000,000.

Application to excuse Dellaripha Richardson from contempt of court was made for her yesterday on the ground that at the time the offense was committed she was irrational.

Nearly all the Faculty of the University Medical School will withdraw at the end of the term, as the result of dissension with the Council of the New York University, and say they will found a new medical school.

Commissioner Shea of the Department of Bridges said yesterday that the only work in progress on city bridges that would be affected by the Mayor's order regarding contracts involving bond issues was that on the new East River Bridge.

Thomas E. Edwards, foreman of the March Grand Jury in Brooklyn, declared yesterday that money had been offered to him and to other members of that body to prevent the indictment of ex-City Works Commissioner Willis and Police Commissioner Philips.

The Presbytery of New York yesterday received a communication from the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs, withdrawing from its jurisdiction and severing his connection with the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Briggs's name was ordered erased from the Presbytery's rolls.

Corporation Counsel Whalen said yesterday that unless new arrangements were made with railroad companies whose cars cross the Brooklyn Bridge by which the city will be guaranteed against loss, he would bring suit to annul the contracts under which the cars are allowed on the bridge.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
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The Red, White and Blue
and all sweet melodies are sweeter still if played on [illegible]

MADRID WAITS ANXIOUSLY

Wild Rumors Circulated Pending the Arrival of President McKinley's Message.

MINISTER WOODFORD SANGUINE

Says He Does Not Expect to Receive, or to be Instructed to Apply For, His Passports—Gen. Melquizo's Views.

MADRID, April 11.—Madrid is waiting quietly, but anxiously, for President McKinley's message. Various rumors were circulated this morning, among them one that Gen. Woodford was leaving Madrid, and that the Ambassadors were meeting to discuss grave news received from Washington, but they all turned out to be unfounded.

It is positively asserted in official circles that there have been no further developments, and that there will not be any until after the message has been delivered to Congress.

Gen. Woodford, when questioned, reiterated his previous declaration about not leaving, and added, significantly:

"I have no expectation that my Government will direct me to apply for my passports, or that the Spanish Government will present them to me."

Gen. Woodford has received telegrams of congratulation on his conduct of affairs from Mr. Marshall Field, and other prominent Americans at home and abroad.

Gen. Melquizo believes that "the true public opinion of the United States is opposed to war, and only the jingoes, the Cuban filibustering element, and speculating politicians, aided by the sensational press, keep up the war note."

He says that "the rebels will submit the moment they are deprived of the moral and material support of the United States," and considers that the Government is acting wisely in "continuing its preparations against eventualities."

The Liberal, in a spirited article this morning on the political situation, says:

"President McKinley's message will decide Spain's course. If the Washington Government changes its conduct, withdraws its threats, and follows the dictates of justice, peace-loving Spain will forgive the injuries done her and will turn from war. But, if the Republic continues its course in insisting on armed intervention, Spain, without arrogance or fear, will accept the challenge, allowing no one to restrain her, seeking counsel or help from no one to maintain her flag unstained and her sovereignty untouched. The nation is strong enough, being closely united with the army, which is really the nation armed."

THE DISTURBANCES IN MADRID.

Demonstrations Renewed but Again Suppressed—Baron San Gurren and Many Others Arrested.

MADRID, April 11.—Despite a proclamation by the Civil Governor warning the public that all demonstrations would be suppressed by force, they have continued in various quarters throughout the evening. The police and gendarmes have repeatedly dispersed large crowds, and there have been several arrests in the lower quarters.

Calm has finally been restored, but the gendarmes are patrolling the streets, and other precautions are maintained.

Over 100 arrests were made in connection with the disturbances yesterday. Among the persons taken into custody were Baron San Gurren, a Carlist leader and former Deputy; Señor Galvez Holquin, a former Deputy of the late municipal scandal notoriety; and Gen. Bourbon de Castelvi. The remaining arrests were unimportant. All the prisoners have been bailed pending trial.

The police scattered the crowds which attempted to re-form at the Puerto del Sol at midnight. Some persons were injured.

At about 2 o'clock this morning the Civil Governor of Madrid, Señor Aguilera, who by his own presence and activity quelled the mob when it was most threatening, called upon the Minister of the Interior, Señor Capdepon, and made a report on the subject of the demonstrations. He said, in brief:

"The affair of to-night was not a genuine outburst of patriotism, but was manufactured by individuals anxious to disturb public order. I had good information of the scheme to start an illegal manifestation at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Therefore I left the bullring and hurried to the Puerto del Sol, where, however, I found everything tranquil. I then returned to the bullring, which I was the last to leave. The spectators returned in their accustomed good order, going to the promenades.

How the Demonstration Began.

"The manifestation began at 6:30 P. M. About fifty persons, including Señor Galvez Holquin, assembled, leaving Belota Court singly, in order to avoid attention, arranging to meet at the Grau Pena Club. There they were joined by idlers, and the whole party began marching in the direction of the Puerto del Sol, headed by Señor Galvez Holquin, whom I arrested. Gen. Bourbon de Castelvi, who was returning from a drive with his wife, was recognized and cheered. He responded by leading the mob to the Military Club to obtain a flag. This I prevented, and the General left the club, followed by the mob, for the Puerto del Sol and the arsenal, where I interposed.

"Later I saw a group of people headed by Señor Martin Rey, whom I arrested, in the meanwhile taking measures at the Puerto del Sol to avoid bloodshed.

"The people who took part in the manifestation never numbered over 500.

"Hearing, shortly before 12 o'clock that a crowd was gathering in front of the Colonial Minister's house, I went there accompanied by four guards and two mounted policemen, and arrested Baron San Gurren. Several others were temporarily arrested, but were afterward released.

"The character of the manifestation can be judged by its leaders. I am in duty bound to report the matter to the Judicature."

During an interview this morning Señor Aguilera said:

"I attribute the demonstration solely to revolutionary agitators, aided by the Carlists and Romeroists, who are trying to convince the populace that the armistice means the humiliation of Spain."

In reply to a question as to the arrest of Baron San Gurren, Señor Aguilera said:

Baron San Gurren's Arrest.

"Baron San Gurren, about 2 o'clock this morning, was haranguing the mob and leading it toward the residence of Señor Moret, the Secretary of the Colonies. As he would not desist, I finally grabbed him by the scruff of the neck and handed him to the nearest policeman. The Baron was very violent and insulting; but, telling him that I would reply to his insults in my unofficial capacity, I left him in the hands of the police."

He denied that the militia participated in the demonstration except at the Military Club, where a few members responded to the mob's cries of "Long Live Spain!" and "Long Live the Army and Navy!"

Señor Aguilera summoned Gen. Bourbon de Castelvi to his residence to-day and cautioned him as to his part in yesterday's events.

Military Loyal, Says Melquizo.

Gen. Melquizo, says:

"The military element disapproves last night's demonstration. The Government can rely upon the loyalty of the army in the Peninsula and in Cuba, and also upon the loyalty of the Cuban volunteers, whose attitude under the strained situation is admirable."

Gen. Bourbon de Castelvi denies that he intended to participate in the demonstration. He says he was passing in a carriage, when the crowd acclaimed the army. He entered the Military Club, and while there some of the members suggested that he should take out the flag.

The Globo, Liberal, commenting upon the events, says it sees nothing more in yesterday evening's demonstration than "discontented and unsuccessful agitators working on the patriotic passions of the populace at a moment of excitement," and warns the Government not to relax its vigilance, "since Spain's interests depend upon her calm attitude," adding: "It is no longer a question for the Government, but for the Fatherland." It calls for calmness on the part of the public, and entreats Spaniards to suspend judgment for a few days. Alluding to the armistice, which it regards as insuring peace, it continues: "Spain is fortunate to avoid a quarrel with America, especially at this juncture, when she has to divide her forces between Cuba, the Philippines and the Mediterranean Islands."

El Epoca supports the Goverment's policy.

LONDON, April 12.—Two dispatches have been received this evening from Madrid on the Bourbon incident, one reporting that Gen. Bourbon de Castelvi has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and the other declaring that there is no foundation for the report of his arrest.

Every Day in the Year

SENOR POLO WRITES A LETTER.

He Tells Henry B. Burton of Connecticut that American Public Opinion Is Almost Mad.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Spanish Minister, Señor Polo, has written a letter to Henry B. Burton of Middletown, Conn., which, although personal in character, presents the Spanish situation from his standpoint. It was in response to a letter from Mr. Burton commending the recent interview of the Minister asking for fair play and a consideration of both sides of the case. Señor Polo's letter is as follows:

"Dear Sir: I inclose herewith in reply to your letter of yesterday's date copies of the new Constitution for Cuba and Puerto Rico. The Cuban Parliament (the House of Representatives elected by universal suffrage) will meet May 4. The interview of which you send me a copy is a correct statement of what I said to the representative of The Associated Press.

"Ignorance of certain facts and exaggeration of others have created a fictitious state of opinion that certainly could not exist if the exact truth was known. It is next to impossible now to convince the average American that autonomy is a reality, that the Cubans themselves have the power in Cuba, and that the Government of Spain cannot appoint a single civil officer in the island other than the personal staff of the Governor General. All the Governors and officials, including the judiciary, are appointed by the Cuban Cabinet, and all of them are Cubans. The Governor General, like the King of Italy and the Queens of Spain and England, does not govern. He only reigns as the Queen's representative. In this moment of trouble he has more power as Commander in Chief, but in ordinary times he will have in reality less real control of affairs than the Governor General of Canada. It has been impossible to have Spanish and true Cuban sides of the question made known. The newspapers have, with very few exceptions, refused to publish anything on our side of the question, or have done so in such a way that it has not attracted the public notice. People have made up their minds already on the Cuban question, and anything that is contrary to their belief is supposed to be a Spanish lie, &c.

"It is also next to impossible to make most Americans understand that if the insurrection of Cuba exists the United States have a great deal to do with it, and this present situation here, certainly not created by Spain, instead of helping to end the sad state of affairs in Cuba, only favors a rebellion that has no means of assuming success, and has detained the very strong movement for autonomy among the insurgents that are not adventurers or soldiers of fortune.

"There is a talk of war all the time, and while the probability of a conflict hangs on that strong movement of course is held back waiting events. I regret to say it seems to me too late to change now American public opinion, misled to such an extent in the Cuban question that it has actually arrived to the verge of insanity."

GOMEZ MARCHING ON HAVANA.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 11.—The Cuban Junta here received a very important letter from Gen. Gomez yesterday, via Key West. While its contents have been guarded very carefully and the main portion sent to the New York Junta's office, yet it is ascertained that it brings news that Gomez is preparing to co-operate with the United States forces in case of war in an attack upon Havana.

Calixto Garcia has passed the trocha, and he and Gomez with some 18,000 troops are now marching westward and toward Havana. The insurgents are recruiting in all sections, and from good authority it is ascertained that Gomez promised to have from 25,000 to 30,000 troops behind Havana to aid in reducing it. The letter added that the Spanish officers there were greatly worried over the news of Gomez's approach, and that troops had been called into Havana and that much work was being done in throwing new earthworks in the rear of the city and otherwise strengthening the forts in that section.

The insurgents, so the dispatch said, hailed with joy the intervention of the United States, and their ranks are being rapidly increased daily. Gomez and the United States are now in close touch, and the news of the declaration of war will be carried to him by means of private signals without loss of time, so that he could move with knowledge of what the United States is doing. A campaign is all arranged, according to this authority.

ARMY FEARED IN SPAIN.

LONDON, April 12.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Biarritz, dated Monday, says:

"The Spanish Government has stopped thousands of telegrams reporting that the resolution to grant an armistice was imposed by the European powers, and that further negotiations with Washington are taking place. The news caused a very deep impression all over Spain, especially in military circles.

"The military element strongly opposes the armistice. The Government has taken extraordinary precautions in Madrid and the provinces, fearing rioting and demonstrations, and chiefly fearing the attitude of the army.

"The editors of leading newspapers have been recommended by the Government to speak with moderation. Leading Cubans residing at Madrid expect that the Cuban rebels will take the armistice as encouragement. They are sure it will be thought an indirect recognition of belligerency, though they may decide to accept it in order to treat for independence.

"Spain, however, will never accept such a basis for negotiations. It is believed that, if after some days the armistice gives no result, the war will be continued.

"It is also expected that the United States will now declare they have no influence over the rebels, although, as matter of fact, they can influence them, the Cubans knowing very well that only through the help of the United States can they continue the war."

CRUISERS PASS THE CANARIES.

TENERIFFE, Canary Islands, April 11.—The Spanish armored cruisers Cristobal Colon and Maria Teresa have passed this island, going South.

A battalion of Spanish infantry and two batteries of mountain artillery have arrived here.

MADRID, April 11.—The Minister of Marine, Admiral Bermejo, characterizes as absurd the story told in London by Joseph P. Gibbins, the English electrical engineer, as to the sale of submarine mines to Spain. The Minister says that during the past eighteen months the Spanish Government has not contracted with any English firm to lay mines in Havana harbor. He adds that the torpedoes sent to Cuba have not yet been laid in the waters of that island.

The Naval Commander of Port Mahon, capital of Minorca, one of the Balearic Islands, has issued notice that torpedoes have been laid to defend the port. No vessels will be allowed to enter before 6 o'clock in the morning. They must remain outside, awaiting instructions.

Port Mahon is a fortified town, and is the residence of the Military Governor of the Balearic Islands. It has extensive manufactures of shoes for the Cuba trade, and is one of the best and most commodious ports in the Mediterranean.

[illegible] in and out of Brooklyn and Long [illegible] every day on summer schedule.—Adv.

LONDON PRESS OPINIONS.

Sober Tone of Message Lauded, but Little Hope Entertained that It Will Avert War.

LONDON, April 12.—The Standard, commenting editorially upon the President's message to Congress, says:

"The undisguised disappointment of the jingoes at the subdued and cautious tone of the message cannot fail to cheer the friends of peace. Assuming an obligation to send the message at all, one could hardly have been drafted on lines less calculated to cause superfluous offense. It is a pity, however, looking to the attitude of Spain, that President McKinley could not have further postponed the message."

The Times says:

"The message is not couched in harsh language, though it leads up to a policy which involves harsh judgment, although one justified by the sentiment of the civilized world on the treatment of Cuba."

After expressing a fear that Spain's offer of an armistice comes too late, The Times comments upon the "grave responsibility which President McKinley throws upon Congress." It thinks that if debate could be suspended for a week there might be a chance of peace; and it expresses regret that President McKinley "surrendered his initiative," adding: "He was fully entitled to keep the question in his own hands and thus to have gained time—an indispensable condition of peace."

The Morning Post says:

"The studious vagueness of the message—except in that it plainly notifies Spain to choose between war and the abandonment of Cuba to such a future as may seem good to the United States—tells the world surprisingly little. There is not a word to suggest that Spain has any way sinned against the United States or infringed international law. The crisis arises from the determination of the American Government to depart from Washington's precepts and to meddle in the affairs of a foreign country."

The Daily Chronicle remarks:

"President McKinley has made many efforts for peace; but this is greater and bolder than any of them. His message calls a halt by throwing upon Congress the entire and solemn responsibility of making war. We believe, however, that the situation is not materially changed. War is still inevitable unless Spain makes concessions she has hitherto shown no disposition to make."

The Daily News observes:

"The message is a vigorous and able document. Undoubtedly it means war unless Spain agrees to make final terms with the insurgents and to recall her troops from Cuba. It must convince Europe that the case for American intervention is a very strong one. President McKinley's refusal to recognize the independence of Cuba on the ground that it would nullify America's claim to interfere is sound sense and a stagger for the jingoes; but Spain must loyally co-operate with him if war is to be averted."

The Washington correspondent of The Daily News says he believes that peace is secured, President McKinley "having succeeded in dividing the advocates of war." The correspondent says also: "The pacific tendency of the message is sufficiently proved by the fury of the jingoes."

The Daily Graphic thinks the President's message bound to lead to war. It says: "Spain will, of course, resist intervention and war will result. But the duty of the United States lies not the less in the path now marked out for her by the President."

The Daily Mail and The Daily Telegraph admit that the message leaves the question of immediate war undetermined, but declare the eventuality of war certain, "as it is impossible for Spain to accept the only conditions which will avert war."

CANOVAS SENT OUT TORPEDOES

Admiral Beranger Sure Spain's Navy Will Triumph—Harbor Mines Plentiful in Cuba.

MADRID, April 11.—El Heraldo de Madrid publishes an interview with Admiral Beranger, former Minister of Marine, in the course of which he expressed his confidence in the ability of the Spanish Navy to win in the event of a war with the United States.

"There is no fear," said Admiral Beranger, "of our Cuban ports being exposed to a night attack, inasmuch as Havana, Cienfuegos, Nuevitas, and Santiago de Cuba are defended by electric and automatic torpedoes, with a large radius of action.

"The late Senor Canovas del Castillo, who paid attention to these matters, decided, in accord with myself, to send to Cuba 190 torpedoes, which must have been placed in situ in those harbors. Chacon, the well-known torpedo expert, undertook to convey and place these engines.

"I have already said that by sea we shall be victorious. I will give you my reasons. The first is, the excellent discipline maintained on our warships; the second is that on board the American vessels, as soon as firing is opened, a panic will set in, since it is common knowledge that their crews comprise men of every nationality. Pitted ship against ship, we have nothing to fear."

El Imparcial, commenting on this interview, says:

"That those torpedoes should be sent in case war should break out is very natural, but that as much should be admitted at this moment constitutes a two-fold imprudence; in the first place, because it warns the enemy, and, the enemy being warned, it will do its best to cripple those defenses; and, secondly, because the jingoes, availing themselves of the evidence afforded by the Minister of Marine of the late Señor Canovas, will assert that one of the torpedoes he describes caused the Maine explosion."

MAY BOMBARD HAVANA.

United States Ships Could Reduce Its Defenses One by One.

KEY WEST, April 11.—Naval officers of high rank think the plan of procedure in case of a war will be for the fleet here to lie off Havana and give twenty-four hours for the removal of noncombatants, and then to reduce the batteries one by one, commencing with Vidado. The first approach will be from the westward, as was long ago decided upon, because of the arc of five of the twelve-inch guns.

It is a mistake to assume, as was done formerly, that the Spaniards are short of powder.

The City of Havana is well supplied, though whether with brown, hexagonal, or prismatic, is not known. There is very little, if any, smokeless powder in store. Several ten-inch guns and more eight-inch guns command the westward approach, but the Iowa or the Indiana could reduce them within a few hours.

It is likely that little more than a day would elapse after the first shot before the Spanish flag would be down on El Morro or Cabanas. Then the harbor must be detonated for torpedoes and submarine mines. Possibly the Government knows the exact location of the firing station of the mines. As to torpedoes, more doubt is felt.

No one seems to discuss the probability of a peaceful blockade similar to that in Crete last Autumn. There has been starvation enough in Havana without the United States adding to its victims if that can possibly be avoided.

GALVESTON PREPARES FOR ATTACK

Engineers Arrive to Plant Mines and Torpedoes in the Harbor.

FORT WORTH, Texas, April 11.—A Corporal and six men from the Engineering Battalion at Willets Point, N. Y., arrived in Galveston yesterday. They stepped aboard the Government tug Anna last night, and to-day were taken out to the Jetties. Second Lieut. Burgess, the torpedo expert, who, under Lieut. Riches's orders, is to direct the operations of the men, should be here to-morrow, having been notified on April 5 to proceed to Galveston.

The men from Willets Point will go actively at work just as soon as they see what material is on hand, planting mines and placing torpedoes in addition to those already set. It is believed that the supply of torpedoes and dynamite now in the magazines at Fort Point is ample for the necessities of the harbor, but many of the shells are open and the experts will have to do the work of filling the cylinders with explosives. It is expected that they can finish their work in this harbor this week.

AN ANGRY CONGRESS

The President's Cuban Message Disappointing to Those Who Want Cuba Freed.

SEVERELY CRITICISED IN HOUSE AND SENATE.

No Intention Manifest to Stop With the Recommendations It Contains.

Likely to be a Declaration for Immediate Armed Intervention and Independence.

The President yesterday presented his Cuban message to Congress. It does not declare for Cuban independence nor disclose that in the negotiations with Spain this country ever has demanded that Cuba be freed from Spanish rule. It does not urge immediate armed intervention in behalf of the Cubans.

It says the war in Cuba must be brought to an end and asks authority from Congress for the President to use the army and navy for the purpose of establishing a stable Government in Cuba capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations. It also asks that an appropriation be made to carry on the work of caring for the starving people of Cuba.

The message has caused great discontent in Congress and the indications are that the reply to it will be a resolution instructing the President to intervene with force immediately for the purpose of freeing Cuba from Spanish control. It is considered probable also that Congress will declare in favor of recognizing the independence of the insurgents' government.

No news has come from Madrid to show how the message is regarded in the Spanish capital. The dispatches received yesterday represented the city as waiting for the message and making conjectures as to the treatment it would accord the armistice declared by Gen. Blanco in Havana by order of his Government.

The San Francisco and the new cruiser, the New Orleans, are at Halifax, taking on coal. They will sail for this city to-day.

Gen. Lee is traveling by special train to Washington, and will appear to-day before the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, which, it is understood, desires to examine him before making its report on the President's message.

It is not likely the reports on the message will be before the House and Senate to-day, but it is believed they certainly will be presented to-morrow.

MESSAGE CAUSES SURPRISE.

Feeling in Congress that the President Has Clouded the Situation Rather than Cleared It.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—All Washington is discussing to-night the President's message from many points of view, but with common feeling of dissatisfaction and disappointment. At all the leading hotels there are groups of men exchanging opinions about it and the policy it is supposed to indicate. In many of these groups, where members of the Senate and House are in receipt of telegrams from different sections of the country, it is found that the regret felt by those who listened to the message in the chambers of Congress at noon is reflected with stronger words and with a desire for immediate and vigorous action to overcome the effect of what is generally described as a halting and confusing communication.

There is everywhere an impression that Spain has taken advantage of the disposition of the United States to accept as sincere the proffers made from Madrid simply for the sake of gaining time. The hurried flight of Gen. Lee from Havana, bringing all the Consuls in Cuba, when all was apparently quiet there, with no prospect of an immediate outbreak, is everywhere considered to be ludicrous. Now that the message is made known, the question is asked, What there was in it that Gen. Lee could know on Wednesday last week and which he considered so provoking as to warrant him in requesting that it be not sent in order that his personal safety might not be impaired. No Senator or Representative who has read the message can find anything in it that is likely to create an uprising by the Spanish in Cuba.

Members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations playfully assume that Gen. Lee's anxiety was not to escape the fury of the Havana mob after it heard of the message, but to have an opportunity to appear before the Senate Committee to testify as to the responsibility of the Spanish for the destruction of the Maine.

Situation Not Cleared by the Message.

Instead of clearing up the situation, the impression made by the inquiry among members of the two houses is that the message will confuse rather than clarify it. Much curiosity was felt in advance of its receipt to learn the exact nature and scope of the reported demands made by Minister Woodford upon the Spanish Government at Madrid. If Mr. Woodford at any time asked for freedom for Cuba, or was expected to mention independence as an "indispensable prerequisite" to a peaceful conclusion of the negotiations conducted, the President, it is pointed out, has not made any reference to that important request or demand in his message. Senators and Representatives are wondering what representations were made more pointed than the request on March 27 for an armistice until Oct. 1, which Spain thinks she has more than met by the immediate suspension of hostilities on Easter day.

Congress has the Cuban question on its hands now, and the interest of Washington and the country will be fixed for a time upon Congress to see how it will discharge the trust reposed in it by the President.

Plan in the Senate.

Members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations who are under pledge not to reveal anything except through Senator Davis, its Chairman, go so far inside their pledges as to say that they will report on the message not later than Wednesday. They held a long session this afternoon after adjournment, while the members were still hot with vexation over the message. None of the members will say exactly what was done, but some of them say that the resolutions offered to the committee for the Administration, being a modification of the Foraker resolutions, did not get a vote; that the feeling in the committee was strongly averse to accepting intervention on the President's motion, without independence, thus indicating the probability that independence and intervention will go together in any resolution that may be reported.

"Just see what we are asked to do," said a Senator. "The President proposes that the United States shall intervene in Cuba, shall drive Spain out, and then shall see to it that the island has a stable form of government, without calling upon the existing republic to go on and make stable the Government they have established there.

"Here in the Senate we have had a subcommittee at work for months trying to provide a stable Government for the territory of Alaska. There is no war in Alaska, no reconcentrados, no one to be pacified, and yet the Senate has been slow about giving that territory, which we have a right to rule, a stable form of Government. What method is to be pursued if we do not recognise the Government that the insurgents have set up, to provide a Government that the insurgents will take and be thankful for? I confess I do not see the advantage of refusing to grant independence."

In the House, in the Committee on Foreign Affairs particularly, the impression that the House will not be held to the recommendations of the President is entertained by almost everybody.

"All this wasting of time over the Spanish, and this submitting to be beguiled by Spanish diplomacy is exasperating," said a strong Republican, who is usually very cordial in his support of the President. "I am now firmly convinced that if Feb. 16, the morning after the Maine was blown up by a Spanish mine, our fleet had been ordered over from Key West, to batter Havana for a day or two, and we had waited until Spain had run up a white flag before ceasing the work of reprisal, we should have got better terms diplomatically. That would have been talking business.

"But we go on throwing away opportunity. When we think Spain has dropped its last card, and we have the game, they come along with an unexpected trump. We ought to play a game we know better."

On both sides of the Congress there is much anxiety to learn how the message will be received by the public. That reception, favorable or unfavorable, will have much to do with the action to-morrow of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

A Senator who has been very calm through the discussion showed to-night a dispatch received from home. It read: "Dynamite the McKinley-Hanna Administration and come home."

As the man is a peaceful member, who is friendly to the President, it is not at all likely that he will accept and act upon this advice; but its temper indicates how the excitable citizens in some parts of the country feel over the words they have read to-day.

Congress Eager to Act.

The suggestion that there is to be protracted discussion to gain time meets with a decidedly unfavorable reception. Congress is in a bad temper. It looked for a message that would stir the blood to deeds of courage. It expected something that would enrage Spain. It believed that the message would be of such importance that Lee would not be safe in Havana after it was read. The stirring of the blood is visible, but it is not to support the utterances heard to-day. Wonder is expressed that Gen. Lee should have left Havana at all. Instead of "immediate intervention" there is a suggestion for further "solemn deliberation."

Said a prominent Senator to-night: "We have had enough of solemn deliberation. What this country demands is action and not talk."

THE PRESIDENT MUCH RELIEVED.

He Passes a Pleasant Evening with Friends at the White House.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—This has been the first evening of genuine relaxation and rest which the President has enjoyed for several weeks. He has undergone a tremendous nervous and physical strain ever since the night of the Maine disaster, but with the transmission of his message to Congress he was relieved partially.

Just after dinner this evening he entered the telegraph office at the White House where arrangements had been made by which he was formally to open the Masonic fair in this city.

The President pressed the electric button which illuminated the great buildings in which the fair is being held and at the same time transmitted through a telephone by Mr. Montgomery, one of his executive clerks, this message:

"The President announces the opening of the Masonic fair and wishes for it all possible success."

Simultaneously with the announcement, the President heard through the telephone the music of the band at the fair.

During the evening the President had calls from several personal friends. He received them in the Blue Room, and passed a pleasant evening. Among the callers were Justice McKenna of the Supreme Court, James S. Clarkson, formerly Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Samuel Fessenden of Connecticut. The calls in each case were purely social.

Late in the evening Secretary Gage had a short consultation with the President concerning some department matters.

Patriotic Outburst in a Theatre.

MADRID, April 11.—At the Princess Theatre yesterday evening a spectator shouted "Viva Espana," and the entire audience arose, while the building resounded with frantic cheers. The national anthem was demanded by the people and was played amid enthusiastic acclamations.

Spanish Senatorial Elections.

MADRID, April 11.—The result of the Senatorial elections is that 140 Ministerialists have been elected out of 180 Senators voted for.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. Further to the west a belt of relatively low pressure extends from the Upper Mississippi Valley to New Mexico, and an extensive area of high pressure covers the more remote Northwest, extending to the Pacific Ocean.

The weather is clear in the interior of New England and in the lake regions, the Ohio, and Upper Mississippi Valleys. A belt of clouds skirts the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, and stretches northward along the Rocky Mountain Slopes. Showers have fallen on the Southern and Middle Atlantic Coast and in Southern New England. Scattered showers have also occurred along the Rocky Mountain Slopes.

The temperature has fallen in the latter districts, and has risen in the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys. Generally fair weather is indicated Tuesday in the districts east of the Mississippi. Partly cloudy weather to the westward, with showers on the Middle and Southern Slopes.

The temperature will rise in the lower lake region and fall in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. The Mississippi River at Memphis remains at its maximum stage, 37.3 feet, but has ceased to rise. At Helena the rise has continued to a stage of 47.2 feet and the lower river will rise for several days yet.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	38	44	47
6 A. M.	36	41	48
9 A. M.	38	47	55
12 M.	45	51	56
4 P. M.	50	53	58
6 P. M.	50	49	52
9 P. M.	46	48	50
12 P. M.	43	50	50

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	52
Weather Bureau	48
Corresponding date 1897	43
Corresponding date for last 20 years	46

The maximum temperature was 54 degrees, at 2:15 P. M., and the minimum 42 degrees at 6 — M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .96, and at 8 P. M. .93.

Maine's Famous Poland Water is purity itself. New York Depot, 3 Park Pl.—Adv.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

"The War in Cuba Must Stop," He Says, After a Review of the Whole Situation.

ASKS POWER TO INTERVENE

Spain's Request for Arbitration Over the Maine Disaster Absolutely Ignored—No Safety in Recognizing Cuban Independence Until a Stable Government Is Established.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The President to-day sent the following message to Congress:

The Congress of the United States:

Obedient to that precept of the Constitution which commands the President to give from time to time to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, it becomes my duty now to address your body with regard to the grave crisis that has arisen in the relations of the United States to Spain, by reason of the warfare that for more than three years has raged in the neighboring island of Cuba. I do so because of the intimate connection of the Cuban question with the state of our own Union, and the grave relation the course which is now incumbent upon the Nation to adopt must needs bear to the traditional policy of our Government if it is to accord with the precepts laid down by the founders of the Republic and religiously observed by succeeding Administrations to the present day.

HALF CENTURY OF REVOLUTIONS

The present revolution is but the successor of other similar insurrections which have occurred in Cuba against the dominion of Spain, extending over a period of nearly half a century, each of which, during its progress, has subjected the United States to great effort and expense in enforcing its neutrality laws, caused enormous losses to American trade and commerce, caused irritation, annoyance and disturbance among our citizens, and by the exercise of cruel, barbarous, and uncivilized practices of warfare, shocked the sensibilities and offended the humane sympathies of our people.

Since the present revolution began, in February, 1895, this country has seen the fertile domain at our threshold ravaged by fire and sword in the course of a struggle unequaled in the history of the island, and rarely paralleled as to the number of the combatants and the bitterness of the contest by any revolution of modern times, where a dependent people, striving to be free, have been opposed by the power of the sovereign State. Our people have beheld a once prosperous community reduced to comparative want, its lucrative commerce virtually paralyzed, its exceptional productiveness diminished, its fields laid waste, its mills in ruins, and its people perishing by tens of thousands from hunger and destitution. We have found ourselves constrained, in the observance of that strict neutrality which our laws enjoin and which the law of nations commands, to police our own waters and watch our own seaports in prevention of any unlawful act in aid of the Cubans. Our trade has suffered, the capital invested by our citizens in Cuba has been largely lost, and the temper and forbearance of our people have been so severely tried as to beget a perilous unrest among our own citizens, which has inevitably found expression from time to time in the National Legislature, so that issues wholly external to our own body politic engross attention and stand in the way of that close devotion to domestic advancement that becomes a self-contained Commonwealth whose primal maxim has been the avoidance of all foreign entanglements. All this must needs awaken, and has indeed aroused, the utmost concern on the part of this Government, as well during my predecessor's term as in my own.

SPAIN REFUSES MEDIATION.

In April, 1896, the evils from which our country suffered through the Cuban war became so onerous that my predecessor made an effort to bring about a peace through the mediation of this Government in any way that might tend to an honorable adjustment of the contest between Spain and her revolted colony, on the basis of some effective scheme of self government for Cuba under the flag and sovereignty of Spain. It failed, through the refusal of the Spanish Government then in power to consider any form of mediation or indeed any plan of settlement which did not begin with the actual submission of the insurgents to the mother country, and then only on such terms as Spain herself might see fit to grant. The war continued unabated. The resistance of the insurgents was in no wise diminished.

RECONCENTRATION POLICY ADOPTED.

The efforts of Spain were increased, both by the dispatch of fresh levies to Cuba and by the addition to the horrors of the strife of a new and inhuman phase, happily unprecedented in the modern history of civilized Christian peoples. The policy of devastation and concentration, inaugurated by the Captain General's bando of Oct. 21, 1896, in the Province of Pinar del Rio, was thence extended to embrace all of the island which the power of the Spanish arms was able to reach by occupation or by military operations. The peasantry, including all dwelling in the open agricultural interior, were driven into the garrison towns or isolated places held by the troops. The raising and movement of provisions of all kinds were interdicted. The fields were laid waste, dwellings unroofed and fired, mills destroyed, and in short everything that could desolate the land and render it unfit for human habitation or support was commanded by one or the other of the contesting parties and executed by all the powers at their disposal.

A POLICY OF EXTERMINATION.

By the time the present Administration took office, a year ago, reconcentration—so called—had been made effective over the better part of the four central and western provinces, Santa Clara, Matanzas, Havana, and Pinar del Rio. The agricultural population, to the estimated number of 300,000 or more, was herded within the towns and their immediate vicinage, deprived of the means of support, rendered destitute of shelter, left poorly clad, and exposed to the most unsanitary conditions. As the scarcity of food increased with the devastation of the depopulated areas of production, destitution and want became misery and starvation. Month by month the death rate increased in an alarming ratio. By March, 1897, according to conservative estimates from official Spanish sources, the mortality among the reconcentrados, from starvation and the diseases thereto incident, exceeded 50 per centum of their total number. No practical relief was accorded to the destitute. The overburdened towns, already suffering from general dearth, could give no aid. The so-called "zones of cultivation" established within the immediate area of effective military control about the cities and fortified camps proved illusory as a remedy for the suffering. The unfortunates, being for the most part women and children, with aged and helpless men, enfeebled by disease and hunger, could not have tilled the soil without tools, seed, or shelter, for their own support or for the support of the cities. The reconcentration adopted avowedly as a war measure in order to cut off the resources of the insurgents, worked its predestined result. As I said in my message of last December, it was not civilized warfare. It was extermination. The only peace it could beget was that of the wilderness and the grave.

Meanwhile, the military situation in the island had undergone a noticeable change. The extraordinary activity that characterized the second year of the war, when the insurgents invaded even the hitherto unharmed fields of Pinar del Rio and carried havoc and destruction up to the walls of the City of Havana itself, had relapsed into a dogged struggle in the central and eastern provinces. The Spanish arms regained a measure of control in Pinar del Rio and parts of Havana, but, under the existing conditions of the rural country, without immediate improvement of their productive situation. Even thus partially restricted the revolutionists held their own, and their conquest and submission, put forward by Spain as the essential and sole basis of peace, seemed as far distant as at the outset.

HOME RULE PROMISED.

In this state of affairs my Administration found itself confronted with a grave problem of its duty. My message of last December reviewed the situation and narrated the steps taken with a view to relieving its acuteness and opening the way to some form of honorable settlement. The assassination of the Prime Minister, Canovas, led to a change of Government in Spain. The former administration pledged to subjugation without concession gave place to that of a more liberal party, committed long in advance to a policy of reform involving the wider principle of home rule for Cuba and Puerto Rico. The overtures of this Government made through its new Envoy, Gen. Woodford, and looking to an immediate and effective amelioration of the condition of the island, although not accepted to the extent of admitted mediation in any shape, were met by assurances that home rule, in an advanced phase, would be forthwith offered to Cuba, without waiting for the war to end, and that more humane methods would thenceforth prevail in the conduct of hostilities.

Coincidentally with these declarations, the new Government of Spain continued and completed the policy already begun by its predecessor, of testifying friendly regard for this Nation by releasing American citizens held under one charge or another connected with the insurrection, so that, by the end of November, not a single person entitled in any way to our National protection remained in a Spanish prison.

OUR AID TO THE STARVING.

While these negotiations were in progress the increasing destitution of the unfortunate reconcentrados and the alarming mortality among them claimed earnest attention. The success which had attended the limited measure of relief extended to the suffering American citizens among them by the judicious expenditure through the Consular agencies of the money appropriated expressly for their succor by the joint resolution approved May 24, 1897, prompted the humane extension of a similar scheme of aid to the great body of sufferers. A suggestion to this end was acquiesced in by the Spanish authorities. On the 24th of December last I caused to be issued an appeal to the American people, inviting contributions in money or in kind for the succor of the starving sufferers in Cuba, following this on the 8th of January by a similar public announcement of the formation of a central Cuban relief committee, with headquarters in New York City, composed of three members representing the American National Red Cross and the religious and business elements of the community. The efforts of that committee have been untiring, and have accomplished much. Arrangements for free transportation to Cuba have greatly aided the charitable work. The President of the American Red Cross and representatives of other contributory organizations have generously visited Cuba, and cooperated with the Consul General and the local authorities to make effective the distribution of the relief collected through the efforts of the central committee. Nearly $200,000 in money and supplies has reached the sufferers, and more is forthcoming. The supplies are admitted duty free, and transportation to the interior has been arranged, so that the relief, at first necessarily confined to Havana and the larger cities, is now extended through most, if not all, of the towns where the suffering exists. Thousands of lives have already been saved.

The necessity for a change in the condition of the reconcentrados is recognized by the Spanish Government. Within a few days past the orders of Gen. Weyler have been revoked, the reconcentrados, it is said, to be permitted to return to their homes and aided to resume the self-supporting pursuits of peace; public works have been ordered to give them employment, and a sum of $600,000 has been appropriated for their relief.

The war in Cuba is of such nature that short of subjugation or extermination a final military victory for either side seems impracticable. The alternative lies in the physical exhaustion of the one or the other party, or perhaps of both—a condition which in effect ended the ten years' war by the truce of Zanjon. The prospect of such a protraction and conclusion of the present strife is a contingency hardly to be contemplated with equanimity by the civilized world, and least of all by the United States, affected and injured as we are, deeply and intimately, by its very existence.

AN ARMISTICE SUGGESTED.

Realizing this, it appeared to be my duty in a spirit of true friendliness, no less to Spain than to the Cubans, who have so much to lose by the prolongation of the struggle, to seek to bring about an immediate termination of the war. To this end I submitted on the 27th ult., as a result of much representation and correspondence through the United States Minister at Madrid, propositions to the Spanish Government looking to an armistice until Oct. 1 for the negotiation of peace with the good offices of the President.

In addition I asked the immediate revocation of the order of reconcentration, so as to permit the people to return to their farms and to allow the needy to be relieved with provisions and supplies from the United States, co-operating with the Spanish authorities so as to afford full relief.

SPAIN'S REPLY THERETO.

The reply of the Spanish Cabinet was received on the night of the 31st ult. It offers as the means to bring about peace in Cuba to confide the preparation thereof to the insular Parliament, inasmuch as the concurrence of that body would be necessary to reach a final result, it being, however, understood that the powers reserved by the Constitution to the central Government are not lessened or diminished. As the Cuban Parliament does not meet until the 4th of May next, the Spanish Government would not object, for its part, to accept at once a suspension of hostilities if asked for by the insurgents from the General-in-Chief, to whom it would pertain in such case to determine the duration and conditions of the armistice.

The propositions submitted by Gen. Woodford and reply of the Spanish Government were both in the form of brief memoranda, the texts of which are before me, and are substantially in the language above given. The function of the Cuban Parliament in the matter of "preparing" peace and the manner of its doing so are not expressed in the Spanish memorandum, but from Gen. Woodford's explanatory reports of preliminary discussions preceding the final conference, it is understood that the Spanish Government stands ready to give the insular Congress full powers to settle the terms of peace with the insurgents, whether by direct negotiation or indirectly by means of legislation does not appear.

With this last overture in the direction of immediate peace and its disappointing reception by Spain, the Executive was brought to the end of his effort.

RECOGNITION OF BELLIGERENCE USELESS.

In my annual message of December last I said:

"Of the untried measures there remain only: Recognition of the insurgents as belligerents; recognition of the independence of Cuba; neutral intervention, to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, and intervention in favor of one or the other party. I speak not of forcible annexation, for that cannot be thought of. That by our code of morality would be criminal aggression."

Thereupon I reviewed these alternatives, in the light of President Grant's measured words, uttered in 1875, when after seven years of sanguinary, destructive, and cruel hostilities in Cuba, he reached the conclusion that the recognition of the independence of Cuba was impracticable and indefensible, and that the recognition of belligerence was not warranted by the facts according to the tests of public law. I commented especially upon the latter aspect of the question, pointing out the inconveniences and positive dangers of a recognition of belligerence which, while adding to the already onerous burdens of neutrality within our own jurisdiction, could not in any way extend our influence or effective offices in the territory of hostilities. Nothing has since occurred to change my view in this regard—and I recognize as fully now, as then, that the issuance of a proclamation of neutrality, by which process the so-called recognition of belligerence is published, could, of itself, and unattended by other action, accomplish nothing toward the one end for which we labor, the instant pacification of Cuba and the cessation of the misery that afflicts the island.

AS TO INDEPENDENCE.

Turning to the question of recognizing at this time the independence of the present insurgent Government in Cuba, we find safe precedents in our history from an early day. They are well summed up in President Jackson's message to Congress, Dec. 21, 1836, on the subject of the recognition of the independence of Texas. He said:

"In all the contests that have arisen out of the revolutions of France, out of the disputes relating to the crowns of Portugal and Spain, out of the separation of the American possessions of both from the European Governments, and out of the numerous and constantly occurring struggles for dominion in Spanish-America, so wisely consistent with our just principles has been the action of our Government that we have under the most critical circumstances avoided all censure and encountered no other evil than that produced by a transient estrangement of good will in those against whom we have been by force of evidence compelled to decide. It has thus made known to the world that the uniform policy and practice of the United States is to avoid all interference in disputes which merely relate to the internal government of other nations and eventually to recognize the authority of the prevailing party without reference to our particular interests and views, or to the merits of the original controversy. * * * But on this, as on every other trying occasion, safety is to be found in a rigid adherence to principle. In the contest between Spain and the revolted colonies we stood aloof and waited not only until the ability of the new States to protect themselves was fully established, but until the danger of their being again subjugated had entirely passed away. Then, and not until then, were they recognized. Such was our course in regard to Mexico herself. * * * It is true that with regard to Texas, the civil authority of Mexico has been expelled, its invading army defeated, the chief of the republic himself captured, and all present power to control the newly organized Government of Texas annihilated within its confines. But, on the other hand, there is, in appearance at least, an immense disparity of physical force on the side of Texas. The Mexican Republic, under another executive, is rallying its forces under a new leader, and menacing a fresh invasion to recover its lost dominion. Upon the issue of this threatened invasion the independence of Texas may be considered as suspended, and were there nothing peculiar in the relative situation of the United States and Texas, our acknowledgment of its independence at such a crisis could scarcely be regarded as consistent with that prudent reserve with which we have hitherto held ourselves bound to treat all similar questions."

Thereupon Andrew Jackson proceeded to consider the risk that there might be imputed to the United States, motives of selfish interest in view of the former claim on our part to the territory of Texas, and of the avowed purpose of the Texans in seeking recognition of independence as an incident to the incorporation of Texas in the Union; concluding thus:

"Prudence, therefore, seems to dictate that we should still stand aloof and maintain our present attitude, if not until Mexico itself, or one of the great foreign powers, shall recognize the independence of the new Government, at least until the lapse of time or the course of events shall have proved beyond cavil or dispute the ability of the people of that country to maintain their separate sovereignty and to uphold the government constituted by them. Neither of the contending parties can justly complain of this course. By pursuing it we are but carrying out the long established policy of our Government, a policy which has secured to us respect and influence abroad and inspired confidence at home."

These are the words of the resolute and patriotic Jackson. They are evidence that the United States, in addition to the test imposed by public law as the condition of the recognition of independence by a neutral State, (to wit, that the revolted State shall "constitute in fact a body politic, having a government in substance as well as in name, possessed of the elements of stability," and forming de facto, "if left to itself, a State among the nations, reasonably capable of discharging the duties of a State,") has imposed for its own governance in dealing with cases like these the further condition that recognition of independent statehood is not due to a revolted dependency until the danger of its being again subjugated by the parent State has entirely passed away. This extreme test was, in fact, applied in the case of Texas. The Congress to whom President Jackson referred the question as one "probably leading to war," and therefore a proper subject for "a previous understanding with that body by whom war can alone be declared, and by whom all the provisions for sustaining its perils must be furnished," left the matter of the recognition of Texas to the discretion of the Executive, providing merely for the sending of a diplomatic agent when the President should be satisfied that the Republic of Texas had become "an independent State."

It was so recognized by President Van Buren, who commissioned a Chargé d'Affaires March 7, 1837, after Mexico had abandoned an attempt to reconquer the Texan territory, and when there was at the time no bona fide contest going on between the insurgent province and its former sovereign.

DANGER OF RECOGNITION.

I said in my message of December last: "It is to be seriously considered whether the Cuban insurrection has passed beyond dispute the attributes of statehood which alone can demand the recognition of belligerency in its favor." The same requirement must certainly be no less seriously considered when the graver issue of recognizing independence is in question, for no less positive test can be applied to the greater act than to the lesser; while, on the other hand, the influences and consequences of the struggle upon the internal policy of the recognizing State—which form important factors when the recognition of belligerency is concerned—are secondary, if not rightly eliminable factors when the real question is whether the community claiming recognition is or is not independent beyond peradventure.

Nor from the standpoint of expedience do I think it would be wise or prudent for this Government to recognize at the present time the independence of the so-called Cuban republic. Such recognition is not necessary in order to enable the United States to intervene and pacify the island.

To commit this country now to the recognition of any particular government in Cuba might subject us to embarrassing conditions of international obligation toward the organization so recognized. In case of intervention our conduct would be subject to the approval or disapproval of such Government; we would be required to submit to its direction and to assume to it the mere relation of a friendly ally. When it shall appear hereafter that there is within the island a Government capable of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a separate nation, and having as a matter of fact the proper forms, and attributes of nationality, such Government can be promptly and readily recognized, and the relations and interests of the United States with such nation adjusted.

REASONS FOR FORCIBLE INTERVENTION.

There remain the alternative forms of intervention to end the war, either as an impartial neutral by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, or as the active ally of the one party or the other.

As to the first, it is not to be forgotten that during the last few months the relation of the United States has virtually been one of friendly intervention in many ways, each not of itself conclusive, but all tending to the exertion of a potential influence toward an ultimate pacific result, just and honorable to all interests concerned. The spirit of all our acts hitherto has been an earnest, unselfish desire for peace and prosperity in Cuba, untarnished by differences between us and Spain and unstained by the blood of American citizens.

The forcible intervention of the United States as a neutral, to stop the war, according to the large dictates of humanity and following many historical precedents where neighboring States have interfered to check the hopeless sacrifices of life by internecine conflicts beyond their borders, is justifiable on rational grounds. It involves, however, hostile constraint upon both the parties to the contest, as well to enforce a truce as to guide the eventual settlement.

The grounds for such intervention may be briefly summarized as follows:

First—In the cause of humanity, and to put an end to the barbarities, bloodshed, starvation, and horrible miseries now existing there, and which the parties to the conflict are either unable or unwilling to stop or mitigate. It is no answer to say this is all in another country, belonging to another nation, and is therefore none of our business. It is specially our duty, for it is right at our door.

Second—We owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them that protection and indemnity for life and property which no Government there can or will afford, and to that end to terminate the conditions that deprive them of legal protection.

Third—The right to intervene may be justified by the very serious injury to the commerce, trade, and business of our people, and by the wanton destruction of property and devastation of the island.

Fourth—And which is of the utmost importance. The present condition of affairs of Cuba is a constant menace to our peace, and entails upon this Government an enormous expense. With such a conflict waged for years in an island so near us, and with which our people have such trade and business relations, when the lives and liberty of our citizens are in constant danger, and their property destroyed and themselves ruined, when our trading vessels are liable to seizure and are seized at our very door by warships of a foreign nation, the expeditions of filibustering that we are powerless altogether to prevent, and the irritating questions and entanglements thus arising, all these and others that I need not mention, with the resulting strained relations, are a constant menace to our peace, and compel us to keep on a semi-war footing with a war nation with which we are at peace.

DESTRUCTION OF THE MAINE.

These elements of danger and disorder already pointed out have been strikingly illustrated by a tragic event which has deeply and justly moved the American people. I have already transmitted to Congress the report of the naval court of inquiry on the destruction of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana during the night of the 15th of February. The destruction of that noble vessel has filled the National heart with inexpressible horror. Two hundred and fifty-eight brave sailors and marines and two officers of our navy, reposing in the fancied security of a friendly harbor, have been hurled to death, grief and want brought to their homes, and sorrow to the Nation.

The naval court of inquiry, which it is needless to say commands the unqualified confidence of the Government, was unanimous in its conclusion that the destruction of the Maine was caused by an exterior explosion, that of a submarine mine.

It did not assume to place the responsibility. That remains to be fixed.

NOT A MATTER FOR ARBITRATION.

In any event, the destruction of the Maine, by whatever exterior cause, is a patent and impressive proof of a state of things in Cuba that is intolerable. That condition is thus shown to be such that the Spanish Government cannot assure safety and security to a vessel of the American Navy in the harbor of Havana on a mission of peace, and rightfully there.

Further referring, in this connection, to recent diplomatic correspondence a dispatch from our Minister to Spain, of the 26th ult., contained the statement that the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs assured him positively that Spain will do all that the highest honor and justice required in the matter of the Maine. The reply above referred to of the 31st ult. also contained an expression of the readiness of Spain to submit to an arbitration all the differences which can arise in this matter, which is subsequently explained by the note of the Spanish Minister at Washington of the 10th inst., as follows:

"As to the question of fact which springs from the diversity of views between the report of the American and Spanish boards, Spain proposes that the fact be ascertained by an impartial investigation by experts whose decision Spain accepts in advance."

To this I have made no reply.

VIEWS OF PRESIDENTS GRANT AND CLEVELAND.

President Grant, in 1875, after discussing the phases of the contest as it then appeared, and its hopeless and apparent indefinite prolongation, said:

"In such event, I am of opinion that other nations will be compelled to assume the responsibility which devolves upon them, and to seriously consider the only remaining measure possible—mediation and intervention. Owing, perhaps, to the large expanse of water separating the island from the peninsula, the contending parties appear to have within themselves no depository of common confidence to suggest wisdom when passion and excitement have their sway, and to assume the part of peacemaker. In this view, in the earlier days of the contest, the good offices of the United States as a mediator were tendered in good faith, without any selfish purpose, in the interest of humanity, and in sincere friendship for both parties, but were at the time declined by Spain, with the declaration, nevertheless, that at a future time they would be indispensable. No intimation has been received that, in the opinion of Spain, that time has been reached. And yet the strife continues with all its dread horrors and all its injuries to the interests of the United States and of other nations. Each party seems quite capable of working great injury and damage to the other, as well as to all the relations and interests dependent on the existence of peace in the island; but they seem incapable of reaching any adjustment, and both have thus far failed of achieving any success whereby one party shall possess and control the island to the exclusion of the other. Under the circumstances, the agency of others, either by mediation or by intervention, seems to be the only alternative which must, sooner or later, be invoked for the termination of the strife."

In the last annual message of my immediate predecessor during the pending struggle, it was said:

"When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest, and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hopeless struggle for its re-establishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject of the conflict, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge."

FAIR NOTICE TO SPAIN.

In my annual message to Congress, December last, speaking to this question, I said:

"The near future will demonstrate whether the indispensable condition of a righteous peace, just alike to the Cubans and to Spain, as well as equitable to all our interests so intimately involved in the welfare of Cuba, is likely to be attained. If not, the exigency of further and other action by the United States will remain to be taken. When that time comes, that action will be determined in the line of indisputable right and duty. It will be faced, without misgiving or hesitancy, in the light of the obligation this Government owes to itself, to the people who have confided to it the protection of their interests and honor, and to humanity. Sure of the right, keeping free from all offense ourselves, actuated only by upright and patriotic considerations, moved neither by passion nor selfishness, the Government will continue its watchful care over the rights and property of American citizens, and will abate none of its efforts to bring about by peaceful agencies a peace which shall be honorable and enduring. If it shall hereafter appear to be a duty imposed by our obligations to ourselves, to civilization, and humanity, to intervene with force, it shall be without fault on our part and only because the necessity for such action will be so clear as to command the support and approval of the civilized world."

THE WAR IN CUBA MUST STOP.

The long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged the war cannot be attained. The fire of insurrection may flame or may smolder with varying seasons, but it has not been, and it is plain that it cannot be, extinguished by present methods. The only hope of relief and repose from a condition which can no longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba.

In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests which give us the right and the duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop.

ASKS FOR POWER TO ACT.

In view of these facts and of these considerations, I ask the Congress to authorize and empower the President to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the Government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable Government capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquillity, and the security of its citizens as well as our own, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes.

And in the interest of humanity and to aid in preserving the lives of the starving people of the island, I recommend that the distribution of food and supplies be continued, and that an appropriation be made out of the Public Treasury to supplement the charity of our citizens.

The issue is now with the Congress. It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. Prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the Constitution and the law, I await your action.

SPAIN'S LAST STEP.

Yesterday, and since the preparation of the foregoing message, official information was received by me that the latest decree of the Queen Regent of Spain directs Gen. Blanco, in order to prepare and facilitate peace, to proclaim a suspension of hostilities, the duration and details of which have not yet been communicated to me. This fact, with every other pertinent consideration, will, I am sure, have your just and careful attention in the solemn deliberations upon which you are about to enter. If this measure attains a successful result, then our aspirations as a Christian, peace-loving people will be realized. If it fails, it will be only another justification for our contemplated action.

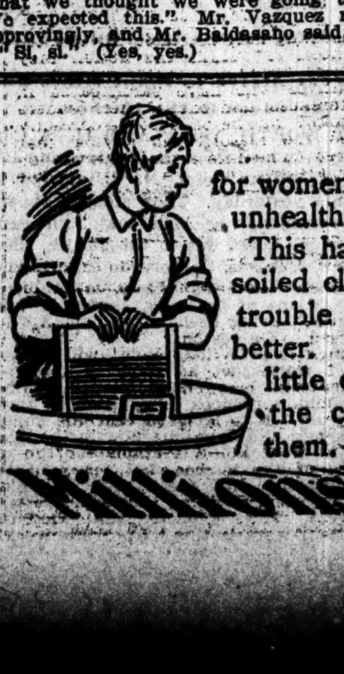
WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, April 11, 1898.

Approved by Spaniards Here.

There was evident satisfaction felt at the office of the Spanish Consul General yesterday when the message of the President was published. Consul General Baldasano and Vice Consuls Vazquez and Acuna, all spoke at once in approval of the message. When Mr. Acuna was asked if they thought of leaving the United States he said:

"No, we don't expect to go. It is just what we thought we were going to get. We expected this." Mr. Vazquez nodded approvingly, and Mr. Baldasano said: "Si, si." (Yes, yes.)



Hard facts
for women who wash. No work you do is so unhealthful as your work over a washtub. This hard, perspiring work in the midst of soiled clothes and tainted steam will make trouble for you. The less of it you do, the better. Wash with Pearline, and there's little or none of it. Nothing but rinsing the clothes, after soaking and boiling them. Consider your health. 538
Millions [illegible] Pearline

COMMENT ON THE MESSAGE

Many Members of the Senate and House Condemn the President's Position Regarding Cuba.

REPUBLICANS GIVE APPROVAL

Senator Foraker Has No Patience with It—Cullom Thinks the Senate May Go Further than the President Recommends.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Following are comments of members of the Senate and House on the President's message:

Senator Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said: "I have no patience with the message, and you can say so." He refused to go into details.

Senator Mills, (Dem., Texas,) member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said: "Without referring to the message specifically, you can say I am for the independence of Cuba and for war on account of the Maine."

Senator Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) also of the Foreign Relations Committee, said: "It is a strong paper, a well prepared and careful review. The Senate may go further than the President recommends, but it will have a strong influence in shaping the course of events."

Senator Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, pronounced the message an able paper, and said he thought it would meet with general approval.

Senator Elkins, (Rep., West Va.,) said: "It states the case admirably, and it will be sustained by the people and by Congress."

Senator Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, would only say: "It is a very good message."

Senator Hale, (Rep., Me.,) Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, said: "The message is admirable in all respects, and especially so in that it points out the way whereby Cuba can get a good Government and be free without bringing us into awkward international complications."

Senator White, (Dem., Cal.,) who opposes any interference in the Cuban question by this country, remarked that "the Administration appears to be getting all balled up."

Tillman Calls It Illogical.

Senator Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) thought the message was illogical and that the President's recommendation of means was inadequate to accomplish what he wanted to do.

Senator Pettigrew (silver Rep., S. D.,) said: "It is weak. It sums up the situation by saying we must recognize neither belligerency nor independence, but intervene to stop the war. Spain has already accomplished this result by granting a cessation of hostilities, thus leaving nothing for us to do but to continue to make appropriations to feed the Cuban people."

Senator Teller (silver Rep., Col.,) declined to speak of the message specifically, but said he had intended if opportunity had offered to introduce the following resolutions as expressing his views as to the course to be pursued:

"That the war now existing between the Government of Spain and the Government of Cuba has been conducted by Spain in flagrant violation of the laws of civilized warfare to such an extent as to have shocked the moral sense of the nations of the world and greatly to the injury of the United States; therefore, the President is hereby authorized and directed to take at once such steps as may be necessary to terminate hostilities on the Island of Cuba and to secure to the people of that island a stable and independent republican Government by the people thereof, and the President is authorized and directed to use, if necessary, the land and naval forces of the United States for the purpose of carrying this joint resolution into effect."

Senator Chandler Sums Up.

The views of Senator Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) are as follows:

1. A graphic and powerful description of the horrible condition of affairs in Cuba.

2. An assertion that the independence of the revolutionists shall not be recognized until it has achieved its own independence beyond the possibility of overthrow.

3. An argument against the recognition of the Cuban Republic.

4. As to intervention in the interest of humanity, that is well enough, and also on account of the injury to commerce and peril to our citizens and the generally uncomfortable conditions all around.

5. Illustrative of these uncomfortable conditions is the destruction of the Maine; it helps make the existing situation intolerable.

But Spain proposes an arbitration, to which proposition the President has no reply.

6. On the whole, as the war goes on, and Spain cannot end it, mediation or intervention must take place. President Cleveland said "intervention would finally be necessary." The enforced pacification of Cuba must come. The war must stop. Therefore the President should be authorized to terminate hostilities, secure peace, and establish a stable government and to use the military and naval forces of the United States to accomplish these results, and food supplies should also be furnished by the United States.

P. S.—Spain has made a new offer, which it is to be hoped, will receive the careful attention of Congress.

Impliedly, Congress is asked to adjourn as soon as possible.

Representative Dingley of Maine, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, declined to discuss the message further than to say that he considered it an able presentation of the case.

Mr. Cannon Bestows Praise.

Representative Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations—It is a strong, well-delivered paper. The responsibility is now with Congress. I have no hesitation in saying that such steps will be vigorously taken as will relieve the United States as well as the Island of Cuba from the embarrassments which have heretofore existed. In my judgment, a stable Government will be formed in Cuba for and by the people of that island, and with war if necessary. The matter is now in the Foreign Affairs Committee, and I do not doubt that they will report appropriate resolutions.

Asked as to the raising of money to meet war emergencies, Mr. Cannon said—The question of money to be raised by additional tax to make revenue and by appropriation to make available sums that may be necessary for disbursement doubtless will be met at the proper time, and will follow whatever National policy is adopted.

Mr. Grosvenor, Ohio—The message, when the hot blood which has so properly been incited by the course of events has had time to cool, will be recognized as an able, patriotic, and wise state paper. The recitation of acts no one can criticise. The argument against premature recognition of the independence of some present insurgent Government, backed up as it is by the whole legal history of the country, no man can successfully answer. The advice that we shall intervene with arms is plainly stated, and to me wholly satisfactory. The message will be approved by all the civilized world. It will allay the apprehension now unhappily rife in the Cabinets of the great powers that we are seeking a pretext for conquest, the miserable subterfuge used with some effect by certain officious meddlers in our affairs. And what is best is, the whole business is now in the hands of Congress, and each member will be able to define his desire for immediate war or future negotiation, and be also able to account to his constituents for his conduct in that behalf. Armed intervention to the great masses of people means war with Spain and free Cuba, but free Cuba does not necessarily involve the recognition of any special existing Government. Cuba will be free.

Sustains the President.

Henderson, (Rep., Iowa:)—The message shows that the people made no mistake in electing William McKinley President. He has never for an instant taken his eye from the interests of the country and of humanity. We should stand up, sustain the President, and give him the power he asks.

Mr. Dolliver, (Rep., Iowa:)—I consider it a strong and patriotic utterance, fully covering the whole question and justifying the confidence the people of the United States everywhere have in the Executive. Congress's action should be in accordance with the recommendations.

Mr. Bull, (Rep., Iowa,) Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee—I think it is a very strong statement of the situation. The President now places the responsibility upon Congress, and Congress will proceed to discharge its duty, I believe, in harmony with the President.

Mr. Berry, (Dem., Ky.,) a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee—The details of the events leading up to the present conditions in Cuba are well recited, much after the style of those Senators and members who lately visited the unfortunate island. But the sequences from those facts I do not approve. As one I am unwilling to place a discretionary power in the hands of the Executive which belongs to the legislative branch of the Government. There should be a recognition of the Cuban Government and armed intervention to prevent further sacrifice of innocent lives. The message will not satisfy the intelligence of the country. The disappointment of his party is apparent on every hand.

Representative Sayres of Texas, ranking Democratic member of the House Appropriations Committee—The message of the President is disappointing in its conclusions. Congress, in my opinion, should not give him unlimited power for a neutral intervention and appropriate money to feed the starving Cubans, not knowing whether the intervention is to result in Cuban independence or in the retention of Spanish sovereignty.

Mr. Dockery Says It Is Uncertain.

Representative Dockery of Missouri, minority member of the House Appropriations Committee—This message is a companion piece to the President's former message transmitting the findings of the naval court of inquiry, and this one merely supplements the other one. Both are anaemic, suggestive only of vague, uncertain, and hesitating policies. The temporizing indecision that has heretofore characterized our diplomatic negotiations does not seem to warrant Congress in thus taking a leap in the dark. The people have indicated their wishes in unmistakable terms. They will favor no armistice except as it will be promptly followed by the complete independence of the Cuban and the utter extinguishment of Spanish sovereignty on the island. The great overshadowing tragedy of the Maine is still left in the air, but the American people will never consent to the arbitration of that question. The time for compromise has passed. The hour for decisive results cannot longer be deferred.

Mr. Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.)—The message is a dispassionate statement of our case. The situation is well reviewed, but the President is not happy nor strong in his conclusions and recommendations. I am not in favor of giving him any more power than the Constitution gives him. He does not need it, and should not ask it. His message will be disappointing to the country, and will not take place in history like those of Jackson, from whom he quotes so liberally.

Mr. Cummings, (Dem., N. Y.)—It invites the American eagle to leave the country and give place to the buzzard.

"Weak and Vacillating," Says Simpson

Mr. Simpson, (Pop., Kan.)—The message is a reflection of the man, weak and vacillating. It says the insurgents have maintained themselves against Spain for three years and in the next breath says there is no Government to recognize. It concludes by asking for more money and more time. The message will go down to history as one that puts this great Republic in a most humiliating attitude, that of having lost all our manhood and love of liberty.

Mr. Joy, (Rep., Mo.)—I shall be satisfied with nothing less than armed intervention looking to the independence of the Cuban people and the expulsion of the Spanish flag from Cuban soil.

Thomas M. Jett, (Dem., Ill.)—The message of the President was a great disappointment to all parties. It does not demand of Spain as much as she has granted in the last forty-eight hours. I am not in favor of giving the power to the President as he requests of Congress, to undertake a settlement of present complications according to his own methods. The message is in accordance with the so-called policy of the President as indicated by his acts heretofore.

VIEWS OF JUNTA MEMBERS.

They Declare that the President Appears as the Ally of Spain Against the Insurgents.

Horatio S. Rubens, counsel of the Cuban Junta, refused yesterday to discuss the President's message. He said that it had been agreed that nothing should be said. While nobody would talk to be quoted for publication, the general feeling among Cubans was easily obtained, for among themselves they vented their feelings freely.

McKinley had been caught in a diplomatic trap, they said. The President said that he asked for an armistice. Well, he had it, and he must respect it. The Spaniards had seen their chance. They had agreed to his demands, and now he could not consistently use force against them. The President said that forcible intervention involved hostile constraint upon both the parties to the contest, as well to enforce a truce as to guide the eventual settlement. If Spain had agreed to an armistice, said the Junta men, it stood to reason that no force would have to be used against her to compel peace, and therefore only the insurgents were left for the American troops to attack.

It showed, said they, that after all Horatio S. Rubens was not far out of the way when he said that intervention without recognition meant that the Cubans would have to fight the Americans.

The Cubans were fighting for independence, not for an armistice, and it remained to be seen whether the American Congress would uphold the President in what amounts, in the Cuban view, to an alliance of the United States with Spain against the patriots. If Congress did this, its action would be the death knell of the Republican Party. The President, after deprecating recognition of independence, and giving reasons why the Republican Government of Cuba should not be recognized, asked that Congress empower him to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable Government, capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations. That did not mean the Cuban Republic. He proposed to use force against the insurgents as shown. He could not use force against Spain—for she had agreed to all that he had asked. It meant that he proposed to use the power of the United States to quell the rebellion.

The insurgents would not rest, said the men of the Junta, without an independent republican Government. "Independent" and "republican" were words left out of the message. Spain would not evacuate Cuba by being asked, and the United States could not fight her after she agreed to all that she had been asked to. The United States could not indefinitely ask concessions of her. Perhaps the United States had arranged for the foreign powers to press upon Spain the necessity of withdrawing from Cuba. If so, then this Government surrendered its time honored position that it alone should dictate in matters relating to this continent, and whenever this country in the future should feel called upon to exercise its powers in matters relating to its exclusive sphere of influence, it would be called upon to submit to the arbitration of European countries the question of its right to do so.

The armistice arrangement made by the President and his objection to the recognition of independence placed him, it was said, in the position of a Spanish advocate. There could be no permanent peace without independence, and Spain would not grant that unless compelled to. The turning of American guns on to the insurgents did not suggest Spanish evacuation. To show that the President did not overlook any phase of the insurgent position and did intend to attack it by force, one only had to remember that the insurgent commander in chief had decreed that any one coming to propose any terms other than those of absolute independence should be treated as a spy and shot.

The President's language meant the [illegible] by force of the position taken [illegible] matter by the insurgents. It [illegible] that the President had asked Congress to empower him to compel the insurgents to listen to other proposals than those of absolute independence and to use the land and naval forces of the United States to back

SPRING ADVICE.

Some Timely Hints for All Who Are Going Through This Trying Season.

[Scientific Magazine.]

Be careful of your diet. You do not need heavy food such as you require during the Winter.

Spring may be beautiful, but it is treacherous. Do not let it deceive you into a cold, a fever, malaria, or pneumonia.

Do not throw off your Winter flannels too early. It is better to suffer a little inconvenience than to take cold.

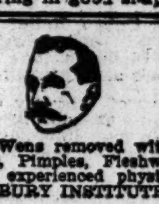
If you feel tired, feverish, or overheated, do not rush off and take "Spring medicines." Cool yourself down and in this way help your system and purify your blood.

If you feel hot and thirsty, do not drink large quantities of water or other "long" drinks. It is much better to take a little pure whiskey and water, which will quench the thirst, tone the system, and fortify against disease.

Remember that only pure whiskey should ever be taken into the system, and that the leading chemists and scientists of the present day unite in declaring that Duffy's Pure Malt is absolutely the purest and best.

Do not permit any druggist or grocer to persuade you to take "something else." Bear in mind that this is a medicinal whiskey and far superior for this reason, while it costs no more.

If you use proper care and follow the advice above given, you may hope to go through the Spring in good shape.



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ARMISTICE IS PROCLAIMED

Gen. Blanco's Decree Delivered to the State Department by the Spanish Minister.

NO DATE OF EXPIRATION FIXED

Announces that Suspension of Hostilities Is Granted in Conformity with Reiterated Wishes of the Pope—Havana Bourse Firmer.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The State Department to-day received Gen. Blanco's proclamation ordering a cessation of hostilities in Cuba. It was cabled to the Spanish Minister here and by him delivered to the department. The proclamation is as follows:

"His Majesty's Government, yielding to the reiterated wish expressed by his Holiness the Pope, has been pleased to decree a suspension of hostilities, with the object of preparing and facilitating the restoration of peace on this island, in virtue whereof I believe it convenient to order:

"Article 1. From the day following the receipt in each locality of the present proclamation hostilities are ordered to be suspended in all the territory of the Island of Cuba.

"The details for the execution of the above article will be the object of special instructions that will be communicated to the several commanders in chief of the army corps for the easy and prompt execution, according to the situation and circumstances of the case. BLANCO."

HAVANA, April 11.—The Official Gazette to-day published a decree, signed by Capt. Gen. Blanco, announcing that the Spanish Government, yielding to the reiterated wishes of the Pope, had decreed a suspension of hostilities in Cuba, in order to facilitate the restoration of peace in the island. No time is fixed for the expiration of the decree.

Considerable interest was felt in political and military circles this morning in the suspension of hostilities, and the appearance of The Official Gazette was awaited with eagerness, everybody being anxious to know the conditions of the so-called armistice and the time of its expiration.

At the clubs and in the cafés the matter was much discussed from various standpoints. The Spaniards alleged that they were not in sympathy with the decree. Its publication, however, caused a firmer tone to prevail on the Bourse.

SURPRISE IN MADRID.

Cabinet's Decision to Grant an Armistice Created Great Excitement in the Spanish Capital.

MADRID, April 9, (via Bayonne, France, April 11.)—While many persons here for several days past have suspected that something was brewing, the Cabinet's decision this afternoon (Saturday) to grant an armistice (or a suspension of hostilities) was a complete surprise to most people and created great excitement.

The general public asked: "What security is there of the insurgents accepting an armistice? Won't America wish to compel the insurgents to submit by armed intervention? If the Yankees are once in Cuba, who will turn them out?"

It was learned this evening that the War and Navy Departments are in no way relaxing their preparations for the possibility of hostilities, and they will, it is understood, continue working day and night for the present.

The general tone of the comment here appears to be one of disappointment, it being alleged that the United States is getting everything she asked. The Spanish officials, however, are throwing oil on the troubled waters by representing that the Government has simply made submission to the will of the Pope, which carries tremendous weight with the people of this country. Besides, many families who are fast losing relatives and friends owing to the war hail the prospect with delight.

Diplomats here, however, express the opinion that the United States is now in a better position than she would have been had Spain accepted the terms outlined in Gen. Woodford's note presented at the last conference, which, it is said, only asked for the immediate cessation of hostilities and permission to relieve the reconcentrados. Both of these requests, it is claimed in some quarters, have now been accepted, and, it is added, Gen. Woodford has a free hand. It is further alleged that his efforts will continue until one of three things happens—the establishment of an autonomist Government satisfactory to the insurgents, the recognition of the independence of Cuba by Spain, or the practical annexation of Cuba to the United States.

The Madrid País Confiscated.

MADRID, April 11.—The País, the newspaper which has been the most prominent in fomenting the anti-Government campaign, continued its sensational policy to-day, and its issue was thereupon seized by the authorities.

THE MESSAGE IN CONGRESS

Received with Silence in the Senate and with Little Applause in the House.

VISITORS WERE DISAPPOINTED

Large Number of Ladies in Bright Spring Costumes Were Present, and the Diplomatic Corps Was Strongly Represented.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—President McKinley did not again disappoint the crowds that assembled in the Senate and the House to hear his message by asking for further delay in its submission, but there was no room for doubt, according to the tone of the comments made upon the message after its reading was completed, that there was disappointment about the document itself.

The people who met to hear it were full of expectation of a strong, vigorous appeal to the Congress to complete the work which the President had conducted as far as it could be carried diplomatically and with the power conferred upon him under the Constitution. As it was, the reading of the history of the controversy, including the references to the loss of the Maine, was received with silence in the Senate and with little applause in the House when the one positive phrase, "The war must stop," was read.

From as early as 9 o'clock, when the doors of the Capitol were opened, the Senate galleries were occupied by those who had been able to secure tickets of admission. Only those who arrived early were sure of seats. The excess was not permitted, after the seats were all occupied, to go up stairs. That precaution kept the halls clear, and there was not the common spectacle of rows of men and women waiting outside the galleries to go in when others had grown weary and were willing to come out.

Ladies in Gay Costumes.

The audience included a large proportion of ladies, and many of them wore fresh Spring costumes and bonnets. Among the visitors on the floor was Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commander of the army. In the diplomatic gallery, which was filled, were Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador; Baron Hengelmuller, the Austrian Minister, and party; Constantin Brun, Minister of Denmark; Charles F. Adam, First Secretary of the British Legation, and Miss Adam; Chancellor Boeufvé of the French Legation; Dr. Yella, Secretary of the Legation of Guatemala; J. B. Pioda, the Swiss Minister, and three Attachés of the Chinese Legation.

The President had timed the arrival of his message so as to get it in before any other business could be taken up. Just after the Chaplain had made his brief prayer Col. Pruden appeared at the door with a large blue envelope held before him. He was kept in that position while a petition presented by Senator Quay on the subject of the Cuban war was read by the Clerk. As soon as it was referred Vice President Hobart announced:

"The Senate will receive a message from the President of the United States."

Assistant Doorkeeper Stewart, standing at Mr. Pruden's side, ducked his head and announced:

"Message from the President of the United States."

Mr. Pruden, holding his blue package toward the Vice President, said, with a little bow:

"I am directed by the President of the United States to present a message in writing."

There was a sigh and a flutter in the gallery, as though the spectators were satisfied because the message was there, and that there was not to be another postponement. The reading clerk began at once, and while he did not read well, and the words were followed with difficulty by those who were not accustomed to the reader's peculiarities of voice, the attention was profound and the interest manifestly great. A second reader took up the reading for a while, and provoked a Senator to object that he could not understand him, and that he must read more slowly.

Wet Blanket on Gallery Enthusiasm.

When the clauses of the message, just before the last, were read, and the Congress had been urged to proceed in its own way to deal with the question many of the listeners leaned forward to catch what would follow. The closing words, suggesting to almost everybody the prospect of further postponement of intervention, to await the trial of new Spanish promises, produced a chill and sigh of disappointment in the galleries.

While Senator Stewart was delivering an unexpected and rambling speech for independence, many visitors were going out, and by the time the Senate was ready to adjourn, at 1:15, the corridors were filled with those who were sure, from what they had heard, and from what others had said, that the message promised no demonstration in force at once, and that the controversy was likely to be again left with the diplomatists, unless the Congress developed a determination to disregard Spain's new offers and proceed in a way to compel compliance with the ultimatum of Cuban freedom or fight.

The Senate referred the message to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Another message from the President, transmitting the Cuban Consular reports, was laid before the Senate, and after being read was referred, with the accompanying papers, to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SCENES IN THE HOUSE.

Scattering Applause from the Republicans and a Few Groans from the Democrats.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Disappointment was written on the faces of the people who filed out of the House galleries at 1 o'clock this afternoon as plainly as on last Wednesday, when the message was first promised. Then they were disappointed because they had heard no message at all. To-day they had heard a message which called for delay, and not for war.

Fewer people sought entrance to the House galleries to-day than last Wednesday, but how much of this falling off was due to a lingering fear that there would be another postponement, and how much to the knowledge that the stricter regulations for admission would make access to the chamber practically impossible except to the holders of tickets for the 720 reserved seats—issued to members—could not be told.

Crush in the Galleries.

The only crush was in the public galleries, where it was a case of first come first served. These, seating some 400 people, filled immediately on the opening of the doors, while the reserved galleries accumulated their limited quota by degrees, the holders of tickets feeling secure of their seats, no matter when they came. By noon, however, every inch of space in the various sections was appropriated except that in the diplomatic gallery, where only thirteen people sat, among them Minister Mendonça of Brazil.

Meantime the amphitheatre swarmed with visitors, who seized the opportunity to lounge, if but for a moment, in "the seats of the mighty." The members themselves gathered slowly, and few of the celebrities of the House were in their places when the doorkeepers began to warn strangers off the floor at 11:45 o'clock.

There was a noticeable access of color in the galleries reserved for the families and friends of members since the crowd of last week, caused by the infusion of new Spring hats and gowns, which made the tiers of seats occupied almost exclusively by women resemble the hyacinth beds in the park outside.

As noon approached an official visited the various gallery sections and delivered a warning against any applause or other demonstration of feeling, which injunction the crowds received smilingly, and afterward found little difficulty apparently in obeying.

The Chaplain's Prayer.

Speaker Reed's tap of authority and announcement that "the House will be in order" found the leaders in their places and few vacant seats about the amphitheatre. The Chaplain's prayer enforced a moment's silence.

"We are here," he prayed, "at Thy supreme command, and realizing fully the gravity of the situation, we meet in prayer to ask Thee to help to open wide the portals of our souls, that they may receive the outpouring of Thy Spirit. If it is Thy will that we should stand still in the present crisis, give us patience to do so; if to move forward in the interest of justice, mercy, and humanity, give us the courage of our convictions. In any event, speed the right in the name of Jesus Christ."

Then the pent-up tide of talk broke forth and continued, while a squabble went on over a question of consideration between a District of Columbia bill and an election contest.

It was 12:10 when the familiar figure of Mr. Pruden, the White House Secretary, appeared in the doorway, accompanied by Doorkeeper Glenn, who wore a new black suit and a blood-red rose in his buttonhole. Mr. Pruden bore a large square white envelope, the sight of which caused a hush to fall upon the House.

"Mr. Speaker, a message from the President of the United States."

It was the announcement for which the Congress and the country had been waiting so long. There was no more confusion. The Speaker's adjuration that he hoped "the House would be in order, and that those in the galleries refrain from any expression of sentiment," was hardly necessary. Perfect order reigned when, at 12:12, the Clerk began the reading of the message in a clear, penetrating voice.

Half a dozen members on the Republican side stood in the well near the Speaker's desk that they might hear better. Here and there a member continued reading his newspaper, among this number being Gen. Grosvenor, but with these exceptions the House was at attention. The galleries hung expectant on the words of the Clerk, listening for the signal for war.

The First and Only Cheers.

Through the recital of the diplomatic negotiations there was no manifestation of approval or disapproval. The warlike word for which the galleries and a large section of the House itself waited, however, did not come. The nearest approach to it was the President's declaration that "the war in Cuba must stop," and it was this declaration that evoked the first and only outbreak of applause that interrupted the reading of the message. As it drew to an end and it was seen that it did not call for immediate intervention smiles spread over the faces of Mr. Bailey and his associates on the Democratic side.

When the reading was concluded a scattering outburst came from the Republican side, mingled with a few groans from the Democratic side. The galleries were silent.

The Speaker announced in the most perfunctory and matter-of-fact way that the message "will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs," and the event of the day was history.

The galleries had been apathetic from the beginning to the end. The reception of the message had been essentially cold. The members, as they filed out into the corridors, betrayed no enthusiasm, and the occupants of the galleries dispersed quickly, commenting on the small prospect for war held out by the President.

SENATOR QUAY FOR WAR.

He Comments Upon a Petition from Philadelphia Business Men.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Mr. Quay, (Rep., Penn.,) in the Senate to-day presented the resolutions of the Trades League of Philadelphia, composed of 2,000 business firms, urging that a peaceful solution of the pending difficulty be secured if possible. The communication from the Trades League read that the members, "appreciating the wise, conservative, and dignified policy of the President in his treatment of the very grave and momentous differences now existing between the Kingdom of Spain and the United States," recognizing that if this policy is persisted in by the President and aided by Congressional support, it will tend to maintain an honorable peace. The Pennsylvania Representatives in Congress are therefore urged to co-operate with the President and accord him full opportunity to exhaust all negotiations tending toward peace.

Commenting upon the resolution Mr. Quay said: "I desire to say to these gentlemen that I have little hesitancy in acceding to their very reasonable suggestion. I have an affectionate personal regard for the President and absolute confidence in his patriotic statesmanship. I have confidence that he will always be in accord with the best thought and interest of his country. The people of the United States, in my judgment, are pretty nearly unanimous that the time for negotiation upon the Cuban question is past, the present is a case for neither Pope, Prelate, nor Presbytery. They believe that further negotiations mean further time for the concentration of the Spanish naval forces and for general Spanish preparations for war. They know that a Spanish torpedo flotilla is en route for our shores whose mission is hostile, whose only interest can be to destroy our vessels as the Maine was destroyed, and slay our sailors as the sailors of the Maine were slain. They know that yesterday two Spanish war vessels sailed westward and will be with us in ten days. They believe that bloodshed will be averted or diminished by prompt action of the Government, not by declaring war, but by making war in self-defense before Spain can secure further naval or military advantage, and, perhaps without reason, that delay is largely sought or urged by those interested in the Spanish success or by those who would market the National honor and make merchandise of the blood and bones of the dead of the Maine; that intervention should be armed, immediate, and impetuous; that not merely a stable, but a republican form of Government should be given the Cubans; that the Spaniards should get out of Cuba. They should stand not upon the order of their going, but go at once. For these purposes they believe the Army and the Navy of the United States should be utilized until Cuba is free and the Maine is avenged. Believing that the President is with the ultimate purpose of the people, I have pleasure in assuring the Trades League of Philadelphia that I will comply with their request."

SENATOR STEWART FIRST TO SPEAK

He Advocates the Recognition of Cuban Independence.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The wish of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate that there should be no debate today on the President's message was not respected by Mr. Stewart, (Pop., Nev.) Before the motion to refer the report could be put Mr. Stewart took the floor. He said that while he did not care at this time to discuss the general question, he desired to submit some remarks bearing upon the message. He sharply criticised the position taken by the President, saying that it seemed too evident to him (Stewart) that the proposed intervention would precipitate what would prove to be a war of conquest. He hoped there would be no intervention that did not recognize the rights of the Cubans who had been struggling for years for their independence. He declared we ought not to go to Cuba with an armed force unless we went with the intention or recognizing the rights and authority of the Cuban Republic's officials, and of joining with the insurgents to assist them in winning their freedom and independence.

Mr. Stewart declared that in the circumstances a war with Spain would be a war with which the European powers would have nothing to do. The Maine disaster alone was in itself an act of war, and this country would be fully justified in proceeding to extreme measures on that subject. The people, said Mr. Stewart, had put the crime against the Maine ahead, in point of consideration, of every other feature of the Cuban question, and they would most heartily approve of a war with Spain to wipe out the stain upon this country produced by that foul Spanish plot. He insisted that no war ought, however, to be precipitated that did not include the Cuban insurgents as allies to our arms. If this country should recognize the independence of Cuba, the people would applaud the action from the Atlantic to the Pacific, because it would mean the freedom of an oppressed and downtrodden people.

On the conclusion of Mr. Stewart's speech Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.) rose to offer a resolution. He said that it was perfectly evident the message just read did not mean the independence of Cuba, for which the patriots of the island had so long been struggling. The President, said Mr. Butler, "merely asked Congress to authorize him to stop the war in Cuba. That could not be done until the Spanish flag was hauled down from the island forever. Mr. Butler then presented his resolution, which follows:

> Whereas, The destruction of the United States battleship Maine and the murdering of 266 of our sailors in Havana harbor by the Spanish Government is an act of war on the part of Spain against the United States; therefore, be it
>
> Resolved, First, that to avenge this most foul and unparalleled crime which our National honor demands, and to put a stop to Spain's most cruel, barbarous, and inhuman warfare now being waged against Cuba, which is demanded in the interest of liberty and humanity, that the Government of the United States hereby recognizes the Cuban Republic as a separate and independent nation.
>
> Second—That the Government of the United States hereby demands that Spain at once withdraw her land and naval forces from Cuba.
>
> Third—That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to use, if necessary, the entire land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect.

The resolution went over under the rules. Mr. Mason of Illinois gave notice that he would offer some remarks upon the message, probably to-morrow, in which he would present an argument in favor of recognizing the independence of the Cuban Republic.

THEODORE B. STARR,
206 Fifth Avenue.

Goldsmith, Silversmith and Jeweler, Diamond Merchant and Dealer in Precious Stones, Solid Silver, Fine Porcelains and Bronzes.

MR. WARD HOLDS HIS SEAT.

Contest of the Eighteenth District of New York Decided in the House.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The House today decided the contested election case of Fairchild vs. Ward from the Eighteenth New York district in favor of the sitting member, Mr. Ward, a Republican.

The contestant, Mr. Fairchild, who represented the district in the last House, is also a Republican. Mr. Fairchild claimed that Mr. Ward's name was erroneously placed on the ballot by order of the court.

The resolution declaring Fairchild not elected was agreed to—162 to 30—and the resolution declaring Mr. Ward, the sitting member entitled to the seat was then agreed to—138 to 42.

THE CUBAN RELIEF WORK.

More than 1,000 Tons of Supplies Stored Here—$8,500 in Cash Received Yesterday.

Chairman Stephen E. Barton of the Cuban Relief Committee said yesterday that, in the absence of definite information from Miss Clara Barton to the contrary, he believed that Dr. J. B. Hubbel, general field agent of the Red Cross, is still in Havana with two assistants, C. H. Cottrell and John McDowell.

"We have been notified," Mr. Barton said, "that there are now about 3,000 Cuban refugees in Tampa, Fla., and we to-day notified Miss Barton, who is now there, to investigate their cases and apply to this committee for relief supplies needed. There are probably many refugees also in Key West in need of help, and they, too, will be relieved."

The committee is receiving large donations of money and supplies. The latter are being stored here, ready for immediate shipment to Cuba when the word is received from the State Department. Cash contributions amounting to $8,500 were received yesterday. One thousand tons of provisions are now stored here, and many carloads are reported en route.

SPANISH STEAMER ASHORE.

The Humberto Rodrigues Leaves Havana to Assist the Santa Domingo.

HAVANA, April 11—(Noon).—The Spanish Line steamer Humberto Rodriguez left this port to-day for Progreso, Mexico, to assist the Spanish steamer Santo Domingo, Capt. Aguirre, from New York on March 20 and Havana on March 26, for Progreso and Vera Cruz, which is ashore near Progreso.

SPANIARDS FIRE ON A BOAT.

Residents of Matanzas Compromised by Mail Matter Aboard.

HAVANA, April 11.—It is reported from Matanzas that the authorities ordered a boat, near the coast, to come to. As the crew did not comply, the boat was fired on, and one of the crew killed. Three others of the crew and the boat were seized. The authorities also captured a quantity of mail matter, which is said to "compromise" several prominent residents of Matanzas, and some money.

LAKE SHORE AND NICKEL PLATE.

W. H. Truesdale and J. T. Harahan Said to Have Declined Presidencies.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 11.—The Presidency of the Lake Shore has been tendered to W. H. Truesdale, Vice President of the Rock Island, and the Nickel Plate Presidency to J. T. Harahan, Vice President of the Illinois Central, and both gentlemen have refused the proffered office.

Mr. Truesdale's reason for declining was that there was not enough inducement offered in the way of salary to warrant his giving up his present position, that he recently invested $40,000 in a home in Chicago, and did not care to give it up. Mr. Harahan's reasons for refusal were not known. This information comes from a prominent official.

President Callaway arrived in the city today from Toledo. He was asked if there was any truth in the above story, and he said he knew nothing about the matter. If any one knew, he said, it was W. K. Vanderbilt. He said further that he had no knowledge of when or what changes would be made in the Presidencies of either the Lake Shore or Nickel Plate. He thought it likely that the matter would be settled by the Directors of these roads at their annual meeting next month.

An Editor Kills His Assailant.

WILLISTON, N. D., April 11.—O. M. Dean, editor of The Williams County Free Press, shot and killed Hank Schufelt, who attacked him when going from Grinnell to his home. The exposure of cattle stealing by a gang of rustlers is supposed to be the cause of the affray. Dean was assaulted once before at the same place and dragged with a lariat rope, but this time he was prepared for trouble and defended himself successfully.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock last night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

3:30 A. M.—855 and 857 Eleventh Avenue; Eastman & Co.; damage, $2,500.
4 A. M.—560 Hudson Street; Edward Clausen; damage, $25.
8:20 A. M.—340 First Avenue; J. Dutter; damage, $50.
11:15 A. M.—237 Willis Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.
11:45 A. M.—381 Sixth Avenue; J. P. Goodrich; damage slight.
12:45 P. M.—439 West Seventeenth Street; Mrs. Deny; damage slight.
12:50 P. M.—347 East Sixth Street; Mrs. Foley; damage slight.
1:55 P. M.—521 Water Street; A. Leviton; damage slight.
2:30 P. M.—139 Forsyth Street; Max Lefkovitz; damage, $10.
7:45 P. M.—117 Bleecker Street; Isaac Cohen; damage, $300.
8:40 P. M.—463 West Fifty-second Street; John Cadoo; damage, $5.
9 P. M.—20 Gramercy Park; Stuyvesant Fish; no damage.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 11.—Fire, which started at 1 o'clock this morning in the wholesale liquor establishment of Sol Block & Griff, 414 Delaware Street, caused damage estimated at $50,000.

Printing Establishment Destroyed.

NEWARK, N. J., April 11.—A fire broke out to-day in the printing establishment of M. Plum, located in the rear of his stationery store, at 764 Broad Street. The printing office and the stationery store were destroyed, the damage being $15,000.

Great Benevolences.

In the large cities of the United States the condition of the metropolitan poor is constantly being ameliorated by the grand benevolences of wealthy people. Sanitary reforms are frequently suggested and carried out with earnestness and intelligence. Among sanitary reforms those produced by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in dyspeptic stomach, disordered liver, bowels or nervous system are very conspicuous.

NO DELAY IN CONGRESS

Both Foreign Committees Take Mr. McKinley's Message Under Immediate Consideration.

TO REPORT UPON IT PROMPTLY

Expected to be Sent In To-morrow, or on Wednesday at the Latest—Aggressive Action Likely to be Recommended.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The President having turned the Cuban question over to Congress, interest now centres on the probable recommendations to be made by the two Foreign Committees to whom his message has been referred.

Both these bodies—the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs—held sessions immediately after the reception of the message this afternoon and began its consideration. There is no disposition toward delay in either committee, and while they may not report to-morrow, as has been expected, there is the best of authority for the prediction that they will do so not later than Wednesday.

The Senate Committee is expected to take the lead in the matter. It held a session of three hours' duration this afternoon devoted exclusively to the message, and will meet again at 10 to-morrow for its further consideration. Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota, Chairman of the committee, said that the committee would bring in a report with the greatest possible dispatch, but he would not say whether it would be done to-morrow. Two other members of the committee who were seen agreed in the prediction that the report would be ready to-morrow afternoon possibly, though more likely on Wednesday. It is not expected that it will be delayed beyond Wednesday under any circumstances. The House Committee will probably report on the same day.

One reason that may delay the Senate Committee is that the latter desires before reporting to hear Consul Gen. Lee, who has informed the Chairman that he can be with them to-morrow. The conclusions of the committee may depend largely upon what Gen. Lee places before it.

Advocates of Aggressive Action.

The Foreign Relations Committee is composed of Senators Davis, Frye, Lodge, Cullom, Clark, and Foraker, Republicans, and Senators Morgan, Gray, Turpie, Daniel, and Mills, Democrats. With scarcely an exception, these are advocates of prompt and aggressive action in Cuba, and while few of them are willing to-day to express their opinion of the message, there was ample circumstantial evidence that it did not meet their expectations. Senator Foraker declared that he had no patience with so disappointing a document, and even Senator Cullom, while praising the President's statement of the case, admitted that the Senate might want to go further than the message recommended. Messrs. Davis, Frye, and Lodge are recognized and pronounced advocates of vigorous and aggressive action in the Cuban matter, and the Democratic members are solid on that line. The committee is, therefore, predisposed against further delay and committed to a policy of immediate interference for the restoration of order in the island.

The indications to-night are that this is just what will be recommended by the committee when it brings in its report. It will not stop at authorizing and empowering the President to use the military and naval forces to bring about peace in Cuba, but will direct him to use these forces without delay to stop the war now in progress there. The committee is not willing to leave it to the President to decide when force shall be used. It regards the Spanish suspension of hostilities as a device for delay, another of Spain's innumerable tricks of procrastination, and it is not disposed to allow much time for the so-called armistice to be tested.

Whether or not the form of the Foraker resolutions will be preserved is not known. The question of the recognition of the independence of the present Cuban Republic is one which it is understood has not yet been settled, though it is not unlikely that that point may be waived in order to secure harmony as far as possible.

It has been thought likely that there might be a minority report from the Senate committee, but a prominent member of the committee said to-night that he did not think there would be two reports. This is taken as additional evidence of the committee's disposition not to agree with the President's policy of indefinite postponement, since it indicates substantial harmony among the Democratic and Republican members.

Frye Resolutions Abandoned.

The Frye resolutions, which are understood to have been prepared in the State Department, and which make substantially the same recommendation for armed intervention at some indefinite time as was contained in the President's message today, have been completely abandoned. It is learned on excellent authority that when the resolutions were moved in the committee not a single vote was cast in their favor, not even Mr. Frye supporting them.

Representative Henderson of Iowa, who is a member of the Committee on Rules, said to-night that that committee had considered the question of consideration of the report of the Foreign Affairs Committee, but he considered it likely that a special rule would be reported, so as to give it the right of way. The Democrats would be consulted, he said, and an effort made to reach an agreement as to the length of time to be consumed in the debate.

Mr. Henderson said he did not think there was any intention to choke off reasonable debate on the resolutions.

In regard to opinion in Congress generally, it has become evident that many Senators and Representatives who previous to the receipt of the message had indicated a willingness to conform to the President's wishes and to confine the action of Congress to a declaration for intervention have changed their opinions and are now inclined to return to the original position for independence coupled with intervention.

The conservative Republican Senators have not been slow in recognizing the fact that the movement to secure support for the President's position has lost ground since the receipt of the message. They do not, however, manifest any abatement in their determination to stand with the President in the Senate and to oppose by debate or otherwise any proposition looking to more radical action than the Executive desired.

May Introduce Resolutions.

The Democrats sharply criticise the message, and, while there is much difference of opinion as to the course to be pursued and no conclusion has been reached, there is no doubt that resolutions recognizing the independence of the Cubans will be introduced by Democrats in both houses of Congress—probably to-morrow.

The Steering Committee of Nine elected by the conference of the Republican Cuban sympathizers in the House met to-day and appointed a special committee of three to secure a statement of the position of the two Foreign Committees in Congress. The committee consists of Representatives Joy of Missouri, Tawney of Minnesota, and Lorimer of Illinois. Their instructions were to ascertain what the committees of both houses proposed to do, and then report for the consideration of the conference.

It is probable that the special committee will have decided by to-morrow morning what it shall report to the Cuban conference. A meeting may be called for to-morrow afternoon to outline the action they favor. There are about sixty Republican Representatives who have participated in these conferences, and one of their leaders stated to-night that he believed he correctly represented the majority in saying that they favored immediate armed intervention and a declaration that the Cuban people ought to be independent of Spanish rule.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed today:

NEW JERSEY—Ogdensburg, John P. Madden.
NEW YORK—Cook's Corners, C. H. Wilson; Stissing, Charles T. Arnold; Wadham's Mills, Samuel H. Hodgkins; Warren, Ralph J. Bokels; Windfield Junction, John Roth.

Capital Increased to $1,000,000.

ALBANY, April 11.—A certificate of increase of capital from $300,000 to $1,000,000 was filed with the Secretary of State to-day by the New York Mail and Newspaper Transportation Company of New York City.

NAVAL WAR ACROSS THE SEAS.

The United States May Have to Seek Spain in Her Home Waters After Blockading Cuba.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The rival fleets of Spain and the United States are likely to face each other on the other side of the ocean, and not in Cuban waters. This is considered to be the significance of the withdrawal of the Oquenda and Viscaya from Havana, and of the holding of the torpedo squadron at Puerto Grande, St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands. It is thought by naval authorities here that Spain will, just as soon as the Key West or Flying Squadron makes a demonstration toward Havana withdraw the two fine cruisers now at San Juan de Puerto Rico, to the Cape Verde Islands, or even back to the Spanish coast. This would carry out the policy announced by Gen. Correa to let the Americans seek Spain in her own territory.

The Viscaya and the Oquendo are very fleet vessels, and it is thought that they are depending upon their clean heels to keep out of the way of the Flying Squadron, while remaining as long as possible in these waters as a source of information of our movements. It is for this reason that several ships are to be added to the Flying Squadron, such as the New York, that can run the Spanish cruisers down, in the event such a course is desirable.

Spain now seems to be concentrating ships at the Cape Verde Islands, but it is not thought that she will keep them so far away from home, and at a point so difficult to hold against attack or to keep supplied with the coal and the munitions of war. Should the fleets of torpedo vessels and cruisers withdraw to the Canaries, they will not, it is thought, be in any better position, as they would still be too far from the base of supplies and too liable to attack from our fleets.

It seems quite probable, therefore, to naval officers here that the sea fighting of the war will be done in the vicinity of the Canaries, or along the northern coasts of Spain, and possibly in the Mediterranean. The plans of the Navy Department as to the seizure of the Canaries has not been abandoned, and will be the one followed as soon as war is declared or recognized. Coupled with this movement will be the blockade and capture of Havana by joint land and naval forces. Capt. Sigsbee, in speaking of the possibilities of attack on Havana, said to-day that it is not at all difficult. The Spaniards, he said, have some good guns that would inflict serious damage upon any ships trying to shell the harbor and city by day; but that at night the city could be leveled by the guns of ships standing outside, while it would be impossible for the guns of the harbor forts to have any effect upon the vessels.

The Captain thought that the city could be taken without much trouble, as a few shells dropping into it would demoralize the inhabitants and soon put an end to the defense.

The two fleets on this side are being strengthened daily, and either one of them is now considered as equal to the task of meeting any fleet that Spain has yet assembled. Besides these two powerful fleets the United States has a strong squadron in the Pacific, which is prepared at a moment's notice to attack the Philippines, where Spain has no force that could stand for an hour against the vessels we have in those waters. This is considered Spain's weakest point, next to Cuba, and will be assailed simultaneously with the latter and the Canaries.

THE FLYING SQUADRON.

Officers Pleased with Message, but War Preparations Continue.

FORT MONROE, Va., April 11.—Bulletins of the President's message on the Cuban situation were received with much interest here, particular satisfaction being shown by the officers of the flying squadron with the portion relating to Spain's responsibility for the destruction of the Maine.

The tone of the message was a source of general commendation, and while it was considered rather pacific, in so far as it advocated a trial of the proposed armistice, the preparations for active work went on without cessation. Nearly all the officers of the fleet succeeded in getting their personal effects, such as trinkets, pictures, and citizen's clothing, packed and shipped for home. The various boats took on an extra store of canned and boxed goods, and all the ammunition has been taken aboard.

Despite a pouring rain, drills were held as usual, and the men are under the strictest orders not to go beyond ship call. It is understood that the sailing pennant may be hoisted at any minute, and officers and men alike are ready.

Various rumors that the Massachusetts was to be supplanted either by the New York or the Iowa were in existence during the day, but Commodore Schley said decisively to-night:

"I have not heard one word about any change made or proposed to be made in the make-up of the squadron, and I doubt if any is contemplated."

Forming an Artillery Company.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 11.—Edward R. Price of Lafayette Post, No. 140, of New York; J. William Roberts, formerly of the Second Battery, N. G. N. Y., and Jacob R. Borden, ex-Captain of Company A, Third Regiment, N. G. N. J., have organized a company of light artillery here to serve in case of hostilities with Spain. The roll contains fifty-six names, and many well-known young men of this place have volunteered. The State will be asked to equip the new company. Among those who have joined it are several retired seamen of the navy.

WOMEN'S EXHIBIT AT PARIS.

New York Parties Trying to Secure Official Consent for One.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—While arrangements have been made to have the United States adequately represented in the Paris Exposition, it appears that no definite plan has been brought to the attention of the United States Commissioner for setting aside space for a distinctively woman's department. Some enterprising and patriotic New York women have turned their attention to the matter, and are vigorously devoting themselves to securing consent to their proposition that the woman's department of the Columbian Exposition of 1893 shall be repeated at Paris.

A committee of the Woman's Commission, American Department, Paris Exposition, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, is in Washington on this business. It is made up of Mrs. Lediard Stevens, Chairman; Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, Vice President; Mrs. Edward P. Steers, Miss E. D. Bininger, Miss Alice Wetmore, Mrs. Alexander Stevens, Mrs. G. E. Jones, and Mrs. Benjamin M. Sands.

The committee was to-day received by President McKinley, who listened to their statements, and assured the ladies of his interest in their plans. It is found by the committee that before the Congress can be expected to take favorable action to assure the success of the women's department it will be necessary to communicate with the Commissioner for the Paris Exposition. A women's department will be a novelty in a French exposition, and would therefore be of unusual interest, but it is not yet certain whether the authorities contemplate the installation of a distinctively women's exhibit.

Rhea Fined for Contempt of Court.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 11.—Justice Werner of the Supreme Court this morning issued an order declaring Mme. Hortense Loret, better known as Rhea, the famous actress, in contempt of court, and fining her $250, with costs, for failing to appear as directed in supplementary proceedings last January. The present contempt proceedings arose over a suit brought by Albert R. Haver of this city, author of "Josephine," Rhea's well-known play, for $1,501.50 back royalties. Judgment was obtained and entered in full amount.

SPECIAL SALE.
Sterling Silver
Bon Bon Dish,
rich repousse pattern, diameter 5 inches, 2.15 Ea.
The Meriden Company,
Silversmiths,
208 Fifth Ave. Madison Square.

W. & J. Sloane
SPRING AND SUMMER
HANGINGS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS.
French and English LINEN TAFFETAS.
French and English CRETONNES.
COLONIAL CURTAINS.
Very Effective for Summer Decoration.
Novelties in Phrygian, Duchesse, Point Arabe, Egyptian, Louis XV., Louis XVI., Renaissance, Renaissance with Applique, Brussels, Irish Point and Tamboured Curtains.
Broadway & 19th Street.

GOING AFTER THE NAHANT

A Detail of the Naval Militia to Leave for Philadelphia This Morning.

WILL BRING MONITOR HERE

The Entire Detail Composed of Enlisted Citizens Under Command of Lieut. Richman of the United States Navy—Full List of Officers and Men.

There was much activity on the Naval Militia ship New Hampshire, at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street, last evening, and for half an hour prior to 8 o'clock a number of young men bearing handbags and compact parcels hurried aboard the ship. They reported directly to Executive Officer W. Butler Duncan, Jr., and were assigned sleeping quarters for the night. These men constituted the detail from the First Battalion of the Naval Militia to go to Philadelphia and bring the United States monitor Nahant, which is now at League Island, to this harbor, to be used for protective purposes. They were ordered to report for duty on the stationary ship New Hampshire at 8 o'clock sharp, and they will leave for Philadelphia via the Pennsylvania Railroad at 7:30 o'clock this morning.

There are about ninety persons in this detail, and with one exception every man and boy is a member of the Naval Militia, and this trip will be their first experience in practical service. The single exception is Lieut. Richman of the United States Navy, who will command the expedition. Commander W. Butler Duncan, Jr., of the Naval Militia, who goes as the executive officer, is no awkward landsman, however, for he is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, class of '82, and for two years served as naval cadet attached to the home squadron. The other officers of this Naval Militia detail are Lieut. Manning K. Eyre, navigator and watch officer; Lieut. Junior Grade Gerard B. Townsend, Lieut. Junior Grade James Macfarlane, Jr., and Ensign S. W. Griffiths, watch officers; Ensign William J. Henderson, watch officer and assistant navigator; J. R. McGowan, medical officer and Assistant Surgeon; A. B. Frey, Chief Engineer; H. W. Fletcher, chief machinist; T. H. Froehlicht, chief master at arms; E. L. Hale, chief master at arms, first class; R. T. Maguire, chief boatswain's mate; H. T. Maury and — Hough, chief boatswain's mates, second class, and R. L. Lawton, chief boatswain's mate, first class.

Officers as well as men are practically volunteers in this service. An order was issued a few weeks ago directing all the members of the First Battalion of the Naval Militia who desired to serve the Government in the present crisis to communicate with headquarters. Nearly all of the 360 enlisted citizens in the battalion signified their willingness to serve, and many more than the number required were eager to go. In not a single instance was there a request to be excused on account of business or ill-health. To be sure, the mere bringing of the monitor Nahant from League Island to this port is not regarded as a particularly hazardous task, but the men who have volunteered expect that the Government may have other and more serious use for their services. Following are the names of all the subordinate officers and men who reported for duty last evening:

Coxswains—W. F. Haywood, C. L. Langdon, Jr., C. S. Folsom, A. M. Aten, and W. L. Hopkins; Chief Gunner's Mate—R. Raynor; Chief Gunner's Mates, (second class)—R. P. Walden, J. R. Crawford; Chief Gunner's Mates, (third class)—H. F. Savage and I. B. Roberts; Chief Quartermaster—W. H. Wetmore; Chief Quartermaster, (first class)—W. I. Zeregar; Chief Quartermaster, (second class)—W. W. Ferguson; Chief Quartermaster, (third class) —— Derzkx.

Seamen—G. C. Moon, A. L. Wilson, J. W. Grant, —— Horsey, F. Cuyler, —— Shaw, C. M. Mitchell, C. S. Day, W. M. Weed, J. B. Sanford, R. Weed, E. V. Stebbins, F. P. Kafka, C. M. Gilpin, G. M. Cary, J. J. F. Mulcahey, R. A. Lee, G. B. Burtnett, R. H. Crawford, H. L. Despard, —— Conover, E. H. P. Squire, A. L. Squire, W. E. Hannagan, A. K. Fox, (carpenter's mate.)

Engine Room Force—Chief Machinists—H. N. Fletcher, —— Derrock; Acting Machinists—S. Newton, Jr., —— Tebbins, —— Ward; Water Tenders—Healey, Fisher, Wilson; Blacksmith—Stokes; Oilers—Konig, Lee, and Parsons; Firemen—Attridge, Cunningham, Gallagher, Higgins, Hugh Kelley, Keating, Mahan, McDonald, McEvoy, McKeough, Mulcahey, Murphy, O'Neil, Quamm, Smith, and Treanor.

Special Branch—Apothecary—W. H. Lloyd; Ship's Yeomen—E. H. Reede and L. M. Josephal; Bugler—H. Wright; Bayman—H. G. Stafford; Ward Room Steward—Erick; Mess Attendant—Yamahager; two men and one boy in the ship's culinary department.

With the exception of the higher officers, the members of this expedition will not take any changes of clothing with them. Each subordinate will start out with a spick-span clean uniform and will carry only a hammock and a light bag containing a few toilet and other necessary articles. The only arms carried will be a few cutlasses.

In the hurry and excitement of preparation yesterday and last evening the enthusiastic citizens who compose this Naval Militia detail exhibited some amusing lapses of discipline. Doubtless when they are aboard the Nahant each man's tongue will be under more rigid control, and the official formalities of salute and reply to the orders of a superior officer will be observed.

"Orderly, have you notified Jackson to be here at 8 sharp?" called out a busy Lieutenant on the saloon deck of the New Hampshire yesterday afternoon.

"Yep," promptly answered the orderly in a tone of cheerful assurance.

"Well, don't forget to see about those hammocks."

"Oh, no; they'll be all right," called back the subordinate.

Probably the busy and somewhat worried Lieutenant was too much preoccupied to notice this lack of respect for his dignity. Certainly the orderly's demeanor did not indicate any intentional lack of respect. He was simply imbued with the general spirit of enthusiasm, and was effusively willing to do anything that he possibly could to advance the cause.

The entire detail was drawn up in review on shipboard last night, and all arrangements were made to leave from West Twenty-third Street Ferry on the 7:30 o'clock boat this morning, connecting with the train for Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY'S NAVAL RESERVE.

Detail Ordered to Make the Monitor Montauk Ready for Sailing.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 11.—The Naval Reserve Battalion of the East had a street drill in Hoboken to-night, and were cheered by thousands of people, who lined the streets through which they marched.

After the drill Commander Irving detailed Lieut. George H. Mather, Ensign Daniel A. Dugan, William Dupont, W. P. Claveland, E. E. Bornett, W. J. Lunger, and G. Dreyfus to go to League Island to-morrow to make the monitor ready for her trip to Portland, Me. The rest of the detail were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to move on four hours' notice. They expect to go on Wednesday.

A DIME NOVEL "HOLD-UP."

G. E. Bellows and His Young Son Slightly Hurt in an Encounter in New Jersey.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 11.—Louis Wolff and Harry Bearman, the two boys arrested last night charged with being in the party of four who held up and shot George E. Bellows, President of the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company of New York, confessed to-day. They are in the Hackensack jail. The holdup occurred in Leonia last night while Bellows, his son, and a woman were driving to the Fort Lee ferry to take the boat for Mr. Bellows's home, at 176 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, New York.

The two boys under arrest said that they lived at Eighty-second Street and Avenue B, New York, and that the two boys who escaped were Jeremiah and William Henken, who lived near them. The captives declare that the boys who escaped did the shooting. Bearmann and Wolff were committed without bail by Justice Heath to await the action of the Grand Jury, which will consider their case Wednesday. The Bergen County authorities have gone to New York with the hope of capturing the boys who escaped. All were dime-novel readers, and the stories of the "hold ups" they read caused them to attempt the one last night.

William Kessing, also a resident of New York, aroused Dr. Max Weyler of Fort Lee late last night and had a stab wound in the thigh dressed. He explained that he had been held up while walking along the road, and it is believed that the two boys who escaped attacked him.

George E. Bellows, when seen yesterday at his home, said: "Very fortunately, about the only mark of the encounter which I have to show is a large bruise on my right side, made by the spent bullet, which struck me after passing through my boy's coat sleeve, and cutting his arm painfully, but not seriously."

Mr. Bellows said that he had been out driving with his sister-in-law and his eleven-year-old son. They had stopped at Ripley's road house and inquired their way to Fort Lee Ferry. They were directed, and were about a mile out of Hackensack, crossing the meadows, when they saw four men ahead of them. As they came up with the men, two stepped to the right and two to the left. One of the men on the left of the horse wore a mask. He grabbed the horse's bridle, and, drawing a revolver, demanded the valuables and money of the party.

"I guess not," said Mr. Bellows, as he struck the horse a sharp blow with the whip. At the same instant the man who had held the horse fired, the shot passing through the boy's coat sleeve and striking Mr. Bellows, who wore a heavy overcoat. The shot frightened the horse, which dashed away, and three more shots were fired, one of which passed through the buggy top.

LION AND BULL FIGHT.

Easter Sunday "Sport" in City of Mexico Witnessed by American Colony.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 11.—Five thousand people witnessed a cruel and bloody fight between two African lions and a Mexican bull on Easter Sunday. The spectators included the whole American colony and many notables. Many ladies were present.

The first lion was very large. He killed his trainer a short time ago. He had been starved for a week. The bull, without a moment's hesitation, sprang at the lion and caught him on his horns under the fore leg and threw him backward fifteen feet against the bars, knocking the breath and fight completely out of him. Another lion was then provided. It made a good fight, but was gored unmercifully and taken from the ring in a dying condition.

The Governor then stopped the fighting.

TYPOTHETAE'S TROUBLES.

Employing Printers Urged to Co-operate Against the Unions.

The quarrel between the Typothetae and the Employing Electrotypers' Association on one hand, and Typographical Union No. 6 and the Electrotypers' Union on the other remained much the same yesterday. The Typothetae met behind closed doors. After the meeting a statement was given out, saying that among the offices struck by the unions were the Trow Printing and Book Binding Company and the Publishers' Printing Company, who do only their own electrotyping, who are members of the Typothetae, and against whom there was no grievance whatever.

It was further said that as the action of remained much the same yesterday. The the electrotypers, stereotypers, and printers will affect every employing printer in the city and vicinity, all employing printers have been urged to co-operate with the Typothetae for the purpose of making the unions reconsider their unreasonable position.

President Green of the Typothetae, in reply to a question, said there would be no lock-out. President Samuel B. Donnelly said that the unions would continue to hold out.

FOR TALKING AT EXAMINATION.

John Schliemann, who was Excise Commissioner of Brooklyn under Mayor Boody, was yesterday ordered out of the civil service examination room in Brooklyn. Mr. Schliemann was taking an examination for a place in the Tax Department, and Chief Examiner Ireland saw him talking to a person across the aisle. Mr. Ireland ordered him to stop. A little later the Examiner saw him talking again, and said:

"You must stop that, sir. Your examination is concluded."

"I will stay here till it's over," replied Mr. Schliemann.

"You may stay if you like," replied Mr. Ireland, "but I've got your number and will not give you any more papers."

After some further dispute Mr. Schliemann gathered up his papers and left the room. He said he would take another examination next week.

Rich, Pure Flavor.
HUNTER
BALTIMORE
RYE.
Sold at all First-class Cafés and Jobbers.
A. B. Hart & Frank Mora, Representatives,
3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

The Wanamaker Store

Spring Preparations

in Carpets, Furniture, Upholstery

THE third floor is complete with its preparations for the Spring and Summer. The dominant idea through this two acres of space is the Home Beautiful, and How to Attain It.

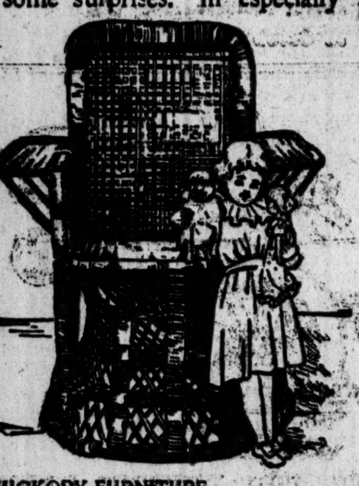
Interior Decoration has ceased to be a trade;—it has become an Art. Its scope has increased with its importance, and its possibilities are now all but infinite. It is no light task to provide the materials for an infinity of possibilities,—but we think,—with little metaphor,—that we have done so.

Our carpet assortment, for example, we have tried to make inclusive of everything that is good and desirable. In draperies and hangings, we try to give your fancies absolutely unlimited scope. In a smaller stock you might have to take what you can get,—to suit your tastes as nearly as you can. Our ambition in this stock is to be able to show instantly exactly *what you want.*

Of course novelties are plentiful. Among them several which will interest summer cottagers in the line of cheap and handsome wall coverings and draperies.

Some Summer Furniture

THE Furniture Store has its full Summer stock in, and is prepared to give you some surprises. In especially adapted furniture for Summer use, we show some hundred and sixty styles of grass-cloth suits, bamboo settees, tabourettes, tables and couches, and indoor and piazza pieces generally.



There is a very strong line of the Old Hickory Furniture, of which we have now the sole control for this city. There are forty different styles in this line. In Splint Furniture there are twenty-five styles to pick from, including tables, chairs, rockers and settees.

Finally,—Rattan Furniture, seventy-five styles, and seventy-five of the best. Here's a little price-list as a suggestion:

OLD HICKORY FURNITURE
- At $1—Arm chair, with a high back and full arms, close woven seat; very comfortable.
- At $1.75—Arm chair, with high back and arms, close woven seat and back; a handsome chair.
- At $2.35—Rocking chair, with high back and arms, close woven seat and back.
- At $3.25—Comfort rocker, with high back and full arms, close woven seat and back.

BAMBOO FURNITURE
- At $1.50—Canary colored tabourette, with fancy grass cloth covers.
- At $2—Bamboo table, with fancy grass cloth covers; top made in green or ox-blood finish.

- At $4.25—Bamboo rocking chair, with fancy green finish, and seat covered in Japanese tapestry.
- At $5—Oak framed Morris chair, with high seat and back, full arms; spindled sides; nicely finished.

SPLINT FURNITURE
- At $1.25—Rocking chair, with close woven seat, flat spindled back, maple frame.
- At $1.50—Rocking chair, with close woven seat, spindled back, full arms, maple frame.
- At $2—Comfort chair, with high back and full arms, close woven seat, maple frame; nicely finished.
- At $3.50—Rocking settee, 3 ft. 6 in. long full arms; spindled back, close woven seat, maple frame; well finished.

Fourth floor.

Cut Glass—Greatly Reduced Prices. HERE'S a lot of odd pieces of exquisitely cut glass of American make. These are left-overs after a great selling of this stock of rich ware, yet they are perfect goods in every way and in the finest patterns. Nevertheless, they must go and go quickly. To insure speedy removal we place new figures on them, two-thirds former prices—some even lower than that.

Orange Dishes, $5.75; reduced from $8.
Orange Dishes, $6; reduced from $8.50.
Orange Dishes, $5; reduced from $7.50.
Bowls, 8-inch, $3.50; reduced from $5.
Bowls, 9-inch, $8; reduced from $14.
Bowls, 10-inch, $10; reduced from $15.
Bowls, 10-inch, $5; reduced from $10.
Bowls, 10-inch, $7.50; reduced from $15.
Bowls, 10-inch, $5.50; reduced from $11.
Water Pitchers, 2-pint, $5.50; reduced from $8.
Water Pitchers, 2-pint, $7.50; reduced from $12.
Vases, 14-inch, $8; reduced from $15.
Water Bottles, $1.75 each.
Tumblers, $2.75 doz.; up to $30 doz.

Basement.

Men's and Women's Umbrellas. ONLY two sorts are mentioned below, but you'll find they're unusually attractive in price when you see the qualities:

- At $1.60—26-inch all silk; case to match; steel rod and close rolling; for women, in black, navy blue, garnet or brown; for men, in black only, 28-inch; at $1.75.
- At $2.50—For women, 26-inch; in black or colors; with handle of long Dresden, pearl, agate, ivory and silver trimmed.

Broadway.

Beautiful Vases and Rose Bowls. THIS morning we place on sale a collection of fine Bohemian glassware, richly colored and heavily gilded. Goods are all new—opened yesterday—and comprise the very latest shapes and decorations. We're going to let this lot go at prices fully a third less than ruling prices. We start with a good supply, but advise against delay if you wish to be among the new owners of these handsome ornaments.

VASES
6 in., 20c. 10 in., 75c. 16 in., $3
8 in., 50c. 12 in., $1 13 1-2 in., $4.50
13 in., $5.60 14 in., $11.25
ROSE BOWLS—$1, $1.75, $2, $2.50, $3, $3.75.
Main floor, Tenth street.

Fine Felt Mattresses. BUILT of layers of spun cotton of uniform thickness. They are soft, elastic, healthful and moth proof.

Will outlast any ticking, and can be easily re-covered. We're making them in double bed size for $12; in two parts the cost is a half dollar more.

Fourth floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th Av., 9th and 10th Sts.

MEDICAL MEN SECEDE.

Faculty of the University College Say They Will Form a New School—Dr. Stimson's Statement.

As a result of dissensions between the Faculty of the University Medical College and the Council of the New York University a majority of the members of the Faculty, among whom are the best-known physicians in New York, will withdraw at the end of the present term, and it is stated that they will at once found a new medical school in this city, which, it is rumored, will be conducted in the interest of Cornell University. The trouble arose over the transfer, in March, 1897, by the Trustees, who were nearly all members of the Faculty, of the college property to the university corporation. In the college catalogue the statement appears that this transfer was made "unconditionally," but this is denied by the members of the Faculty who will secede and who say the conditions have not been lived up to.

Dr. Le Fevre, Acting Dean, while admitting that there was trouble in the Faculty and that it was caused by the transfer of the property, declined yesterday to go into any of the details. He said that even if all the Faculty except Dr. MacCracken and he withdrew, the college would still go on as usual. Any statement of the causes or results of the trouble, he said, would have to come from the Council, which would be prepared to make a statement as soon as it was found necessary.

Dr. Stimson asserted positively that he would withdraw from the Faculty, and that all the members of it, except Dr. Le Fevre and Chancellor MacCracken were with him. These include Dr. William M. Polk, Dr. Rudolph A. Witthaus, Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, Dr. George Woolsey, Dr. Henry P. Loomis, Dr. J. Clifton Edgar, Dr. Frederick W. Gwyer, and Dr. Irving S. Haynes.

Dr. Stimson denied that the property had been transferred without conditions. "That," he said, "is the statement of the other side, prepared by them a year ago in anticipation of just such action as we have now taken. There were conditions, and they have not been lived up to. What they were I will not make public until our statement appears. This much I will say, so that our statement may be understood, and that is that we gave the university corporation the property, and now they are trying to kick us out. If not actually to kick us out, at least to make it so unpleasant that no self-respecting men could put up with it."

Dr. Stimson would neither affirm nor deny the report that the new medical college would be organized in the interest of Cornell University, but said that there were good grounds for such a rumor. He is one of the authorities for the statement that a new medical school will be founded.

Dr. Thompson also said he would get out after the present term.

"We will undoubtedly organize another school," he said, "and there will be no trouble to get the necessary backing, as several universities are anxious to have a medical department in this city."

The Medical College of New York University was organized in 1837, as an adjunct of the university, which had been founded in 1831. After several years of preliminary negotiations, the University Medical College was, in 1840-1, opened at the Stuyvesant Institute, on Broadway, near Bond Street. In 1851 the school was removed to the newly erected building on East Fourteenth Street, where it remained until the Spring of 1866, when its edifice was consumed in the fire which destroyed the Academy of Music. Temporary quarters were secured in one of the old New York Hospital buildings, at Broadway and Duane Street, where the college remained until 1869, when a final removal took place to East Twenty-sixth Street, opposite the Bellevue Hospital. On this site a new building was erected which was replaced in 1878 by a still larger structure. In 1882 a lot adjoining the main college building was purchased by the Faculty, upon which a dispensary building was erected. In 1886 the Loomis Laboratory was added to the other structures. The Loomis Laboratory was not included in the transfer to the university, although its endowments are subject to university uses under an agreement placed on record by the representative of its founder in 1887.

EACH STATE'S DUTY IN WAR

The Quotas of Troops to be Supplied Under Calls for from 50,000 to 200,000 Men.

ADJT. GEN. CORBIN'S FIGURES

The National Guard Can Be Drawn on Apparently for 200,000 Troops to Take the Field—New York's Quota 20,000.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—In anticipation of the possibility of a call on the National Guard of the States and the Territories to assist in the National defense in the case of war with Spain, Adjt. Gen. Corbin of the army has compiled a mass of interesting information in connection with the strength of the National Guard and the quota each State and Territory would be expected to furnish under calls for from 50,000 to 200,000 men, according, first, to the strength of the National Guard, and, second, according to the population of the different States and Territories. These tables are very complete, and show precisely the number of men each State or Territory would be expected to furnish under the Constitution regardless of the strength of the National Guard organizations in each State and Territory.

In explanation of the tables given below, it may be stated that while the total strength of the National Guard of New York is 17,700, in case the National Guard of the country was called upon to supply 50,000 men New York's apportionment according to its strength would be 5,705 men, and according to its population 5,005. In case the call should be for 200,000 men it would be required to furnish 22,820 men according to the National Guard organization and 20,023 according to the population of the State.

The following is the official apportionment of the various States and Territories on a basis of a call for 50,000 men, the proportions being maintained according to the same ratio in the case of calls for 100,000, 150,000 and 200,000:

Apportionment for Call for 50,000 Men.

	Strength of Nat. Guard.	Apportionment, Based on Nat. Guard.	Apportionment, Based on Population.
Alabama	4,500	1,061	1,060
Arkansas	2,400	638	810
California	4,400	1,623	1,295
Colorado	1,800	465	530
Connecticut	3,800	1,229	648
Delaware	1,000	194	136
Florida	2,200	493	300
Georgia	3,800	1,978	1,270
Idaho	800	229	93
Illinois	9,200	2,255	3,219
Indiana	4,100	1,190	1,721
Iowa	4,800	1,075	1,509
Kansas	2,700	561	1,115
Kentucky	2,600	594	1,368
Louisiana	3,700	1,229	776
Maine	2,400	656	502
Maryland	2,300	920	777
Massachusetts	8,500	2,290	1,839
Michigan	[illegible]	1,305	1,748
Minnesota	3,000	894	1,149
Mississippi	3,300	790	863
Missouri	3,800	1,164	2,194
Montana	1,100	227	209
Nebraska	2,500	540	965
Nevada	600	162	55
New Hampshire	2,600	708	301
New Jersey	6,200	1,897	1,185
New York	17,700	5,705	5,005
North Carolina	2,000	738	1,024
North Dakota	1,200	288	184
Ohio	9,500	2,644	2,899
Oregon	2,300	634	332
Pennsylvania	13,700	4,047	4,308
Rhode Island	1,900	452	284
South Dakota	1,100	278	740
South Carolina	3,400	1,662	299
Tennessee	2,700	684	1,224
Texas	5,300	1,244	1,692
Utah	1,400	194	170
Vermont	1,300	344	253
Virginia	5,000	1,205	1,115
Washington	1,700	324	472
West Virginia	1,700	286	556
Wisconsin	4,200	1,205	1,810
Wyoming	900	205	92
Arizona	1,900	223	72
District of Columbia	3,100	571	180
New Mexico	800	159	136
Oklahoma	1,200	220	56

It is stated by Adjt. Gen. Corbin that in case a call for troops becomes necessary it will be based upon the population of the different States, and the above table shows that, with very few exceptions, the National Guard of the various States and Territories is fully equal to a demand for a call for 200,000 men.

MAKING READY AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Gen. Brooke to Command and a Colored Regiment Expected First.

CHICAGO, April 11.—Orders have been received from Washington placing the Chickamauga Camping Ground under the jurisdiction of Gen. John R. Brooke of the Department of the Lakes.

Preparations are being made to receive the troops when they arrive there at the rendezvous. Forage and other supplies have been contracted for at Chicago. The Twenty-fifth Infantry, a colored regiment, will probably be the first on the ground. Definite information was received at the department headquarters to-day that the Twenty-fifth, under Col. Andrew S. Burt, will arrive in Chicago next Wednesday. It is expected at Gen. Brooke's headquarters that the troops from Fort Sheridan will be on the road about the same time.

WHERE MILITIA FORCES WILL GO.

Orders Received for Movements in Case of War.

Orders have been received here for the movement of the National Guard and naval militia in case war is declared. According to these orders all the regiments of this State, except the Twenty-second, will go first to Chickamauga or Atlanta, and thence to Key West and Dry Tortugas. The Twenty-second Regiment will go to Charleston, S. C. The Signal Corps goes to the eastern end of Long Island to co-operate with the First Battalion of the naval militia. The Second Battalion will be detailed to this harbor.

The artillery will assist in the coast defenses until needed in Cuba. The Michigan naval militia, it is understood, will be sent to the coast of Maine. The Ohio seamen will go to the Maryland coast to assist the local naval militia. The naval militia from Missouri and Illinois are to proceed to Texas and the Gulf.

Oneida Indians Anxious to Enlist.

APPLETON, Wis., April 11.—A delegation of a dozen Indians from the Oneida Reservation is in this city endeavoring to make arrangements for the enlistment of a number of Indians in case of war with Spain. They were disappointed in not being able to find any one with authority to enlist them at once. A company of 100, and possibly two companies, mostly young men, could be raised on the reservation in a few hours. They think that if they prove their worth in war against Spain they could be made citizens and show that they were competent to manage their own affairs.

Big Rush Order for Torpedo Wire.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 11.—The General Electric Company has notified all of its branch offices not to take any orders for wire, as the company's resources in this line will for over a month be taxed to their very limit in filling a big rush order for torpedo wire for the Government.

South Dakota Militia's Orders.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 11.—The South Dakota State Militia was to-day ordered to be in readiness for immediate departure, to take the place of regular troops at the various posts in the Middle States, where they are to be taught military tactics and get in readiness for field work.

A Woman's Auxiliary Corps Formed.

A woman's auxiliary corps of the New York National Guard, to be attached to the Forty-seventh Regiment, was organized yesterday afternoon in the regiment's armory in Williamsburg. Twenty-eight women were present. Mrs. M. H. Quick, wife of Major Quick, who commands the Second Battalion of the regiment, was elected President, Mrs. G. H. Hannan Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. D. C. Sullivan Recording Secretary, and Mrs. G. B. Sereshita Financial Secretary. It is the intention of the corps to look after the families of men who enlist.

JOHN L. SHEA IS CHAIRMAN.

Hugh McLaughlin Killed McCarren's Prospects for the Kings County Executive Committee Election.

The Executive Committee of the Kings County Democratic Party met last night in the Jefferson Building and elected Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea as Chairman and Robert T. Brown as Secretary. Until the meeting of the committee last Monday it was understood that Senator P. H. McCarren was slated for Chairman as a recognition of his stand against Tammany Hall. At the last moment something happened, and, after waiting three-quarters of an hour for the meeting to be called to order, the committee met only to adjourn.

What happened to McCarren nobody knows, except that Hugh McLaughlin dropped whatever fell on the Senator's prospects. It was given out yesterday afternoon that Mr. Shea, who has never opposed Tammany Hall, was to be Chairman, and when the committee met he was elected unanimously. Talk about the articles in the treaty between Tammany and Willoughby Street which led to this result was rife last night, but no one in authority will say what the bargain was.

After the meeting of the Executive Committee the General Committee met to consider the action rendered necessary by the new primary law. The Committee on Revision of the Constitution recommended the abolition of the election district system and of the Committee on Organization. It advised that the Assembly District be made the unit of representation, that delegates to the County Committee and the conventions be elected by Assembly districts, and that the Assembly district committees be on a basis of one delegate for each 100 votes cast for the Democratic candidate for Governor at the last election. This plan will make the committees about one-third smaller than at present.

Assistant District Attorney Maguire made a speech in opposition to the abolition of the election district system. After he had finished his speech the report was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Police Commissioner York, it was decided that the Assembly district committees should meet on Monday next and arrange for an enrollment, and that they should meet three days in advance of the primaries and nominate a ticket.

BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS MEET.

The Executive Committee Adopts a Sub-Committee Report on Primary Representation.

The Executive Committee of the Kings County Republican Party considered last night the report of a sub-committee appointed to examine the primary law and report on the action made necessary by it at the primaries to be held in June. The sub-committee reported that at these primaries must be elected members of the General Committee, of the ward committees, and delegates to the Assembly district conventions which are to choose delegates to the State Convention. The members of the County Committee are to run one ticket to be voted at each primary in each ward, and the members of the ward committees and delegates to the Assembly district conventions are to be elected from each election district. The basis of representation in ward committees and conventions is to be based upon the vote cast for Gov. Black in such districts. Delegates to the Congressional conventions are to be chosen at the annual primary election in September.

The report was adopted, after a stiff fight against the proposition to elect Ward Committees. This fight was led by those old-time enemies, ex-Sheriff William J. Buttling and Harry A. Hanbury, now working in perfect accord. Mr. Hanbury said that Ward Committees were cliques and rings and ought to be abolished. There was a lively tilt between Hanbury and Walter B. Atterbury, in which Hanbury, who worked against Seth Low with Atterbury, charged Atterbury with getting up in convention and saying he had to vote for Low because his constituents had compelled him to do so, but that he did so against his will. Atterbury said that this was untrue and that Hanbury was the victim either of a treacherous memory or of misinformation.

The proposition of the committee was defended by Assemblyman George E. Waldo, Jesse D. Frost, and William H. Quinn, and was carried by a large majority.

J. C. SHEEHAN VINDICATED.

Tammany Throws Out All Charges and Rejoicing in the Ninth Follows.

The sub-committee of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee, appointed to hear the charges against John C. Sheehan, leader of the Ninth Assembly District, met in the rooms of the Executive Committee, in the Fourteenth Street headquarters, yesterday afternoon. The members of the committee were Borough President Augustus W. Peters, George W. Plunkitt, and James J. Martin.

Just before the Chairman rapped for order, a delegation of Mr. Sheehan's supporters, numbering about 200, marched into the room. Their spokesman informed the committee that Mr. Sheehan was highly regarded by the citizens of the Ninth District, and asked that the charges against him be not heard.

The McGoldrick faction was not present to press its complaint. A letter from George W. Gibbons, asking for a delay was read, but the request was refused.

Mr. Sheehan arrived at this point and was cheered. He made a brief statement to the committee, and then talked to his friends. The result was Mr. Sheehan's vindication, and the committee, by unanimous vote, decided to throw out all the complaints against him and to refuse all the requests made.

Last night there was a big celebration in honor of the triumph of Mr. Sheehan, and the rooms of the Pequod Club in West Twenty-fifth Street were inadequate to hold the crowd that called to congratulate Mr. Sheehan.

EASTER CHURCH ELECTIONS.

Wardens and Vestrymen to Serve in the Different Churches.

These Easter elections for Wardens and Vestrymen are announced in the following churches:

Manhattan and Bronx.

ST. IGNATIUS, 56 West Fortieth Street.—Wardens—Charles F. Zabriskie, John W. Emerson. Vestrymen—Nelson Millerd, Richard W. Withington, Edward Marcus, Col. N. S. Brinton, Robert A. McKim, Charles T. Chambers, William S. Young, George L. Hawkins.

ALL SAINTS', 286 Henry Street.—Wardens—Thomas Gregory, Hugh Nesbitt. Vestrymen—John T. Walker, George Stark, Charles Richmond, James E. Morgan, John Emmons, Charles Wilson, Harry B. Sniffin, Simon Porteus.

ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY'S, 332 West Fifty-seventh Street.—Wardens—John J. Smith, F. W. Devoe. Vestrymen—Moses Taylor Pyne, Dr. Robert Milbank, W. S. Hawk, Dr. Clement Cleveland, A. Howard Hopping, Mortimer Fargo, Charles Harvey Lane, R. S. Harrison.

ST. JAMES'S (Fordham,) Jerome Avenue.—Wardens—Francis Sheppard, John McK. Camp. Vestrymen—John H. Eden, John J. Amory, William McNabb, William C. Timm, John B. Haskin, Jr., Albert L. Willis, William G. Appleton, William L. Folin.

HOLY FAITH, 870 East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street.—Wardens—John K. Clark, William F. Lockwood. Vestrymen—William S. Braham, George S. Bell, Charles Simpson, Philip Browne, Alfred E. Ashfield, Edward A. Bell, Henry H. Sherman, William H. Hayden.

Brooklyn.

ST. MARTIN'S, Carroll Park.—Wardens—P. C. Wamsley, Dr. S. E. Stiles. Vestrymen—T. R. W. Dannatt, R. H. Walbridge, H. O. Huntting, H. R. Elliot, W. H. Metcalf, T. D. Croffut.

CHURCH OF THE ARCHANGEL.—Wardens—John Oscar Marr and Dr. William J. Gaudineer. Vestrymen—Henry Irving Thornton, George A. Nelson, William B. Short, H. Wilson Hoyt, Capt. Frank Keck, and Isaac H. Goodwin.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Convent Avenue.—Wardens, Alexander L. McDonald and J. Sprague Bard. Vestrymen, C. L. Broadbent, Henry B. Bates, John H. Morrison, William F. Weekes, James E. Boyd, Wilbur F. Rockwell, Ferdinand P. Earle, and William H. Shaw.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE.—Senior Warden—William Arnold. Junior Warden—Rollin M. Morgan. Vestrymen—C. Victor Twiss, John A. Hance, Wilmer O. Chrisman, George Coleman, Robert N. Disbrow, M. D., E. F. Satterlee, George R. Trimble, and T. E. Stabb. The parish also voted to change the annual election to the first Monday in Advent.

ST. LUKE'S, Clinton Avenue.—Wardens—Joseph B. Pigot, James W. White. Vestrymen—Charles A. Preller, Willis H. Brumley, Lambert V. B. Cameron, William Pinkney Hamilton, Frank H. Sellman, Harrington Putnam, William J. Baldwin, Louis Schott.

Herbert G. Nichols Extradited.

ALBANY, April 11.—Gov. Black to-day authorized the extradition to Chicago of Herbert G. Nichols, under arrest in New York City on the charge of having embezzled $20,000 from King, Brown & Co. of Chicago.

FOR THE AUXILIARY FLEET

The Steam Pilot Boat Philadelphia Is Recommended for Purchase.

THE NAVAL BOARD REDUCED

Lieut. Sargent Detached and Ordered to the Dixie—Members of the Board Insist that Only the Best Vessels Have Been Bought.

The Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers was decreased by one member yesterday upon receipt of orders from the Navy Department, detaching Lieut. Nathan Sargent, the recorder of the board, and assigning him to the old Morgan liner El Sud, now the Dixie, recently purchased by the Government and now being converted into an auxiliary cruiser at the Norfolk Navy Yard. Lieut. Sargent will be the executive officer of the cruiser. It was stated at the offices of the board yesterday that Lieut. Sargent's detachment did not indicate that the work of the board was nearing completion, but simply meant that the Navy Department is short of officers. It was announced that the work of inspecting and negotiating for available vessels is going steadily forward and that a great deal of work remains to be done.

No information was obtained yesterday as to whether the board had completed negotiations for the purchase of any more vessels for auxiliary cruisers in accordance with the special order received by Capt. Rodgers on Saturday. These purchases when made, it is understood, will almost certainly include two vessels of the Old Dominion Steamship Company's fleet and possibly three, and one or more each from the Red "D" and Ward Lines. The Yorktown and Jamestown are the most available vessels of the first-named company. The City of Washington of the Clyde Line may be the next choice. She is an old vessel, but is still stanch, and, instead of being used as a collier, as was at first intended, may yet be converted into a cruiser.

In the search for another addition to the Government's fleet of colliers, three members of the board yesterday went over to Erie Basin to inspect the steamship Southey, belonging to Lewis Luckenbach. The Southey is an English-built vessel and now flies the British flag, but is considered well adapted to the service to which she would be put by the Navy Department. She is now in the coal-carrying trade. She is 288 feet long, 38 feet beam, and 19 feet deep, with a tonnage of 2,000. Her purchase will complete the fleet of colliers according to the present plans. There have already been purchased for this purpose the steamers Saturn, Lebanon, Niagara, Sterling, and Merrimac.

Action was taken yesterday on the report submitted by the three members of the board, who were at Philadelphia on Saturday. The report was favorable to the purchase of the pilot boat Philadelphia for use as a torpedo boat, and it was decided to recommend the vessel to the Navy Department at once. The first price asked by the Philadelphia Pilots' Association for the craft was $125,000, but it is understood that if she is bought by the Government, not more than $100,000 will be paid.

The members of the board are highly incensed over the following article, which appeared in the last number of the Army and Navy Journal:

> These are happy days for yachtsmen, who know how difficult it is to get, when they want to sell, over a half or a third of what a vessel cost them. "Uncle Sam" is in a hurry and has fifty millions burning in his pocket, so he is willing to pay an advance on cost. To receive $300,000 for a vessel that cost $250,000 and could not be sold to a private customer for over $75,000 makes a ship owner realize that this is, indeed, the greatest and best Government the sun ever shone upon.

A member of the board said yesterday: "We wish it distinctly understood that we are buying the very best boats of their respective classes in the market. The statement made in The Army and Navy Journal that we paid an exorbitant price for a certain yacht is utterly false. As a matter of fact, we purchased the particular yacht referred to for $100,000 less than the price originally asked, and $45,000 less than the vessel cost to build."

The yacht referred to is the Mayflower, purchased from the Ogden Goelet estate, and fitted out as a torpedo boat destroyer at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

HARBOR AND COAST DEFENSE.

An Estimate of $125,000,000 as the Sum Required for Thorough Protection of the Seaboard.

The New York Harbor Lines Board of the Army is busily engaged in the preparation of a report in which is computed the cost of mining and otherwise fortifying the entire coast line. It is estimated that the cost of mining the exposed coast would average about $25,000 a mile for the actual planting of the mines, not including the electrical apparatus at the shore ends of the connecting cables.

The board's plans also call for 1,000 mortar batteries, each consisting of 16 mortars. About 35 men would be required to man each of these batteries, making a total of 35,000 men. The sum of $3,500,000 has been appropriated for coast fortifications, but the board is of the opinion that the work to be done thoroughly would cost more than $125,000,000. A member of the board yesterday in speaking of the matter called attention to the fact that $50,000,000 had been spent in twelve days during the civil war on similar work.

Lieut. Gale, one of Gen. Merritt's aids, who has been inspecting harbor posts, reported yesterday that 12,000 men could be quartered at Governors Island if the necessity arose. It is probable that Governors Island will be used as a rendezvous for the troops of the Department of the East if war is declared. Gen. Merritt will to-day resume the inspection of the harbor fortifications with a visit to Forts Slocum and Schuyler and Willets Point.

A contract was given yesterday for 300 tents to be distributed throughout the coast fortifications. There are 150 wall tents and 150 of the conical pattern. They are sufficient to shelter 3,000 men.

The war balloon recently shipped from Fort Logan, Cal., arrived here yesterday morning on the New York Central Railroad and was taken at once to Fort Wadsworth. It was stated that it may be used for observation purposes at the fort, or in case of war it may be given to the army in the field.

Fort Hancock, at Sandy Hook, has been supplied with an immense terrestrial telescope, to be used for sighting vessels at sea. The instrument is of German manufacture and has a magnifying power of forty times.

The Government steamer General Meigs was loading yesterday with searchlight material to be distributed to the various harbor fortifications.

SAILORS DANCED FOR JOY.

Men on Warships at Key West Heard that the President's Message Urged Armed Intervention.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 11.—The cruiser Marblehead has been coaling at the Government dock to-day, and the monitor Amphitrite and the gunboat Helena were lying only a cable's length away from her when news came that the President had sent a message to Congress urging armed intervention in Cuba. An unparalleled scene followed. The men of the Marblehead, who were the first to hear it, set up a chorus of cheering, shook each other's hands and danced about on deck. The word was passed to the other two ships, and an equally vociferous demonstration followed on board each.

Gen. Blanco's proclamation of a cessation of hostilities is regarded as having little or no bearing on the President's message, and all expect that the next bulletin from the North will bring a declaration of war.

The outlying fleet has adopted almost the last preparations for active hostilities. The flagstaffs on the battleships Indiana and Iowa have been taken down and ensigns are now flying from their smokestacks. This is an unusual precaution. The woodwork on the cruiser New York is being torn out.

Capt. Sampson went on board the Iowa to-day and made an unofficial inspection.

It is reported that Capt. Sampson has said that he has no knowledge of any arrangements to land troops in Cuba; that this could not be done by naval vessels, and that, if done at all, it must be done by transports.

The
GORHAM Silverware
for
SPRING WEDDING SEASON
now ready
BROADWAY a NINETEENTH ST.
TWENTY-THREE MAIDEN LANE

MAY BUY THE NICTHEROY.

Brazil's Dynamite Cruiser Considered by the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Navy Department has under consideration the purchase of the Brazilian cruiser Nictheroy, one of the most formidable vessels of its kind afloat. The Nictheroy was a high-speed merchantman, purchased by Brazil in this country during the Mello revolution.

She was transformed into a naval vessel with several others of her class, and hurried there to meet the vessels which, under the revolutionary Admiral, were investing Rio. She was armored and equipped with a large pneumatic dynamite gun and a secondary battery of light high-power and machine guns. She is still borne on the Brazilian naval list. The negotiations for her purchase, as far as can be learned, have not yet assumed definite shape, but the matter is under consideration.

NO WOMEN ON SHIPBOARD.

Many Offer Their Services on the Creole, but Cannot Be Employed.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Surgeon General Van Reypen of the Navy is being almost inundated with applications from women all over the country for positions as nurses on the hospital ship Creole. The applications have averaged about twenty a day since the war excitement began. The situation is very embarrassing to him, he says, for the reason that the law practically prohibits the employment of women on shipboard.

All persons so employed must be regularly enlisted in the navy, a prerequisite to which is a severe physical examination. Eight male graduates of the New York Training School for Nurses have already been enlisted for service on the Creole, and it will be impossible for women to serve in that capacity.

These men are rated as ship's cooks, second class, and receive $30 per month. There is nothing in the law, however, which will prohibit the employment of women as nurses at the army and navy hospitals on shore, and it is possible that many of the patriotic women who have volunteered to serve in that capacity may be so assigned.

Torpedo Boat to be Launched.

BRISTOL, R. I., April 11.—The torpedo boat Morris (No. 14) is to be launched from the Herreshoff works at high water Wednesday.

Passengers for Bremen To-day.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which sails to-day, will carry an unusually large number of passengers, among whom are: Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Brill, Alexander Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Devuve and family, Miss Virginia Fair, Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Kemp, Foxhall Keene, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Caroline Ott, Prof. W. M. H. Petersen, Count and Countess Sellern, and Heinrich von Minden.

An Opera Singer Loses Diamonds.

Laura Bellini, an opera singer, who lives at Morello's Hotel, 4 West Twenty-ninth Street, reported at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night that she had lost a leather jewel case containing diamonds worth $2,500, while on her way from her home to the Plaza Hotel. She left Morello's at 7 P. M., in a cab with a gentleman, and a stop was made at 119 West Forty-first Street, to get another friend. When she arrived at the Plaza she missed the bag containing the jewels.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:26	Sun sets...6:36	Moon rises..12:34

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	....	Gov. Isl'd	....	H. Gate	....
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	12:06	Gov. Isl'd	12:15	H. Gate	2:14

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) APRIL 12.		
Holstein, Haiti	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Merida, La Plata	4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13.		
Brattan, Puerto Rico	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Britannic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Paris, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
THURSDAY, APRIL 14.		
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kennett, Vera Cruz	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Siberian, Glasgow	....	....
FRIDAY, APRIL 15.		
Comanche, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Port Royal and Key West	....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, APRIL 16.		
Allegheny, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Naples, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Obdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saale, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Taormina, Santos	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Venezuela, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia,) which are forwarded via Europe, New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April §15 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.)

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) APRIL 12.
Alleghany, Port Limon, April 4.
Buffalo, Hull, March 28.
Camatense, Para, March 31.
Cevic, Liverpool, April 1.
El Rio, New Orleans, April 6.
Europe, London, March 29.
Flagman, St. Lucia, April 4.
Hudson, New Orleans, April 6.
Kensington, Antwerp, April 2.
Llandaff City, Swansea, March 29.
Manitoban, Glasgow, March 29.
Marengo, Newcastle, March 29.
Minnewaska, London, March 31.
Piqua, Gibraltar, March 24.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, March 30.
Stag, Gibraltar, March 29.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13.
Comanche, Jacksonville, April 10.
Lahn, Bremen, April 5.
Majestic, Liverpool, April 6.
Nueces, Galveston, April 6.
Oranje Nassau, Port au Prince, April 7.
Pomeranian, Glasgow, April 2.
Saale, Bremen, April 4.
Seneca, Havana, April 9.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14.
City of Augusta, Savannah, April 11.
Croma, Dundee, March 31.
El Mar, New Orleans, April 9.
Liv. West Hartlepool, March 30.
Patria, Hamburg, April 2.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, March 28.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15.
Alliance, Colon, April 8.
Campania, Liverpool, April 9.
St. Paul, Southampton, April 9.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16.
Catania, Havre, April 2.
Francisco, Hull, April 2.
Lancelot, Shields, April 2.

SUNDAY, APRIL 17.
Caribbee, St. Croix, April 11.
La Navarre, Havre, April 11.
Mississippi, London, April 5.
Strathairly, Hamburg, April 3.

Arrived—Monday, April 11.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Roggeveen, Rotterdam March 31, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 10:40 P. M.

SS Atlantic, (Br.,) Inwood, Liverpool March 26 via Delaware Breakwater April 10, in ballast to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M.

SS Britannia, (Fr.,) Boha, St. Malo, &c., March 24, in ballast to James W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Saratoga, Johnson, Guantanamo, &c., March 26, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Georg Dumois, (Nor.,) Fermann, Sanchez, (San Domingo,) 5 ds., with fruit and one passenger to Edgar C. Gedney. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS American, (Dutch,) Butz, Amsterdam March 27, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Rio Grande, Staples, Brunswick April 8 and Port Royal 9th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Bluefields, Charlos, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Alcedene, (Br.,) Jones, Matanzas April 5, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Antilla, (Br.,) Montell, Nassau April 6, with mdse. and passengers to F. T. Montell & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah April 9, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 12:40 A. M. 12th.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., April 11, 9:30 P. M., northeast, gentle breeze, cloudy and foggy off shore.

Sailed.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c.

Notice to Mariners.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., April 11.—The Lighthouse Board has issued the following: Notice is hereby given that the spar buoy, painted red and black in horizontal stripes, to mark a canal boat sunken off Pier 7 East River, New York, has been discontinued, the wreck having been removed.

Notice is given that the following iron buoys have been replaced for the season in Long Island Sound: Eaton's Point Shoal, No. 13, black, first-class can; Round Rock, No. 12, red, second-class nun; Adam's Fall, entrance to New Haven Harbor, No. 2, red, second-class nun; Party Bar, entrance to New Haven Harbor, No. 3, black, second-class can; Entrance Buoy, Housatonic River, black and white perpendicular stripes, second-class can; West Flats, entrance to Bridgeport Harbor, No. 1, black, first-class can.

Spoken.

Ship Manuel Llaguno, Small, from New York for Yokohama, was spoken Feb. 14 in lat. 2 south, lon. 29 west.

Bark Auguste, (Ger.,) Ammermann, from New York for Sydney, N. S. W., was spoken March 19 in lat. 6 south, lon. 33 west.

Bark Centesima, (Br.,) Webster, from Liverpool for New York, was spoken in lat. 45, lon. 37.

Miscellaneous.

SS American, which arr. here yesterday, reports: March 30, in lat. 49.30, lon. 15, lost one blade of the propeller. April 4, during a hurricane with tremendous seas, P. G. Persigehl, aged 21 years, boatswain, was washed overboard and drowned.

SS Atlantic, which arr. here yesterday, reports: April 2, in lat. 47.52, lon. 49.08, passed numerous icebergs and a very large ice floe. Was obliged to steer 50 miles to the southward before reaching clear water.

DUNKIRK, April 11.—Bark Wanderer, (Br.,) from Tacoma for this port, which was before reported grounded outside of this jetty, west of the harbor entrance, was got off. She subsequently ran aground again when east of the jetties at the entrance of the harbor. She will lighten her cargo before an attempt is made to float her.

LONDON, April 11.—SS Blenheim, (Br.,) Capt. Trattles, which sld. from Shields on April 6 for Ship Island, was towed, with her tail end shaft broken by the SS Toledo, (Br.,) Capt. Wishart, which sld. from Shields on April 7 for New Orleans, to the Lizard, and there the disabled vessel was transferred to a tug to be towed into Falmouth. The Toledo then proceeded on her voyage. The Blenheim, after arriving at this port, reported that she broke her shaft on Saturday night, when ninety-six miles south southwest of the Lizard, and she stopped the Toledo by signals for assistance on Sunday morning. A heavy gale was prevailing and the hawsers between the two vessels were parted twice in the course of the tow.

FAYAL, Azores, April 11.—SS Merrimac, (Br.,) Capt. Bales, from New Orleans March 22 for Liverpool, has arr. here, having in tow the SS Ontario, (Br.,) Capt. Huby, from Hull March 30 for Boston, with three blades of her propeller gone.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 11.—SS Russia (Ger.) sld. from Naples for New York April 5.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, sld. from Trieste for New York April 7.

SS Suez, (Br.,) Capt. Higginbotham, from Huelva for New York, passed Gibraltar April 4.

SS British King, (Br.,) Capt. Freeth, from Antwerp for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Cyprian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Calloway, from New York via Montevideo, arr. at Buenos Ayres April 5.

SS Britannia, (Br.,) Capt. Garrick, from Port Natal for Delaware Breakwater and New York, arr. at Mauritius April 6.

SS Argonia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, from New York via Copenhagen, arr. at Stettin April 9.

SS Manhanset, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New York, arr. at Leith to-day.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bruinsma, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Corean, (Br.,) Capt. Stewart, sld. from Glasgow for New York April 9.

SS Ferndene, (Br.,) Capt. Tippet, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Blenheim, (Br.,) Capt. Watson, sld. from Cardiff for Sandy Hook yesterday.

SS Westernland, (Belg.,) Capt. Mills, from Antwerp for New York, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Capt. Craig, from New York, arr. at Genoa April 9.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Ohio, (Br.,) Capt. Hadaway, from New York, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimors, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Hercynia, (Ger.,) Capt. Von Leunfels, from New York via Dartmouth, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS James Brand, (Br.,) Capt. Harding, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dinklage, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Alsatia, (Br.,) Capt. Swain, from New York for Naples, &c., passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Mirow, from Genoa and Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Dobson, from Genoa for New York, passed Tarifa to-day.

SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Schuckmann, (from Bremen,) sld. from Southampton for New York at 2 P. M. to-day.

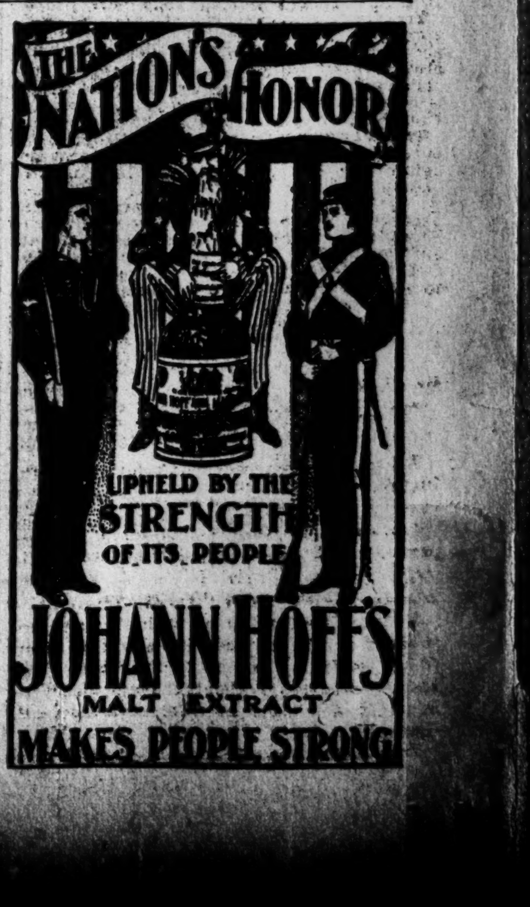
SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, from New York, arr. at Genoa at noon yesterday.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Harrassowitz, from New York for Naples and Genoa, arr. at Gibraltar at 10 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Haig, from Palermo and Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Benledi, (Br.,) Capt. Farquhar, from New York, arr. at Leith to-day.

SS Frey, (Nor.,) Capt. Bentzen, from New York for Dunkirk, arr. at Havre to-day.



ARMY AND NAVY IN UNISON

Officers Trying to Arrange Concerted Action Between Both Arms in the Event of War.

NAVAL STRATEGY BOARD MEETS

Gen. Schofield May Be Appointed Special Military Adviser and Gen. Miles Will Take the Field—Mosquito Fleet Divided.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The President's message was not altogether pleasing to the officials in the War and Navy Departments. It was criticised as being too indefinite, and it was pointed out by a number that it contained no plan or germ of a plan for the pacification of Cuba. To pacify the island, it was said, something must be done, and something forcible. "Whom are we to fight?" asked an official. "Are we to launch our ships against Spaniards or Cubans? Which shall we drive from the island and to which shall we intrust the task of establishing a stable Government? We have said Spain could not do it, and we refuse to recognize the ability of the revolutionists to do it. Shall we do it ourselves?"

On every hand, indeed, there was heard nothing but condemnation of the policy, or want of policy, of the document. The only feature in the message that pleased any one was the placing in the hands of Congress of the responsibility for definite action. It was agreed, however, that if that body wishes to enforce the policy of the President, it will have some difficulty in finding out just what that policy is, and how it can be practically enforced in Cuba.

Important Conferences Held.

In view of the necessity for definite action that might follow the sending of the President's message to Congress, the War and Navy Departments were unusually active to-day, pushing all preparations for war to completion. Some of the most important conferences that have been held during the crisis were held in these departments. Secretary of War Alger conferred with Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt for a considerable time, and Gens. Miles and Schofield met with them during at least a part of the time. It is said, by the way, that Gen. Schofield will be appointed special military adviser in the event of war, as Gen. Miles wishes to take the field in person.

The object of this conference was the same as that of the joint Navy and Army Board, composed of Col. Wagner and Capt. Barker—that is, to harmonize in every particular the work of the two branches of the service. It is thought that in a war of the scope and character as the one that Spain would be likely to wage, inflicting as great damage as possible upon our coast, the operations of the army and navy would have to be mutually supporting. In order, therefore, to secure the fullest co-operation, so as to have all movements conducted with the largest amount of success, the two departments are conferring about each other's plans and the operation each has made to defend the coast or to meet the enemy on the high seas. It is also necessary for the army and navy to know the exact location of mines, torpedoes, and coast defense batteries, so as to avail themselves of the assistance of these means of defense and attack.

Mosquito Fleet in Seven Districts.

In the office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy an equally important conference was held during a great portion of the day. This was the meeting of the naval strategy board. There were present Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, Capt. Barker, Capt. Crowninshield, and Commander Clover, Lieut. Commander Wainwright, and Rear Admiral Walker. All except Lieut. Commander Wainwright are regular or ex-officio members. Mr. Wainwright was called in for consultation, as he had also been on Saturday. At the suggestion of Mr. Roosevelt, Admiral Walker has just been added permanently to the board. It is also possible that he will be appointed or assigned to duty as special naval adviser of the Administration during the war. This board is engaged on detailed plans for the operation of the various fleets in case of war, and providing for coaling stations and supplies.

The mosquito fleet is being thoroughly organized. At the suggestion of Commander Elmer, who has charge of the fleet, the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, which the fleet is designed to cover and protect from Spanish attacks, have been divided into seven divisions to be known as districts, each of which is to be in charge of a naval officer. Several of these districts were organized to-day, and commanders assigned to them. Commander Forse has been appointed to take charge of the third district, the headquarters of which are at Lewes, Del., and Commander Reeder has been ordered to take charge of the fourth district, with headquarters at Fort Monroe. The Navy Department and officials expect good service from this fleet of auxiliary vessels, and think that it will form a strong and fully adequate inner line of defense.

Plenty of Vessels Available.

It would, of course, co-operate with the heavier ships and with whatever squadron was operating in the vicinity. It would also supplement the work of the larger vessels and perform duties that now devolve upon battleships, and thus it would very greatly add to the efficiency of the regular squadrons.

Commander Elmer reports the inquiry concerning the boats available for the purposes of his fleet to be progressing finely, and if war comes the Government can obtain all the craft necessary for the organization of the fleet. This addition to the auxiliary navy is designed primarily to supplement the operations of the larger ships and principally to assist in the protection of seaport towns lacking adequate fortifications.

The purchase, construction, and repair of ships go on at rapid speed. The two supply vessels bought on the Asiatic station to be used for the purposed operations against the Philippines have increased the total number of vessels purchased to about twenty-five or thirty. The Navy Department has more than twelve good vessels in view now, and will probably close negotiations for the purchase of at least two ships a day until the crisis is over and the war ended successfully. It has just purchased one of the finest tugboats afloat—the Wilmot of New Orleans.

Severe Trial for the Princeton.

The department denied to-day the rumor that the Princeton is to be accepted without trial. This report arose from the fact that as all the vessels of the navy are now at their stations or in foreign waters there were no two ships available for marking off a course.

The Navy Department will not, however, accept the Princeton without giving it as severe a trial as may be thought advisable. This gunboat will be ready this week.

The little torpedo boat Somers, which sprung a leak on making her first start across the ocean, has finally got away from England, with her convoy, the Diogenes, now called the Topeka. Both sailed out of Portland harbor to-day, and may be expected at New York in about fourteen days.

The War Department, beyond the conference already mentioned, confined itself to detail work in drawing up final plans for the mobilizing of troops. The Ordnance Bureau, as well as all other branches of the department, has been working overtime. Everything is ready for action now, and a sufficiently strong army can be put into Cuba as rapidly as vessels can be procured to transport it across to the island.

GOV. TANNER WANTS TO LEAD.

He Asks to Command the Illinois Troops in War, but Major Morrison Does Not Think He Can.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Gov. Tanner of Illinois wants to lead the militia of that State in the war against Spain. He has volunteered his services to the War Department and asked that he have the command of the Illinois militia in Cuba or wherever these troops may be sent.

As Governor, Mr. Tanner is commander in chief of the Illinois militia, and he was of the opinion that, in the event of war and the necessity of sending troops to Cuba, he would still command the forces of the State.

The offer of the Governor's services was made through a delegation of Representatives in Congress from Illinois, headed by Representatives Mann and Lorimer. Mr. Mann was the spokesman. He saw Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn, and said that the Governor would expect to carry with him into the service of the United States the entire militia of the State and should expect, as its commander, to lead it beyond the borders of Illinois.

As the question of a Governor commanding the militia outside of his State limits was a perplexing one, it was referred to Major J. N. Morrison of the Judge Advocate's office. Major Morrison, after hearing what Representative Mann and the other members of the delegation had to say, said that he thought the Governor could not, under the provisions of the Federal Constitution, command the State militia as militia outside of his own State.

The opinion is not the official action of the War Department, but is the result of Major Morrison's long and careful study of the question, which involves the whole matter of the service in war of the State Militia under call of the President.

Gov. Tanner's Patriotism.

The Secretary of War was very much pleased by this exhibition of patriotism on the part of Gov. Tanner, and the department regrets that the only way the Governor can get into the service of the United States as commander of the Illinois militia is to get the militia to volunteer and elect him as its commander. The President could then commission him; but the troops he would command would no longer be the Illinois militia. He commands the militia, it is held, as Governor of Illinois. The moment he crosses the boundary of that State he ceases to be commander of the militia.

Major Morrison said: "The Federal Constitution and statutes authorize the President to call any part or all of militia of all States into service of the United States on certain occasions, and I understand the question to be whether, in case he should do this, the Governor of the State of Illinois could go with those of his State as their commander. In my opinion he could not, at least as Governor, or as a militia officer.

"While the Constitution of the United States gives Congress power to provide what the organization of the militia of the States shall be, and how it shall be armed and disciplined, the States reserved the right to appoint the officers themselves, and to train their respective militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress. The President, therefore, cannot appoint any militia officers. They are State officers, and of course their respective States must appoint them, and the United States Constitution recognizes the fact, apparently to prevent possibility of difference of opinion as to who should do it. And this, of course, holds good during any time the militia may be in the service of the United States, as well as at all other times, because it is a State institution. The use of it by the United States is a mere matter of Constitutional borrowing.

Rights of the United States.

"The militia provisions of the Constitution are, in substance, that whenever the United States needs the militia of the States for any one of the three purposes mentioned in the Constitution, it may be called into the Federal service and used for those purposes, and also that, in order that it may be an effective force when called into the Federal service, the United States may secure uniformity in the organization, arming, and training of it by passing a general law for that purpose that will apply to the militia of all the States alike.

"The Constitution of the United States also provides that the President shall be the Commander in Chief of the military forces of the United States, including the militia of the States when called into the service of the United States, and the Constitution of Illinois provides that the Governor of the State shall be the Commander in Chief of the militia 'except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.'

"Now, as no one other than the Governor can appoint a militia officer, and as he can not appoint himself to office, he is not, and can not be, a militia officer, notwithstanding he is the Commander in Chief of the militia when the same is not in the United States service. He is not a militia officer, but commands the militia by right of his office as Governor, just as the President is not an army officer, but commands the army by right of his office of President.

May Have a Volunteer Army.

"If we have a war with Spain, Congress is sure, I think, to pass a law authorizing a volunteer army to be raised on a plan the same as, or similar to, the one used in the war of the rebellion. Comparatively speaking, the militia of the States was used very little as such in that war, and that was a war in which it was preeminently proper to call the State militia, as such, into the service of the United States, because it was the suppression of an insurrection—one of the three things for which the Constitution authorizes such a call to be made. But Congress authorized the President to accept the services of volunteer organizations other than and totally different from State militia, and this was done to such an extent that the militia called into service by the President and the regular army together formed only a comparatively small portion of the Federal Army that fought in the war.

"The members of the National Guard of the States, both officers and men, can leave these State militia organizations at will and enter the volunteer organizations for a definite period of the war, and then return to them after the war is over. Or they can be members of both at the same time.

"The President would have power to accept the services of whomsoever suited him, both as to officers and enlisted men, and in that case the services of a Governor could be accepted; not as Governor, however, but as an officer of the Volunteer Army."

CANVAS UNIFORMS FOR SOLDIERS.

10,000 Being Made in the South for the Proposed Army of Invasion.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 11.—The Quartermaster's depot of army supplies in Jeffersonville has begun the work of making 10,000 canvas uniforms for the army to be used in the South and the invasion of Cuba and Puerto Rico. One hundred sample uniforms have been made and have proved satisfactory. They are not easily distinguishable at a distance, and besides have the advantage of being waterproof.

Sewing is given to all seamstresses who apply, and the work is now well distributed over the Falls Cities. The cutters are working overtime supplying the material. By the end of the week the first shipment, sufficient to equip a regiment, will be ready.

ARMY ATTACHES IN SOUTH AMERICA

Several Officers Appointed to Legations in the Republics.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The War Department is selecting military attachés for service with the legations of the South American countries. It is thought advisable that such officers should be attached to the legations on that continent to study the military systems that are growing up there, and to familiarize the young officers of merit and promise with the countries in which the United States is drawing nearer yearly by commercial and diplomatic ties.

Two officers who have had considerable experience in the information department of the War Department have recently been appointed to these posts: Lieut. H. H. Whitney of the Fourth Artillery left this city to-day for Buenos Ayres, to which legation he has been attached, and Lieut. A. S. Rawson of the Nineteenth Infantry is now on his way to Santiago, Chile. The other three officers who have been appointed as Military Attachés are: Lieut. James A. Shipton of the First Artillery, who is now en route to Rio Janeiro, Brazil, with Minister Bryan; Capt. James B. Hickey of the Eighth Cavalry, who has been appointed to Lima, Peru, and Lieut. Charles L. Collins of the Eleventh Infantry, who has been appointed as Attaché to the Legation at Caracas, Venezuela.

Other selections will be made as soon as possible, until well-informed and representative officers are stationed at all the legations in South and Central America.

Rose of Arden

Lundborg's—
has the fragrance
of freshly
Cut Roses.

WORK AT THE NAVY YARD

Rear Admiral Bunce Forbids the Admission of Visitors and Reporters as a Precaution.

THE SIOUX READY FOR SEA

The Uncas and Tecumseh Almost in Shape, and the Eagle and Hornet Are Floated Out of the Dry Dock.

Rear Admiral Bunce, the Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, issued orders yesterday revoking all outstanding passes and forbidding the admission of any visitors to the yard in the future. This order applied to reporters as well as any one else.

The Rear Admiral, when seen by a delegation of reporters, said that the order was issued because certain papers had printed alleged news about yard affairs, the greater portion of which was untrue. A lot of matter had also been published which the Navy Department did not want made public just now. He said that he was sorry that reputable papers should be made to suffer with the disreputable ones, but did not see where he could draw the line. He then modified his first order somewhat by allowing the representatives of two associations to visit his office each day on condition that only such information as he might give out should be published, and that no spying about the yard should be done. Naval officers generally are pleased with the order. They think it should have been made weeks ago.

Rear Admiral Gherardi, retired, who visited his son on the Sioux yesterday, thought the order a good one. "Do you see anywhere what is being done in the Spanish yards?" he asked. "Why should we inform Spain just how we are preparing and the strength of our fleet. By the way, I understand that certain newspaper men are to be taken on some of the warships. If they were ordered on any ship that I commanded I would send them to the powder room to pass up ammunition, and they would have to do it, too."

"What do you think of the President's message?" asked a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"I haven't seen it. What does he say?"

The reporter started to tell of the President's recommendations regarding Cuba, when Rear Admiral Gherardi interrupted him, saying: "Never mind Cuba. What about the Maine?"

The Admiral seemed dissatisfied with the part of the message referring to the Maine, but declined to discuss it.

The Sioux, in command of Ensign Gherardi, is ready for sea, and will probably sail to-day. The Uncas is nearly ready, and the repairs to the Tecumseh are expected to be finished to-day.

The Eagle and the Hornet were floated out of the dry dock yesterday, and the Scorpion and Wasp were put in in their places. The Eagle and Hornet are painted and have their guns in position. They will be finished this week. The mainmasts of the Scorpion and Wasp have been removed and their foretopmasts taken down. They are to be plated on the sides to protect their engines and boilers.

The Saturn went into commission in the afternoon and is nearly ready to go to sea. Work on fitting out El Norte, now the Yankee; El Sol, now the Yosemite, and the Niagara has begun, and the gunboat Annapolis is being overhauled and having changes made in her ammunition hoists.

A tugboat was sent from the yard in the afternoon to the Cunard Line pier to take several cases of Maxim and Nordenfeldt rapid-fire guns and ammunition which arrived on the steamship Etruria. They were transferred to the yard.

Recruiting was slow yesterday. Machinists particularly are wanted, and they seem hard to get. A draft of seventy men arrived from St. Paul and seven men from Washington arrived during the day.

Crews of Auxiliary Vessels.

The crews of the vessels of the auxiliary fleet that has been fitting out in the yard are as follows: Mayflower, Commander Mackenzie, 139 men; Scorpion, formerly the Sovereign, Lieut. Commander Marix, 92 men; Hornet, formerly the Alicia, Lieut. Helm, 51 men; Eagle, formerly Almy, Lieut. Southerland, 50 men; Hawk, formerly Hermione, Lieut. Hook, 42 men; Wasp, formerly Columbia, Lieut. Ward, 51 men; Saturn, Lieut. Commander Very, 40 men; Nezinscot, formerly De Witt C. Ivins, Lieut. Noell, 12 men; Tecumseh, formerly E. F. Luckenback, Lieut. Evans, 12 men; Osceola, formerly Winthrop, Lieut. Purcell, 25 men; Uncas, formerly W. A. Luckenback, Lieut. Brainard, 25 men; Sioux, formerly P. H. Wise, Ensign Gherardi, 12 men; Algonquin, formerly El Toro, Ensign Crossley, 12 men; Wampatuck, formerly Atlas, Lieut. Jungan, 25 men.

The United States dispatch boat Dolphin, which left the navy yard on Saturday afternoon, only went to the Lower Bay, where she anchored. She remained at anchor until yesterday morning, when she proceeded on her way to Key West, passing Sandy Hook at 11 o'clock. It is thought that some slight derangement of her engines caused the delay.

The Atlantic Transport Line steamer Europe, which is now due from London, has on board 300 cases, twenty tons, of rapid-fire ammunition, consigned to the Commandant of the navy yard, and twelve cases, one ton, of ammunition consigned to the Military Academy at West Point. The Europe also brings a small torpedo boat recently purchased by the Government in England.

MRS. HARD'S DANCING CLASS.

The Last Meeting of Its Existence Takes Place at Sherry's.

Some 200 young society people met at Sherry's last night for the final dance of the class, which for the last two years has been piloted by Mrs. Anson W. Hard of 49 Park Avenue. The class ceased to exist with last night's meeting. Mrs. Philip J. Sands was at one time the leader of the class. It was formed for débutantes, and has always been maintained for them.

The patronesses, Mrs. Hard, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, and Mrs. Edward R. Biddle, received the guests last night in the parlors adjoining the large ballroom, where dancing took place. The cotillion was led by Theodore L. Bogert. The first favor figure was rather unique, boutonnières of roses for the men and bouquets of roses of varying colors for the women being distributed. In the second figure the men received golf balls and the women liberty scarfs of various colors. A seated supper was served at midnight, and dancing continued for about an hour thereafter.

THE MOTHERS' CONGRESS.

Many Addresses on Kindergartens at the Monthly Meeting.

There was a long list of speakers upon the kindergarten at the monthly meeting of the Mothers' Congress yesterday afternoon. Miss Celia Gaines, President of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs, told of the free kindergartens in New Jersey, which the State Federation is interested in organizing. They have been already started, under its auspices, in Newark, and one is soon to be started in Salem, and $1,000 has been raised by the Jersey City Woman's Club to start one in Jersey City.

Miss Gaines interviewed New Jersey's bachelor Governor in the interest of the kindergarten and its moral benefits to the children.

"I got my moral training at the end of a strap," said the Governor, "and I don't believe in taxing our citizens for better schools of moral training."

A number of kindergartners sang kindergarten songs at the close of the meeting, to teach them to the mothers.

Window for a Cemetery Chapel.

An uncommon use for a memorial window has been found in Dayton, Ohio, whither there will be forwarded this week a large work in colored glass, which will be placed in the receiving chapel of Woodland Cemetery. The window is receiving its finishing touches in the establishment of Heinigke & Bowen of this city, who recently made the window for the Church of the Ascension designed by J. Alden Weir. The Dayton window is to be erected over the place where the sarcophagus stands during the last services for the dead. The design of the window, of which the subject is the "Ascension," is to typify the flight heavenward of the soul in contrast with the descent of the body into the grave.

EASTER MONDAY NUPTIALS

Miss Florence Baker Is Married to William Goadby Loew at All Souls' Church.

CLARKSON-CLARKSON WEDDING

The Rev. William M. Grosvenor Performs the Ceremony at the Incarnation Church—Miss Dunham Becomes Mrs. Luling—Other Marriages.

The wedding of Miss Florence B. Baker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, and William Goadby Loew, brought a throng of fashionable people to All Souls' Unitarian Church, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street, at 3 P. M. yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony.

Some fifty members of the late Anton Seidl's Philharmonic Orchestra played the wedding music, giving the march from "Aida," when the bridesmaids came out of a door near the church and passed down the centre aisle to the rear of the church, where they met the bride. The entrance to this aisle was arched by a wreath of Ascension lilies, springing from Venetian pockets at either end. The pews were adorned with clusters of lilies, genesta, and jonquils, and the entire space behind the chancel was banked with lilies and Spring flowers.

The Wedding March from "Lohengrin" was played as the procession started, headed by the ushers—H. Evelyn Pierrepont of Brooklyn, Lothrop Randolph, Frederic A. Juilliard, F. W. Loew, Charles Tuller Garland, John H. Prentice, and Charles F. Baker, Jr., the bride's brother. The bridesmaids—Miss Marie Leech, Miss Nellie Suter, Miss Elizabeth C. Stokes, Miss Ethel Gardner Dominick, Miss Edna G. Loew, and Miss Susie Valentine—followed, wearing pearl-gray gowns and large white hats with feathers, and carrying muffs, two made of white, two of yellow, and two of purple pansies. Miss May Harper, the maid of honor, walked next, gowned in white silk and cream lace, and wearing a short tulle veil.

The bride, who came in on the arm of her father, wore white satin, trimmed with point lace and embroidered with seed pearls, a tulle veil caught with a tiara of diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom, and an unusually long Court train. Along this train and the skirt of the gown ran a floral device of white orchids, terminating in a bouquet, which the bride held. At the chancel she met the bridegroom, attended by his brother, E. Victor Loew, Jr., as best man.

Soft music was played throughout the ceremony, which was followed by Mendelssohn's Wedding March, as the bridal party passed out of the church. They went at once to the home of the bride's parents, 258 Madison Avenue, where a reception for about 500 people took place. A light breakfast was served, and the orchestra played. The bridegroom and bride received in the mauve drawing room. The flowers in the church and house, which were arranged by Stumpp, were afterward taken to two charitable institutions.

Ex-President and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison were among the guests at the reception, and regrets were received from Vice President and Mrs. Hobart. Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Valentine, Langdon B. Valentine, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. William T. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. D. Borden, Mrs. Westervelt, Mrs. George E. Baker, the bride's grandmother; Mr. and Mrs. Edward V. Loew, the bridegroom's parents; Mrs. Schley, Miss Fales, Mrs. Frank Plummer, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick F. Thompson were among those present.

Mr. Loew is a broker, and a member of the Stock Exchange and of St. Anthony's Club. Mr. and Mrs. Loew made an out-of-town trip yesterday, will dine to-night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Baker, and sail to-morrow on the Britannic for Europe. They will return at the end of June and live in this city.

Clarkson—Clarkson.

Miss Adelaide Livingston Clarkson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Clarkson, was married to her cousin, Clermont Livingston Clarkson, at 3:30 P. M. yesterday in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. The rector, the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, officiated, and many society people attended.

The bridal procession was headed by J. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Howard Constable, Clinton G. Gilmore, John Davis, R. Dudley Winthrop, and Edward de Peyster Livingston, who acted as ushers. The bridesmaids, Miss Cornelia Livingston Clarkson, the bride's sister; Miss Margaret L. Clarkson, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Eva Morris, Miss Albertina T. Winthrop, Miss Clarisse Hazeltine Livingston, and Miss Helen V. C. de Peyster, who followed, were in yellow tulle, wore yellow hats, and carried yellow roses. The bride, who came in on her father's arm, was in white satin and lace, and a tulle veil, and carried lilies of the valley. D. Augustus Clarkson was best man.

A large reception at the home of the bride's parents, 58 West Thirty-seventh Street, followed the ceremony. When the wedding cake was cut, the ring in it fell to Mr. Whitehouse, who shortly expects to lead Miss Vera Boarman to the altar, so that no doubt could remain of the verification of the old superstition. Among those at the reception were Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley, Miss Coster, Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mrs. Frederic de Coppet, the Misses de Peyster, Mrs. Dexter A. Hawkins, Mrs. Neeser, Mrs. Frederick Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Clarkson, Mrs. George H. Blanchard, Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, Dr. and Mrs. Francis Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Stickney, Mrs. Horace Gallatin, Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Clarkson, parents of the bridegroom; the Misses Clarkson, Philip Livingston, James Otis, and W. H. Clark. Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson will occupy for the Summer a house near Richmond Hill, L. I., on returning from their wedding trip. The bridegroom belongs to the Calumet Club and Society of Colonial Wars.

Woodward—Richards.

A wedding of interest to up-town social circles and the yachting world was that of Miss Mabel Constance Richards, daughter of Mrs. Harriet L. Richards of 527 West End Avenue, and Edward Sylvanus Woodward, a member of the New York Yacht Club and the Atlantic Yacht Club, which was celebrated at St. Agnes Chapel, in West Ninety-second Street, at 8 o'clock yesterday evening. The Very Rev. Eugene A. Hoffman, Dean of the General Theological Seminary, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Edward H. Bradley, St. Agnes's vicar, officiated.

Nearly 1,200 persons attended the church ceremony, in which special choral services were introduced. The church was decorated in green and white, with Easter lilies and azalias, and the gowns of the bride's attendants were in accord. Mrs. Richards gave away her daughter. Miss Clara W. Richards, the bride's sister, was maid of honor. The bride wore white satin, embellished with old point lace, and a veil of tulle, caught with a diamond sunburst, the gift of the bridegroom. Her bridesmaids were Miss Anita Nita Miss May Mohrman, Miss Ethel Southwick, Miss Maud Porter, Miss Katherine Crapser, and Miss Louise Longman. John Acker was best man, and the ushers were Clarence Busch, William Parslow, John D. Mairs, Warren Sawyer, Charles Nichols, and Arthur Martin. A reception at the home of the bride's mother followed the ceremony. The house was adorned with lilies and palms, and nearly 500 guests were received. Mr. and Mrs. Woodward will spend a few weeks aboard Mr. Woodward's yacht, the Raynham, in Southern waters, before leaving, on May 21, for a six months' stay in Europe.

Chapman—Lockwood.

The wedding of Miss Fanny Lockwood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Lockwood of 328 West Fifty-seventh Street, and David Baldwin Reed Chapman took place at noon yesterday at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, West Fifty-seventh Street, before about 250 friends. The Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, rector of the church, conducted the ceremony. The church was elaborately decorated in white and red. A betrothal service was observed before entering the chancel. The bride's father gave her away. She wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with old point lace that has been in the possession of the family for over 100 years. She carried white roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Laura Perry Montreath, the maid of honor, was the bride's only attendant. The best man was George Bailey Wheeler, and the ushers were Bernard G. Gunther, Ernest Durnett Haas, Albert Edward Gibbs, Robert Cutting Lawrence, John Bodaine Lunger, and William Truslow Hyde.

A wedding breakfast for the members of the bridal party was served at the home of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, after a trip South, will be at home the second and third Saturday afternoons in June at their Summer home at Belle Haven, Greenwich, Conn.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Persons subject to affections of the throat and lungs will always find Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup the best medicine to use. Price 25 cents.

Boschen—Wehrenberg.

Miss S. E. Wehrenberg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Wehrenberg of 507 Manhattan Avenue, was married last evening to George W. Boschen in the new Lutheran Church of St. Paul, in West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. The church was artistically decorated for the occasion, it being the first wedding ceremony in the structure. The Rev. John A. W. Haas, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, performed the ceremony. Miss Johnson, a cousin of the bride, was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Middendorf and Miss Mathilde Ludwig of Brooklyn. George Frederick Middendorf, Jr., was best man, and the ushers were William D. Wehrenberg, Edward A. Watson, Henry Brunie, Charles H. Middendorf, Henry Bruning, and Charles H. Plumb.

Luling—Dunham.

Miss Grace Lathrop Dunham and Theodore W. Luling were married at noon yesterday in Grace Protestant Episcopal Church by the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington. The decorations, which Thorley arranged, were entirely of apple blossoms, and came from the South. The bride, who carried a bouquet of white azaleas, was attended by her sister, Miss Helen Dunham. The bridesmaids were Miss Mildred Minturn, Miss May Tiffany, Miss Elsie Palmer, Miss Grace Wesson, Miss Page, and Miss Marie Page of Orange, N. J. Dr. Walton was best man. The ushers were Dr. William Kinnicutt Draper, Tompkins McIlvaine, Lawrence S. Butler, Charles Butler, and John H. Hammond. A reception for relatives and intimate friends followed at the home of the bride's father, James H. Dunham, 37 East Thirty-sixth Street.

Van Woert—Varker.

Miss Jessie Georgiana Varker, daughter of the late Thomas Varker, and James Burtus Van Woert, Jr., were married at 4 P. M. yesterday in the presence of about 150 relatives and friends in the chantry of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown. A row of Easter lilies and pink azaleas stretched before the chancel, forming a hedge of pink and white. Miss Varker entered on the arm of her brother, George Lord Varker. She wore a handsome gown of white satin, trimmed with lace, with a long train, and a veil of tulle, caught with orange buds. Her only attendant was Miss Charlotte A. Van Woert. Frederick Wood Varker was best man, and the ushers were Edward H. Herzog, W. De Wolf Dimock, James B. Van Woert, and C. Arthur Comstock. Mr. and Mrs. Van Woert intend to sail Saturday on the Aller for Naples.

Bryant—Fletcher.

At All Saints' Church, Brooklyn, last evening, Miss Ettye Fletcher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Fletcher of 143 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, was married to Albert Bryant, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dexter Bryant of Boston. The bride's sister, Miss Lucille Fletcher, was the maid of honor, and Miss Ethel Rowe of Boston, Miss Sarah Cone Bryant of Jersey City Heights, N. J.; Miss Virginia Bennett, and Miss Carrie Pursell of Cranford, N. J., were the bridesmaids. Wallace Bryant was best man, and the ushers were Messrs. Edward L. Campion, Olney Higgins, Harold Hayden Brown, and James E. Arnold. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William Morrison, rector of the church, and a brother-in-law of the bride. A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents.

Pyle—Besson.

Miss Adelaide Besson, daughter of Mrs. Robert H. Besson, and Dr. Walter L. Pyle of Philadelphia were married at noon yesterday in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Hoboken. Archdeacon William R. Jenvey, rector, performed the ceremony. Dr. Thomas Ely of Philadelphia acted as best man. There were no attending maids. The ushers were Dr. Shortledge of Philadelphia, Joseph Hall of New York, Howard Shriver of Philadelphia, and J. Willett Hall of New York.

Luckenbach—Vickers.

The wedding of Miss Sue G. Vickers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Vickers, of 568 Henry Street, Brooklyn, and Edgar F. Luckenbach of 54 First Place, Brooklyn, took place at 8 o'clock last evening at the home of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Reese F. Alsop. The bride's only attendant was Miss Dorothy Luckenbach, a cousin of the bridegroom, who served as a flower girl. Walter A. Luckenbach was the best man.

Stevens—Van Gaasbeck.

Miss Elizabeth Lindsay Van Gaasbeck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Washington Van Gaasbeck, of 127 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, and Frank Maynard Stevens of Ridgewood, N. J., were united in marriage at 8 o'clock last evening at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Louis E. Pease performed the ceremony. Miss Edith Cleveland acted as maid of honor. George Christie of Bayonne, N. J., was best man, and the ushers were Charles H. Moore, John K. Maxwell, and Matthew Hutchinson.

Hamilton—Van Valkenburg.

James Neilson Hamilton of London and Miss Susanne Van Valkenburg of Indianapolis, Ind., were married last night at St. Thomas's Church by the Rev. John Wesley Brown, assisted by Bishop Potter.

F. L. HIGGINSON MARRIED.

Wedded Miss Corinne Shattuck Very Quietly in Boston.

BOSTON, April 11.—Francis Lee Higginson, whose wife eloped with James Wheatland Smith two years ago, was quietly married, in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, to-day to Miss Corinne Shattuck, daughter of Dr. Shattuck, by the Rev. Dr. Lindsay of St. Paul's.

Unusual efforts were made to keep the marriage secret. The selection of St. Mary's was due to this desire, it being impossible to celebrate the marriage quietly in St. Paul's, where the bride attends, or at Trinity, of which Mr. Higginson is a communicant. Only the most immediate relatives of Miss Shattuck were present. After the ceremony the wedding party was driven to Mr. Higginson's Beacon Street home, where breakfast was served.

Mrs. Higginson is one of the prettiest girls in Boston society, and is fully thirty years her husband's junior. She is wealthy in her own right.

Mr. Higginson's first wife, formerly a Miss Borland, the daughter of a Back Bay physician, created astonishment in Boston's most exclusive society circles in November, 1895, by eloping with James Wheatland Smith, a young Boston lawyer and prominent amateur athlete about fourteen years her junior. Mrs. Higginson, when she left her home, was the mother of four children, one of them a girl of seventeen, who was to have been brought out that Winter. She left Boston, saying that she was coming to New York to the Horse Show, and although Smith disappeared at the same time the fact that the two had eloped was not known until a couple of weeks later. They went to Europe, and the following year Mr. Higginson instituted divorce proceedings, securing his decree on May 14.

ALBANY SOCIETY ENGAGEMENTS.

Miss Elizabeth M. Sage and Miss Mabel Sard to Wed New Yorkers.

ALBANY, April 11.—Announcements were made this evening of the engagement of two of Albany's youngest and handsomest society women. The young ladies are Miss Elizabeth Manning Sage, daughter of the lumber merchant, Dean Sage, and Miss Mabel Sard, daughter of the stove manufacturer, Grange Sard.

Miss Sage is to be married to Walter Lippincott, Goodwin of New York, and Miss Sard to Arthur Amory, Jr., of New York.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE

A Patient of 74 Years Rescued from Imminent Death, by

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

A case stated by Dr. E. C. Laird,

Members of the North Carolina Medical Society, Member American Medical Association, and formerly Resident Physician at the Springs:

"Mr. ——, age 74, arrived at BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS in an exceedingly prostrate condition, exhibiting unmistakable symptoms of Bright's Disease, viz.: puffiness of the face, eyes suffused, impaired vision, breathing labored and distressed, heart involved, inability to take a recumbent position for any length of time, feet and legs so swollen that he could not wear his shoes, and Uræmic poison to such an extent that he was generally asleep when sitting in his chair. Examination of the Urine the day after his arrival, both chemical and microscopical, showed the presence of albumen, tube-casts, and epithelium, confirming the diagnosis of Bright's Disease. This situation, especially in view of his advanced years, seemed to preclude the possibility of benefit from any remedy. He was put, however, upon the water of Spring No. 2, which, to my equal surprise and gratification, proved promptly and highly beneficial, and to such an extent that he rested comfortably in bed, which he had not been able to do for several months previous. His improvement, excepting an intermission at one time of a few days, was continuous and steady during a stay of twelve weeks at the Springs, and so rapid that when he left, not only had all symptoms of his trouble entirely disappeared, but he had gained largely in flesh, and possessed a healthful vigor by no means common to men of his years."

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is for sale by Grocers and Druggists generally. Pamphlets on application.

PROPRIETOR, BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VA.

Springs open for guests from June 15th to October 1st.

PHI DELTA PHI CLUB DINNER.

Justice McLean and Col. Gardiner Guests at the Monthly Meeting.

The regular monthly dinner of the Phi Delta Phi Club was held last night at the Marlborough Hotel. Justice McLean of the Supreme Court and District Attorney Gardiner were the guests. Robert Stewart of Brooklyn, the Fourth Vice President of the society, presided in the absence of the other officers. The affair was entirely informal, and there were no toasts nor set speeches.

Justice McLean spoke of the duties of a lawyer to his client, and of the proper way to conduct a case before a jury. He said that lawyers should study the practical as well as the theoretical features of their profession, and that they would profit by a course of reading in ancient literature.

In retailing some of his own experiences at the bar, Justice McLean, referring to the criticisms evoked by the manner in which the Dreyfus and Zola trials were conducted, said there had been trials in this country that were not above criticism. Notably the trial of a man who assassinated a President of the United States, and a trial for murder recently ended in Pennsylvania.

Col. Gardiner told some of his war stories, described the part he took in the battle of Bull Run, and spoke of the reforms he had made in the conduct of the District Attorney's office.

SOCIETY NOTES.

A concert in aid of the Silver Cross Day Nursery was given last night at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mrs. John H. Lange of 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street will give a dance at her home to-night.

Miss Gertrude Bennet, a pupil of Leon Jancey, will give an entertainment at Sherry's at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. There will be recitations and music.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly of 684 Fifth Avenue will give to-morrow a children's dance for their younger daughter, Miss Ruth V. Twombly.

The National Society of New England Women, of which Mrs. William Gerry Slade is President, held a whist party in the small ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon.

Thomas Hastings gave a dinner to half a dozen friends last night in the new offices of the firm of architects to which he belongs, Carrère & Hastings, 28 East Forty-first Street. Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White jointly chaperoned the affair, and the other guests were young society people.

Mrs. George Trowbridge of 1 West Forty-seventh Street, who was one of the three patronesses for this season's Monday cotillion at Delmonico's, gave a fancy dress dance for her daughter, Miss Theodora Trowbridge, at Delmonico's last night. The feminine guests only came in fancy costume. Dancing was started early. Clarence Martin led the cotillion with Miss Trowbridge. Supper was served about midnight.

St. Paul's School Alumni Dine.

An informal gathering and dinner of the New York alumni of St. Paul's School of Concord, N. H., was held last night at the Aldine Club in the Constable Building. About fifty persons were present. The proposition to establish an alumni association was favorably considered and a committee was appointed for that purpose.

AT THE HOTELS.

BUCKINGHAM—Robert C. Pruyn, Albany.

FIFTH AVENUE—John R. Magruder, Washington; Marvin Hughitt, President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, Chicago; C. A. Prouty, Interstate Commerce Commissioner, Vermont.

HOLLAND—Walter Lloyd Smith, Elmira.

PARK AVENUE—William E. Stowe, Boston; Daniel F. Gordon, Albany.

WALDORF—Seymour Van Santvoord, Troy; A. F. Pulido, Venezuelan Legation in Washington; John Price Wetherill, Philadelphia.

WINDSOR—F. W. Huidekoper, Washington; Mrs. George M. Pullman, Chicago; Arthur Shriever, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Murdison, fancy goods and toys; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Ansorge, Morris, Corning, N. Y.; clothier.

Bancroft, Sheldon & Co., Columbus, Ohio; R. E. Sheldon, R. Sheldon; Hotel Imperial.

Beifeld, J., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Beifeld, cloaks and suits; 185 Greene Street; Stuart House.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., collars and cuffs; 810 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Borowsky, B., Austin, Penn.; clothing.

Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; D. H. Brigham, ladies' and infants' wear; Broadway Central Hotel.

Boyce, C. W., Buffalo, N. Y.; grocer.

Butler, W. S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Lissner, silks, velvets, laces, and ribbons; Hotel Vendome.

Cady, A. B., Worcester, N. Y.; general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troupe Company, Providence, R. I.; W. Callender, domestics; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; S. E. French, dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.

Carney, John, Utica, N. Y.; rubber goods; Grand Central Hotel.

Center, S. M., Wilton, N. H.; general merchandise; New York Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; F. W. Greene, dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.

Dills, James W., & Sons, Parkersburg, West Va.; H. P. Dills; 6 East Thirty-fifth Street.

Delaplain Dry Goods, Wheeling, West Va.; J. S. Gibbs, dry goods; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Drewry, Hughes & Co., Richmond, Va.; C. Drewry, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Marlborough.

Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. M. Edwards, carpets and upholstery goods; G. Cuatt, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; J. R. Johnston, furnishing goods; 57 White Street.

Eves, John, & Co., Millville, Penn.; John Eves; manufacturers.

Flaherty, Frank F., Prattsburg, N. Y.; grocer; Adams House.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; F. L. Sturtevant, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Geary, T. J., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. J. Geary, cloaks and suits; St. Cloud Hotel.

Glenn, Hugh & Co., Utica, N. Y.; A. L. Aldred, furnishing goods; W. H. Comstock, dry goods; 57 White Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Greene, L. E., & Son, St. Louis, Mo.; M. E. Greene, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Green, Cora E., Hannibal, N. Y.; millinery; Sinclair House.

Hart, E., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. Hart, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Hardenburgh, John G., Berkshire, N. Y.; general merchandise; St. Denis Hotel.

Hundley-Frazier Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; T. R. Wall, dry goods; 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Gerlach.

Hengerer, William, & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. H. Nagle, hosiery; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Hyland, Brown & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; W. S. Hyland, dry goods; Gilsey House.

Kallusch, C. G., Rochester, N. Y.; merchant tailor; Grand Union Hotel.

Langfeld, D., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Leo Keena, cloaks; Hotel Marlborough.

Macauley & Co., Detroit, Mich.; R. Macauley, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; Miss A. Ryan, ribbons; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Marchand, Andrew, Buffalo, N. Y.; dry goods; Sinclair House.

Mareness, J. A., Lowville, N. Y.; groceries; Hotel Albert.

Mark's, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; C. Mark, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. McCarthy, dry goods; 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. O'Hara, notions and laces; 48 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

McNeil, M. D., Oxford, N. Y.; groceries; Astor House.

Murphy, Hibben & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; H. B. Hibben, domestics; 333 Broadway; Holland House.

Nicholson & Son., Hornellsville, N. Y.; H. Nicholson, groceries; Grand Hotel.

Osgood, C. E., & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. E. Osgood, dry goods; H. B. Schofield, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. B. Shea, dry goods; 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Plant, J. D., & Brother, Danbury, Conn.; H. Plant, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Richardson-Roberts-Byrne Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; T. C. Byrne, dress goods and domestics; G. L. Hammer, white goods; J. L. Rogers, furnishing goods and manufacturing department; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Gerlach.

Rose, H. B., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; H. B. Rose, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Ross, John H., Mauch Chunk, Penn.; shoes; Continental Hotel.

Saks & Co., Washington, D. C.; L. Saks, clothing; Hoffman House.

Sampliner, A. W. & J., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. W. Sampliner, woolens; J. Sampliner, woolens; Hoffman House.

Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; C. Stewart, laces and embroideries; Hotel Vendome.

Shuttleworth, J. A., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; J. Wile, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon, Binghamton, N. Y.; T. P. Calkins, furs; Grand Hotel.

Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Ribo, cloaks and suits; 706 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Spear Brothers, Middleton, Conn.; I. Spear, fancy goods and millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Sprague, A. D., New Berlin, N. Y.; general merchandise; Everett House.

Stern, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. E. Wakefield, dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Swofford Brothers Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. T. Swofford, dress goods, woolens, and carpets; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

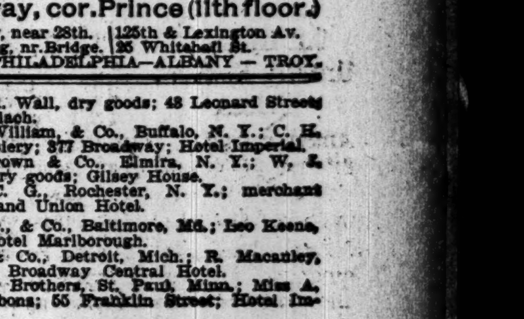
Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. P. Rule, white goods and linens; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. M. Whitney, dress goods; 335 Broadway.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. H. Woodward, books; 433 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, trimmings and fancy goods; Miss B. Rubenstein, collars, cuffs, and ruchings; Miss O'Leary, hosiery and underwear; 439 Broadway; Holland House.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building.



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goes the hot shot from our guns. The battle is as good as won, and victory is ours. The suits and top coats that we make to order for

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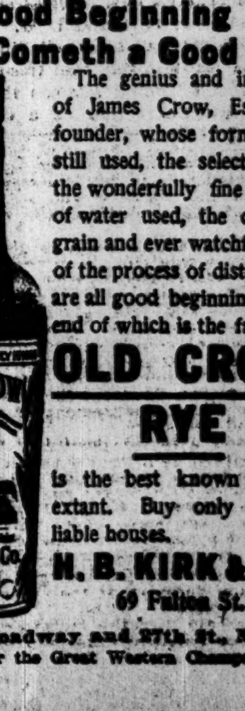

Of a Good Beginning Cometh a Good End

The genius and integrity of James Crow, Esq., the founder, whose formula is still used, the selection of the wonderfully fine spring of water used, the choicest grain and ever watchful care of the process of distillation, are all good beginnings, the end of which is the fact that

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is the best known article extant. Buy only of reliable houses.

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CUBAN CONSULAR REPORTS

Official Tales of the Starvation and Sufferings of the Wretched Concentrados.

AUTONOMY NOT SATISFACTORY

Cumulative Evidence of Spanish Misrule as Told in Communications to the State Department—Spanish Soldiery Hungry and Ill—Thousands Beyond Hope of Any Relief.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Consular correspondence with regard to the situation in Cuba which was transmitted to Congress to-day with the message was prepared in response to a resolution of inquiry adopted by both the House and Senate. The correspondence was prepared for transmission to Congress just before the blowing up of the Maine, and having been held up since now includes communications up to April 1. It covers the communications of Consul General Lee at Havana, Consul McGarr at Cienfuegos, Consul Brice at Matanzas, Consul Hyatt at Santiago de Cuba, and Consul Barker at Sagua La Grande. The communications make about 60,000 words. They deal largely with the distress and suffering which exist in all the districts. But Gen. Lee reports quite fully upon the decrees of the Government with regard to autonomy and other political phases of the situation. In preparing the correspondence for transmission to Congress, considerable portions of the important communications, and especially those marked confidential, are omitted. The resolutions to which they are the response, in each instance asked only for such correspondence as it was not deemed incompatible with the public interest to make public.

Gen. Lee's correspondence runs over the period from Nov. 17, 1897, to April 1, 1898. Much of this is of a confidential nature, and of some of the important communications excerpts only are given. The period of the correspondence after the blowing up of the Maine contains no reference to that event, such communications probably being deemed irrelevant to the purpose of the resolutions calling for the Consular correspondence in the possession of the Government as to the situation of affairs in Cuba.

Do Not Want Autonomy.

The first dispatch of Gen. Lee contains Gen. Blanco's order, under date of Nov. 13, repealing, or rather modifying, Gen. Weyler's order of concentration, which has heretofore been published by the press. This order was made shortly after Gen. Lee returned to Havana from the United States last Fall. Gen. Lee in this communication also inclosed the proclamation of J. M. Rodriguez, Major General in charge of the Western Department of the Cuban military operations, addressed to the Cuban people, and informing them of the "firm resolution" of the insurgent army to continue fighting until the attainment of absolute independence. It was on Nov. 23 that Consul General Lee made his first report to the Department of State on the condition of affairs in Cuba. It is as follows:

United States Consulate General,
Havana, Nov. 23, 1897.

Sir: I have the honor to briefly submit a statement of what appears to be the present condition of affairs in this island:

First—The insurgents will not accept autonomy.

Second—A large majority of the Spanish subjects who have commercial and business interests and own property here will not accept autonomy, but prefer annexation to the United States rather than an independent republic or genuine autonomy under the Spanish flag.

Third—The Spanish authorities are sincere in doing all in their power to encourage, protect, and promote the grinding of sugar. The grinding season commences in December.

Fourth—The insurgent leaders have given instructions to prevent grinding wherever it can be done, because by diminishing the export of sugar the Spanish Government revenues are decreased. It will be very difficult for the Spanish authorities to prevent cane burning, because one man can start a fire at night which will burn hundreds of acres, just as a single individual can light a prairie by throwing a single match into the dry grass.

Fifth—I am confident that Gens. Blanco and Pando, his chief of staff, as well as Dr. Congosto, the Secretary General, with all of whom I have had conversations, are perfectly conscientious in their desire to relieve the distress of those suffering from the effects of Weyler's reconcentration order, but unfortunately they have not the means to carry out such benevolent purposes.

In this city matters are assuming better shape under charitable committees, &c.; large numbers are now cared for and fed by private subscriptions. I witnessed many terrible scenes and saw some die. I am told Gen. Blanco will give $100,000 to the relief fund.

THE HORRORS OF HAVANA.

Hundreds Starving in the Ditches of the City—Soldiers in Hospitals and Unfitted for Service.

Nov. 27 Gen. Lee sent to the department the communications of two gentlemen, whose names he says are suppressed for obvious reasons, but whom he knows personally as standing high in the community, concerning the condition in los fosos (the ditches) in Havana. The communication says, among other things: "Four hundred and sixty women and children thrown on the ground, heaped pell mell as animals, some in a dying condition, others sick, others dead, without the slightest cleanliness or the least help, not even able to give water to the thirsty, without either religious or social help, each one dying wherever chance laid him."

The communication goes on to state that the deaths among these reconcentrados average forty or fifty daily, and that on an average there were but ten days of life for each person. It says that these unhappy creatures received food only after having been eight days in the fosos, during which time they were obliged to subsist upon the bad food which the dying had refused. Some horrible instances of the distress witnessed are given.

"Among the many deaths we saw," says the communication, "there was seen one impossible to forget. There is still alive the only witness, a young girl of eighteen, whom we found seemingly lifeless on the ground. On her right side was the body of a young mother, cold and rigid, but with her young child still alive, clinging to her breast. On her left side was the corpse of a dead woman holding her son in a death embrace. A little further on a dying woman having in her arms a daughter of fourteen, crazy with pain, who after twelve or fourteen days died in spite of the care she received."

Further along the communication says that if any young girl came in who was nice looking she was infallibly condemned to the most abominable of traffics.

The communication also says that 1,700 persons had entered the fosos since August, and of those but 243 were then living. It places the number of deaths among the reconcentrados at 77 per cent.

Dangers to Americans.

On Dec. 8 Gen. Lee sent to the State Department a communication referring to a cipher dispatch he had sent two days previous, in which he informed the department that he had learned from the United States Consul at Matanzas of an "extensive and dangerous conspiracy under the ex-Governor of the province directed against Americans, action against them to be contingent on the movement of the United States Government in favor of the independence of Cuba."

Gen. Lee stated that rumors had been more or less frequent regarding the riotous intention of some of the dissatisfied elements [illegible] annexation rather than autonomy or the independence of the Cuban Republic. "I am inclined to think," says he, "that if Gen. Blanco can manage the volunteers, as yesterday he said he could, the trouble from that source is diminishing. The origin of the mobs in this city in the past has always been located in the ranks of the volunteers, who alone have organization and arms." In consequence of the assurances that American life and property would be protected, Gen. Lee said that he had declined to make application for the presence of one or more warships in Havana Harbor, and had advised Americans who had wives and children not to send them away, at least for the present. "I still think," continued Gen. Lee, "that two warships at least should be at Key West, prepared to move at short notice, and that more of them should be at Dry Tortugas, and that a coaling station should be established there. Such proceedings would seem to be in line with that prudence and foresight necessary to afford safety to Americans residing on the island and to their properties."

What Señor Canalejas Reported.

Under the same date Gen. Lee sends another communication, containing the statements of Señor Canalejas, the editor of the Madrid El Heraldo, who had just returned from Pinar del Rio Province, after the conflict between the Spanish forces under Gen. Velasco and the Cuban forces under Diaz, in which Canalejas was quoted as saying that the Spanish forces had displayed their usual valor, but that the province was not pacified; that out of 14,000 Spanish troops only between 3,000 and 4,000 were able to operate, the balance being sick at hospitals or in garrisons and towns; that he believed autonomy premature and was inclined to the adoption of energetic military action for the purpose of pacifying the province; that the truth should be known in Spain, where public opinion and the press had been deceived regarding the termination of the war and the so-called pacification of the western provinces.

Lack of Food Everywhere.

Under date of Dec. 7 Gen. Lee sent a communication to the department regarding the measures for the relief of the reconcentrados, much of which is not made public. In the portion given out Gen. Lee says: "I see no effect of the Governmental distribution to the reconcentrados. I am informed that only $12,500 in Spanish silver has been dedicated to the Habana Province out of the $100,000 said to have been set aside for the purpose of relieving them on the island, and that reports from all parts of the province show that 50 per cent. have already died, and that many of those left will die, and most of these are women and children. * * * I am informed an order has been issued in some parts of the island suspending the distribution to reconcentrados. * * * The condition of these people is simply terrible. I hear of much suffering in the Spanish hospitals for want of food. * * * I hear also that the Spanish merchants in some parts of the island are placing their establishments in the name of foreigners, to avoid having their provisions purchased on credit by the military administration. In some parts of the island I am told there is scarcely any food for soldiers or citizens, and that even cats are used for food purposes, selling for 30 cents apiece. It is a fair inference to draw from existing conditions that it is not possible for the Governor General to relieve the present situation with the means at his disposal."

Dec. 13 came the following:

"Sir: I have the honor to make the following report: * * * The contest for and against autonomy is most unequal. For it there are five or six of the head officers at the palace and twenty or thirty other persons here in the city. * * * Against it, first, are the insurgents, with or without arms, and the Cuban noncombatants. Second, the great mass of the Spaniards bearing or not bearing arms—the latter desiring, if there must be a change, annexation to the United States. Indeed, there is the greatest apathy concerning autonomy in any form. No one asks what it will be or when or how it will come. I do not see how it could be even put into operation by force, because as long as the insurgents decline to accept it so long, the Spanish authorities say, the war must continue."

Dec. 14 Gen. Lee sends another communication, saying that the total number of reconcentrados in Habana Province will reach 150,000, and that the death rate from starvation alone would be over 50 per cent. For the relief of these people he says $12,500 in silver has been set aside, "so that if every dollar appropriated reaches them the distribution will average about 17 cents to a person, which, of course, will be rapidly exhausted, and as I can hear of no further succor being afforded it is easy to perceive what little practical relief has taken place in the condition of these poor people."

The New Plan for Autonomy.

Dec. 28 Gen. Lee makes the first communication about the new scheme of autonomy. He says that he has been informed that the authorities are engaged in forming an autonomistic cabinet, arranging for the members to take the required oath on Jan. 1, and "also for an election thirty days thereafter. * * * My present information is that most of the Spaniards will refrain from voting and nearly all the Cubans. * * * The feeling in Havana, and I hear in other parts of the island, is strong against it, the Cubans desiring an independent republic, and the Spaniards preferring annexation to the United States rather than autonomy. On the night of the 24th inst. there seems to have been a concerted plan over the island to testify the disapprobation of the people to the proposed autonomistic plan of the Spanish Government." He goes on to describe how it culminated about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 25th, when a mob assembled in the principal square of the city, with cries of "Death to Autonomy!" and "Viva Weyler!" He says the men in the mob had stones in their pockets and some of them were armed with weapons. "They made a demonstration, too, against the office of the Diario de la Marina, a paper published in this town favoring autonomy, but were dispersed by the military police and soldiers. * * *"

Of the Efforts for Relief.

The same day Gen. Lee acknowledges the receipt of President McKinley's proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to make charitable contributions for the relief of the distress in Cuba. Other telegrams follow during the next few days as to the class of contributions which would be most valuable in relieving the suffering.

Jan. 8 Gen. Lee makes the following report:

"Sir: I have the honor to state, as a matter of public interest, that the reconcentrado order of Gen. Weyler, formerly Governor General of this island, transformed about 400,000 self-supporting people, principally women and children, into a multitude to be sustained by the contributions of others, or to die of starvation or of fevers resulting from a low physical condition and being massed in large bodies, without change of clothing and without food. Their homes were burned, their fields and plant beds destroyed, and their live stock driven away or killed. I estimate that probably 200,000 of the rural population of the Provinces of Pinar del Rio, Habana, Matanzas, and Santa Clara have died of starvation or from resultant causes; and the deaths of whole families almost simultaneously or within a few days of each other, and of mothers praying for their children to be relieved of their horrible suffering by death, are not the least of the many pitiable scenes which were ever present. In the Provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba, where the reconcentrado order could not be enforced, the great mass of the people are self-sustaining. * * * A daily average of 10 cents' worth of food to 200,000 people would be an expenditure of $20,000 per day, and of course the most humane efforts upon the part of our citizens cannot hope to accomplish such a gigantic relief, and a great portion of these people will have to be abandoned to their fate. * * *"

Gen. Lee inclosed in this communication an editorial from the Diario de la Marina which vigorously denounced the "seditious tumult" of the day before as a victory for Gomez and the enemies of Spain.

Starvation in Santa Clara.

On the same day he also sent to the department some statistics about the mortality in Santa Clara, showing that, while there were 5,489 deaths in that town in the seven previous years to 1897, which included 1,417 in one year from an epidemic of yellow fever, there were in 1897, owing to the concentration order, 6,981 deaths out of a total population of 14,000. The death rate increased monthly from 78 in January, the month before the concentration order went into effect, until December, when there were 1,011 deaths.

The Rioting in Havana.

Jan. 12, 13, 14, and 15 Gen. Lee sent brief cablegrams to the department with regard to the rioting and the demonstrations against autonomy, and Gen. Blanco and the three newspaper offices.

Jan. 13 he said some of the rioters threatened to go to the United States Consulate. "Ships," he said, "are not needed, but may be later. If Americans are in danger, ships should move promptly for Havana. Uncertainty and excitement widespread." The rioting ceased the next day, and Gen. Lee reported all quiet.

On the 15th Gen. Lee sent a dispatch marked "confidential" regarding the rioting. It follows:

"Sir: The recent disorders in this city are to be primarily attributed to a group of Spanish officers who were incensed at articles appearing in three of the newspapers of Havana—El Reconcentrado, La Discusion, and El Diario de la Marina. The first was very pronounced against Gen. Weyler and his methods. The Discusion had been suppressed by Weyler, but its publication was permitted to be resumed by Blanco, and the last had been an ultra Spanish organ, but had been converted by the present authorities to autonomy. It is probable that the Spanish officers were first provoked by the denunciations of Weyler in the columns of one of these papers, and determined to stop it, and afterward, being supported by the mob, turned the demonstration into an anti-autonomistic affair. I send to-day an analysis of the autonomistic plan. The intense opposition to it on the part of the Spaniard arises from the fact that the first appointments of the officers to put into form its provisions were made generally outside of their party in order to show the Cubans in arms that autonomy was instituted for their benefit and protection. * * * The intelligent Spaniards * * * see no prosperity in the future but rather other wars and more confusion, in the same old attempts to make the waters of commerce flow in unnatural channels. The lower Spanish classes have nothing in mind when autonomy is mentioned except Cuban local rule; hence their opposition. * * *"

Feb. 10 Gen. Lee telegraphed the State Department as follows: "Captain-General returned yesterday, met with no success of any sort. Spaniards everywhere unfriendly. Rumors of coming demonstration against him here. I think him an excellent man, but in an unfortunate position. Three serious combats reported within a week, in each insurgents victorious."

Condition of Reconcentrados Near Havana.

The same day he sent to the State Department a statement of the condition in the towns in the neighborhood of the City of Havana made by a person he had sent to those places for the purpose of inspecting the number and condition of the starving. The statement covers four towns in the neighborhood of Havana and is largely a repetition of the awful tale of suffering which came from the other portions of the island. At Melena Del Sur, the statement says, it is impossible for the Mayor, owing to the unhealthy conditions prevailing and the want of resources, to relieve the miserable people, "who die in great numbers from starvation, fever, and smallpox. There are other towns in the same condition, for example, Guines, Catalina, and Nadruga, whose situation could be in some degree relieved if the country people were allowed to leave the town freely in search of food. In some towns this is entirely prohibited, in others they are obliged to pay a tax. Not having anything to eat, how can they pay a tax? In every town the first thing noticed is the unhealthy condition of the men and their total lack of physical strength."

At Cataline de Guines the statement reports the condition of the reconcentrados as sad and desperate. There are, it says, "no zones of cultivation," and the reconcentrados are not allowed to leave the town in search of work or food, even with a military pass. "Food is so scarce that one must walk four or five miles before finding a sweet potato. In these districts the relief given to the reconcentrados by Gen. Blanco is a farce."

The land near the town comprised in the zone for cultivation, the statement further says, has been rented by four Spaniards who have wealth and influence, and they employ the few reconcentrados who are able to work at 30 or 40 cents per day, but nobody can leave the town without a pass good for a month, and which costs 20 cents. The workmen have to leave at 6 in the morning, and, not being able to take their meals with them, are obliged to work until 6 in the evening without food. The women who leave in search of vegetables are sometimes deprived of them on their way back by guerrillas. In fifteen days 200 reconcentrados have died in Guines from starvation.

"One of the few protectors of the reconcentrados, in fact, a heroic one," says the statement further along, "is a young man named José Amohedo, whose father and mother died attending the suffering poor, and who himself has given up eight houses belonging to him as dwelling places for the reconcentrados, all the contents of a grocery store which he possessed, and who is now as destitute as they are, but always attending to those who suffer."

Letter from Gen. Gomez.

On Feb. 15 Gen. Lee transmitted to the department a letter, with its translation, signed by the insurgent Commander in Chief, Gen. Gomez, addressed to President McKinley. Gen. Lee says the letter was delivered by a messenger, who at once departed before he saw or had any communication with him. The letter is as follows:

(Translation.)

To William McKinley, President of the United States:

Sir: The heroic Cuban people possess, as a characteristic quality of its moral being, and developed to a high degree, one of the most noble sentiments, namely, gratitude; whoever has done well for Cuba wins for himself forever the lively recognition of the sons of Cuban soil.

Your great people has given to the world an example of lofty virtue, and, to the shame and stain of Spain, not only has it shown compassion before the great misfortunes brought on Cuba by the ferocious Spanish policy, but has extended a helping hand to the unhappy victims of the warfare carried on by the army of that nation.

The gratitude of this people must be on a par with that great and generous impulse, and if Cuba, by its geographical situation and the necessity of its commercial existence, is called to maintain, once that it is free, and for the mutual benefit of both countries, closer relations with your great Republic than with any other nation whatever, from this day forward Cuba will consider herself bound by a closer tie in the affection it bears for the noble American magnanimity.

However true and minute may be the reports you have heard, never will you be able to form a just conception of all the bloodshed, the misery, the ruin, and the sorrow caused to the afflicted Cubans, to obtain her independence, and how the despotic spirit of Spain, irritated to the last degree before the most just of all rebellions, has reveled in the most implacable destruction of everything, lives and property. The nation which at one time adopted the Inquisition and invented its tortures lastly conceived the concentration scheme, the most horrible of all means to martyrize and then to annihilate an entire people, and if it has stopped in the path of destruction it is due in a great measure to the cry of indignation which the knowledge of such horrors unanimously drew from the States over which you govern.

The people who are saved from extinction and whose ills your gifts assuage is the people for whose liberty we daily shed our blood on the fields of battle; the country whose independence we now conquer at the point of the sword for them is also for us. Blood of our blood, and flesh of our flesh, we must rejoice with them in their joys, as we weep and sympathize with them in their sorrows and griefs. Be not surprised, then, as the General in Chief of this Cuban Army, I am so deeply moved at the wave of compassion which agitates your noble country, and that I accede to the request of the patriots I command to appear before you, the representative of the great Nation, as the exponent of our immense gratitude.

I have, therefore, Sir, to fulfill a conscientious duty by setting forth a fact which I beg you will please transmit to the knowledge of the persons to whom is recommended the philanthropic mission of succoring the unhappy, destitute Cubans, and in order that ignorance of certain antecedents may not deprive many needy ones of the enjoyment of that noble American charity.

The revolution, as absolute master of the country, has never proscribed any citizen, whatever his nationality, from earning his living, and it has happened that as soon as the barbarous concentration decree was derogated, innumerable families have left and still leave the city for the fields, impelled by hunger to wrest from the fruitful Cuban vegetation the means of relieving the most pressing needs of life. Those unhappy beings ignore the fact that, if the Spaniards by steel and privation have shrouded their hearths in mourning, so also it may be said that the flora of Cuba was in mourning, devastated by the bullet and torch. Wherefore, being in the same circumstances, these unfortunates have the same moral right to participate in the relief furnished to needy Cubans by your generous people. Many a widow, many a mother, many an orphan, do we meet in our way who asks of us succor that we are not able to give but most sparingly, and therefore upon pointing out to them the charity awakened in their behalf in your noble Nation, I desire to honor myself by offering my services to co-operate in the noble work with all the power and means within the reach of the forces I command.

I am, Sir, with the most distinguished consideration,
M. GOMEZ.

Red Cross Relief Work.

March 1 Gen. Lee reports that the distribution of food, medicines, and clothing to the destitute is proceeding satisfactorily. The work, he says, has been well organized and systematized under the supervision and direction of Miss Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross of the United States, and her active, able, and experienced assistants. He says that the [illegible] destitute is so large that it is impossible to relieve large numbers in each locality, but that he can state with confidence that, under the present system of distribution, the supplies are not lost or wasted, but reach those for whom they are intended.

March 14 he inclosed a letter from Consul Walter B. Barker at Sagua, who requests him to transmit the following letter, which is addressed to him (Gen. Lee):

"Dear Sir: I will thank you to communicate to the department as quickly as possible the fact that the military commander and other military officers positively refuse to allow the reconcentrados to whom I am issuing food in its raw state to procure fuel with which to cook the food. In addition they have prohibited this class of people (I am only giving food to about one-fifth of the destitute, the authorities having quit altogether) from gathering vegetables cultivated within the protection of the forts, telling them 'The Americans * * * propose to feed you, and to the Americans you must look. * * *'"

March 17 Gen. Lee informs the department that the Governor General, by decree of March 5, prorogued in all parts to March 31, 1899, the decree of the General Government of April 19, 1897, relative to the suspension of legal proceedings against agricultural real estate, with the reservation of what may be agreed upon by the insular chambers "in due season."

March 23 Gen. Lee reports that "instructions have been given by the civil Government of Havana that the Alcaldes and other authorities shall not give out any facts about the reconcentrados, and if any of the American relief committees should make inquiries concerning them, all such inquiries must be referred to him."

Gen. Lee's dispatches conclude with a dispatch under date of April 1, transmitting the decree of the Governor General terminating the concentration order.

THE SITUATION IN MATANZAS.

Over Ninety Thousand People in a Starving Condition—Spanish Authorities Give No Adequate Relief.

The communications from Mr. Brice, Consul at Matanzas, number only seven or eight, and most of them are brief. The correspondence from him begins with the 17th of November last, and closes with the 8th of February, 1898. Probably the most striking feature of Mr. Brice's communications is an article written on the 18th of January last, and devoted to Cuban destitution, in response to a circular letter of the State Department dated ten days before. "This," he says, "intimates that help is to be extended by the United States to the starving people of Cuba. The news of this relief has been known for the past two weeks and has extended all over the province. This Consulate has been overwhelmed with people of all classes asking to be remembered when this relief comes."

Mr. Brice then gives a number of facts illustrating the suffering in the province. He says there are in Matanzas Province alone 90,000 people who are in actual starving condition, and require food, clothing, and medicines. Continuing, he says: "In addition to the above are thousands of families of the better classes and formerly well-to-do, who to-day are living on one meal a day, and that very scant. They have sold or pawned furniture, jewelry, clothing, &c., to eke out an existence until all is gone or nearly so. Too proud to beg, they suffer in silence and many die of starvation. The daughter of a former Governor of this province was seen (incognito) begging on the streets of this city. Many of these people call on me privately at my residence asking and praying for God's sake to be remembered when this relief comes from the United States. One has to be here, know and mingle with these people, to fully realize the terrible destitution and misery existing in Cuba. It is to be hoped that this relief from the United States will come quickly, for hundreds are dying daily of starvation. Conditions are dreadful, and no relief is afforded by the Spanish authorities."

In his first communication of the series, dated Nov. 17, Mr. Brice stated that neither the Spaniards nor the Cubans of that section were in sympathy with the proposed autonomy and reforms. He noted the issuance of the order to municipal authorities to issue rations and clothing, but says that no attention was paid to it.

In this communication he places the death rate at over eighty persons daily, nearly all of whom were dying for want of food, medicines, and clothing. "As I write this," he says, "a dead negro woman lies in the street within two hundred yards of this Consulate, starved to death. She died some time this morning, and will lie there, may be, for days."

Reconcentrados Not Allowed to Work.

Mr. Brice also notes the issuance of an order allowing the reconcentrados to return to the country, but he says the restrictions in the order are such as to practically prohibit this. "If they went," he says, "what can they do without money, food, or shelter?" adding. "Only those who can obtain employment on sugar plantations can live. Insurgents say no one will be allowed to grind in the Province of Matanzas. The situation is indeed deplorable, and I am free to say no real help can be expected from the Spanish Government, and the fate of the remaining reconcentrados is slow, lingering, death from starvation."

Writing on the 17th of December, Mr. Brice says that the relief offered to reconcentrados and other poor people by the Spanish authorities is ineffectual. "I have," he says, "personally visited the head masters of distributing stations. Two thousand rations were given out for a few days only to 8,000 persons. There are more than 12,000 starving people in this city to-day. One out of four or six receive two ounces of rice, one and a half ounces of jerked beef, and sometimes a small piece of bread per diem. Even this ration of food has been discontinued since the 11th inst."

Mr. Brice mentions several instances of distress, among others the following: In a family of seventeen, living in an old lime kiln, all were found dead except three and they barely alive. He says again that Gen. Blanco's order allowing reconcentrados to return and cultivate the crops is inoperative and of no avail.

Writing on the 17th of January, he says: "The people are shut up in the cities and towns like rats to starve. We have fifteen or eighteen families of American reconcentrados who own property in the country, and were they allowed to go to their homes could make a good living. All these have begged and pleaded with the authorities under Blanco's order to go and were in every case refused."

IN SANTA CLARA PROVINCE.

One Hundred Tons of Provisions a Month Would Be Required to Keep the Starving People Alive in This Section Alone.

Consul Barker covers the conditions existing in Santa Clara Province in a number of communications, beginning on the 20th of November, 1897, and closing on the 24th of March last. His letters constitute one long story of sickness, destitution, and death.

Mr. Barker devoted comparatively little space to political questions, but one or two of his letters are along these lines. In one, written on Jan. 10, he volunteers some suggestions to the Department of State. He says:

"When Spain will admit defeat no mortal in my humble judgment dare predict. That her plan of settlement—autonomy—is a failure, and that with this failure passes from under her dominion the island, is not to be questioned. Pending this admission on her part thousands of human beings, guiltless of bringing on or having any part in the insurrection, are dying for want of sustenance. This condition must continue to increase. The United States, in taking action relative to Cuba—which seems inevitable—desires to avoid a clash with Spain. Then let Congress alter our citizenship laws by amending the statute relative to the declaration required of persons becoming citizens by naturalization, so that the subjects or citizens of any government at present residing at Cuba may go before any United States Consul in that island and make declaration of his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, which shall entitle them to recognition as citizens, until the expiration of two years, when they be required to reside in the United States until five years shall have elapsed before being granted naturalization papers. With such a privilege I am confident 90 per cent. of the resident Spaniards, the hitherto dominant party and taxpayers, will avail themselves of this opportunity of rebuking the mother country for attempting to foist upon them changes in the existing laws of the island. Such a step would cause the home subjects as well as the Government to acquiesce without disturbance in the loss of the island."

Mr. Barker then suggests that the United States shall offer her good offices to Spain with a view of securing an armistice of ninety days' duration for the purpose of discussing terms of settlement between Spain and the insurgents, the United States to be the umpire. Pending negotiations he would have all troops quartered and held in the large fortified coast towns, in order that the concentrados may return to the country and to their homes. He adds that the relief from the United States must be continued or the people must starve as long as there is an armed Spanish soldier in the country, "since these people, for fear of being murdered, do not go to their country homes."

On the 15th of January Mr. Barker says: "In this Consular district a reign of terror and anarchy prevails, which the authorities, even if so disposed, are utterly powerless to control or in any measure subdue. Aside from the suffering and desperation caused by the unparalleled destitution, I regard the situation as rapidly assuming a critical stage. As stated heretofore, in no way have the authorities departed from the policy pursued by the late, but not lamented, Gen. Weyler. Spanish troops as well as the guerrillas under the cruel chiefs Carreras, Olavarrietta, and Laso continue to despoil the country and drench it with the blood of non-combatants. Although the 'bando' of the Captain General provides that laborers may return to estates, it restricts their operations to those having a garrison. Last week a number belonging to the 'Sta. Ana' estate, located within a league of Sagua, and owned by Mr. George Thorndike of Newport, R. I., were driven off after returning, and were refused permits as a protection by the military commander, Mayor Lomo, one of the trusted officers under the Weyler régime."

Extent of the Starvation.

The latter part of Mr. Barker's correspondence, beginning with the 12th of March, is devoted to a statement of the relief labors and an estimate of the funds required to continue this work. He states that from the 15th of February to the 12th of March he cared for 1,200 persons, increasing the number on the relief list after that date to 2,000. He then details the work done by the Red Cross Society, the various local committees, and others, to each of whom he gives due credit. Having done this, Mr. Barker states his opinion to be that, if provision could be made to care for 25,000 persons in that province, whatever might be left would manage to survive. He thought that to keep 25,000 persons alive would require 80 tons of provisions a month. He then stated that of the 5,000 utterly destitute in that city the Mayor had in a manner relieved about one-third of the number with rations of rice and beans. In this communication Mr. Barker indicated that the Spanish local authorities were willing to accept aid from the United States, and he added that while he had been generally doubtful of the willingness of the military authorities to receive this assistance, he had accepted their co-operation when convinced it was tendered with sincerity.

On the 24th of March Mr. Barker increased his estimate as to the amount of food necessary to keep life in the people of that province. In the telegram of that date he said that fifty tons were needful for that time and that the distress was far greater than his former reports had shown. In the letter of this date he recounts the particulars of a visit to Santa Clara, the seat of Government of the province of the same name, where he learned from his own agents and also from the Governor of the province that the number of persons in actual want exceeded any estimate which he had previously sent to the Government and he had said only three days before that he thought twenty tons per month should be added to the eighty tons previously suggested. In this communication Mr. Barker says. "The distress is simply heartrending. Whole families without clothing to hide their nakedness are sleeping on the bare ground, without bedding of any kind, without food, save to such as we have been able to reach with provisions sent by our own noble people, and the most distressing feature is that fully 50 per cent. are ill, without medical attention or medicine." Mr. Barker adds that if $5,000 could be telegraphed to Consul General Lee blankets, cots, and medicines could be purchased there in the several towns adjacent, and thus save thousands who must die if compelled to await the sending of these supplies from the United States. "'I have,' he says, 'found the civil Governor willing to lend every aid in his power, but he admits that he can do nothing but assist with his civil officers in expediting relief sent by the United States. The military obstruct in every way possible."

In the earlier portion of his correspondence Mr. Barker indicates the reasons why Gen. Blanco's orders relieving the reconcentrados must prove of no avail. He says that while the first article of the order grants permission to the starving class to return to the country, the third article abrogates this permission in exacting that the places to which they go must be garrisoned. This condition alone, he says, will preclude over half of these poor unfortunates, for their homes are in ruins, and the sugar estates able to maintain a guard can care for but a small percentage of the whole. Mr. Barker says that while he does not question the good intention of those in power, yet "it is a self-evident fact that the authorities are utterly helpless to extend any relief to those who have thus far survived the pangs of hunger." Mr. Barker says his observation does not bear out the statement made by the Captain General through a letter to the Spanish Minister that "extension zones of cultivation have been organized, that daily rations are provided by the State, and that work is furnished."

Mr. Barker also points out the impracticability of grinding cane under the present conditions. He says in a letter of the 20th of November that he had interviewed most of the large planters in his Consular district and that they had stated that unless assured of immunity from the insurgent Chief, Gomez, they would not attempt to grind, as by so doing they would jeopardize their property. He adds that it is "a fact that the military are powerless to give this necessary protection."

An Appalling Death Roll.

Mr. Barker devotes much space to the suffering and mortality of the people of his province. He places the mortality figures for six of the principal cities of his district for the period beginning with Jan. 1 and ending Nov. 15, 1897, at 30,589. He says this is the official record, and that fully 25 per cent. should be added to cover deaths of which no record was kept. "Undoubtedly," he says, "one-half the concentrated people have died, and to-day Spanish soldiers are companion victims of the surviving non-combatants. This appalling death roll is mute yet convincing proof of the terrible destruction of life as a result of the main policy pursued in attempting to subjugate the island. With me the conviction is firmly rooted that within sixty days 90 per cent. of the populace will reach a state of craving hunger, nor do I feel that I am speaking chimerically when I include the rank and file of the Spanish Army. The true status as viewed at present will bear out this opinion. The suffering among the troops as well as the reconcentrados simply beggars portrayal, while discontent ripens daily."

In a communication dated Dec. 13, 1897, Mr. Barker relates the particulars of a visit he made to five of the principal railroad towns in his Consular district, which tour had been undertaken to verify previous statements. This trip covered the towns of Santa Clara, Cruces, Esperanza, Jicotea, and Santo Domingo, and of it he says "the destitution is simply too harrowing to recite and must become intensified each day. The death rate for last month shows an increase of about 25 per cent. In these towns I got my information from the Mayors of each. From them I learned that while there there was an issue of food running from three to five days, beginning on the 8th ult., consisting of ten ounces of bacon or jerked beef and six ounces of rice for adults, with half this allowance for children under fourteen years, the pittance given was sufficient only for one-fourth to one-tenth of the starving. No further relief has been given up to date, and the Mayors of these towns are authority for stating that the Captain General had ordered the discontinuance of food to the concentrados." This order from the Captain General was apparently given because of the insufficiency of the food supply for the Spanish soldiers. The Mayor of Santa Clara also told Mr. Barker that the military commander had informed him that he was to give food to no one having relatives in the insurrection, which would exclude 75 per cent. of the destitute. From this Mr. Barker concludes that however sincere may be the desire to help the reconcentrados by the Spanish authorities, they are powerless to do so for want of means. He also states that all popular subscriptions have proved a total failure "because the Cubans are poverty stricken and the Spaniards will contribute nothing."

Soldiers on Scant Rations.

Mr. Barker dwells in almost all of his communications upon the paucity of food of the Spanish soldiers. In this of the 13th of December he says: "On my recent trip I found the Spanish soldiers are not only suffering for necessary food, but I was often appealed to by these pitiable creatures for medicine. One has only to look upon them to be assured of the needs complained of."

In his letter of the 28th of December Mr. Barker repeats his observation upon the suffering and destitution among the reconcentrados, saying "how could the situation be otherwise, since the island is producing absolutely nothing save some growing cane, and is at the same time completely exhausted of all food. Relief alone can be obtained from the outside world in the way of charitable contribution. To grind the cane without interruption would be the means of saving the lives of thousands, who without this or outside aid within thirty to fifty days must die of actual hunger. Over a month since the planters were officially advised of Spain's inability to provide protection in order to operate its mills. This leaves the sugar growers entirely in the hands of the Cubans in revolt as to whether they will be allowed to grind without hindrance or fear of total destruction of their property. I know that strict orders have been given to subordinate commanders that under no circumstances must mills be permitted to grind under penalty of violation of the order for the destruction of property."

In several places in Mr. Barker's letters stars are inserted, showing that portions of them have been omitted. These omissions are generally in places where he deals with the condition of the reconcentrados.

CONSUL HYATT'S REPORTS.

Political Affairs in the Eastern End of the Island, Where the Insurgents Are Generally in Control.

The reports on the condition of affairs at Santiago are made by Consul Hyatt, beginning on the 15th of November last. Mr. Hyatt had then but recently returned to the island, and he begins his reports with a review of the conditions of the insurgents and of the autonomists. He had been disposed, he says, to believe that the insurgents were weakening and that the autonomists were coming to the front. After investigation, however, he was convinced that such was not the fact. "The change of policy as expressed by Captain General Blanco is," he says, "doubtless modifying the feeling of resentment which formerly prevailed, and should the near future prove discouraging to the insurgents would doubtless smooth the way to pacification."

In this same communication Mr. Hyatt discusses the policy which the United States should pursue. Among property holders, whether Americans or citizens of other nationalities, he says there is but one sentiment. This sentiment is either "hands off," or such active intervention as will quickly terminate the struggle. They, he says, greatly deprecate constant agitation, which makes the governing classes enemies to American interests and brings no corresponding advantages. In a letter dated Nov. 26, Mr. Hyatt says: "The text of the new autonomy, as published here, is not meeting with favor by the most ardent friends of Spain. There is, however, a feeling of relief and safety since the change in the Captain Generalship." A portion of this dispatch is withheld by the State Department.

Writing on the 5th of December, Mr. Hyatt said: "The reconcentration order is relaxed, but not removed, but many people have reached a point where it is a matter of entire indifference to them whether it is removed or not, for they have lost all interest in the problem of existence. A census of the island taken to-day, as compared with one taken three years ago, would, I feel confident, show that two-thirds of the residents are missing, and the Spanish Army would make no better showing."

Dec. 14 Mr. Hyatt wrote: "The order of reconcentration has now been practically wiped out, and, so far as the Spanish Government is concerned, men go about nearly as they please. The insurgents and their sympathizers will unquestionably take advantage of the revocation to get from the towns and cities what they need and otherwise strengthen their cause. The effects on agricultural pursuits will be disappointing, because the great majority of those who would or should take up the work joined the insurgent forces when compelled to leave their homes, and the portion which came within the lines of reconcentration are women, children, old and sickly people, most of whom seem to have little interest in the problem of life. There is no one to take these people back to the fields and utilize their remaining strength. Their houses are destroyed, the fields are overgrown with weeds, they have no seeds to plant, and if they had, they could not live sixty or eighty days until the crop matured, which, when grown, would more than likely be taken by one or the other of the contending parties." Closing this communication, Mr. Hyatt says: "I give it as my opinion, an opinion that is not biased in favor of Cuba, that Spain will be compelled to prosecute a far more vigorous war than has yet been done if she conquers in Cuba. I think I speak advisedly when I say that in this end of the island at least there are many thousand square miles where the foot of the Spanish soldier has never trod. Within this zone the insurgents have their families, corral their horses and cattle, and raise their crops. Why Spain, with a large body of as obedient and brave soldiers as ever shouldered a gun, has not penetrated these grounds and scattered to the four winds the comparatively small body of men who are there is a question I will not attempt to answer. As I write a man is dying in the street in front of my door, the third in a comparatively short time."

Death Rate in That District.

Mr. Hyatt's letter of the 21st of December deals largely with the sickness and the death rate on the island, which he characterizes as appalling. Statistics, he says, make a grievous showing, but come far short of the truth. The disease is generally brought on by insufficient food. He mentions some who are attacked who have plenty, but these recover quickly, while others die or make very slow recovery. The prevailing disease is sometimes called paludal fever, and at other times la grippe, and it is epidemic rather than contagious. At the date of this letter from 30 to 40 per cent. of the people were afflicted with it. He also reported smallpox and yellow fever as prevailing, and said that out of a total of 16,000 soldiers recently sent to Manzanillo nearly 5,000 were in hospitals or quartered on the people. Dr. Caminero, United States Sanitary Inspector, had reported at that time that there were over 12,000 persons sick in bed, not counting those in military hospitals. This is at least 35 per cent. of the entire population. Mr. Hyatt adds that quinine, the only remedy of avail, is sold at a price ten times higher than in the United States. He says that steamers coming into the port give out soup once a day to the waiting throngs, and that fresh meat sells at from 50 cents to $1 per pound.

Bribes for Autonomists.

Mr. Hyatt dealt with the efforts to establish autonomy in a letter dated Jan. 1, saying that the scheme had been pushed with great vigor, "almost or quite to the point of forcing men to join the party when they could not be hired by a minor office. When here a few days since Gen. Pando sent for a Mr. Lora and said: 'You have two active and influential brothers in the rebel army. You must go at once to these brothers and tell them to come in and join the autonomist party and they will be provided for by me.' Mr. Lora replied: 'I ran away from my home to escape joining the insurgents; my brothers chose to join them. I will obey your commands if you desire to sacrifice my life. My brothers would order me shot on the spot if I approached them with your proposition.' Gen. Pando withdrew his command. Enrique Capellas, who was Governor of this province some four years ago, returned to the same position about a month since. He has worked with great energy to build up the autonomist party, but he resigned to-day and took a solemn oath that he would never again set foot on Cuban soil. He declared himself both discouraged and disgusted."

Mr. Hyatt writes on Jan. 3 that "wholesale removals of Spanish officers from civil positions are made sweeping orders with instructions to fill their places with Cuban autonomists. About a week since there came an order dismissing every employe of the Custom House in this city, to take effect as soon as proper autonomists could be found to fill their places. * * * In many cases where Cubans are anticipating the acceptance of an office they have sent to the field to ask permission from insurgent officers. It will thus be seen that Cubans are moving very slowly in accepting autonomy. As yet only two employes of the customs service have been named, the Collector and First Deputy. Against these a strong remonstrance was at once sent in, so the entire old corps are still in place. The newly appointed Provincial Governor Chaves has been here for several days, but as yet has not taken charge." Apparently, much of this communication had been eliminated before it was sent to Congress. Mr. Hyatt closes it with a statement that "numerous dead bodies at the cemetery are carried over from day to day, because the sexton is unable to bury them, with his present corps of assistants, as fast as they come."

Insurgents Prevent Agricultural Work.

On the 12th of January Mr. Hyatt inclosed a translation of an order issued by Gen. Gomez forbidding the grinding of the sugar crop for the years 1897 and 1898. He adds that in that part of Cuba all idea of making a sugar crop is entirely abandoned, and he says that the stoppage of industries will not halt with this, but that coffee and other agricultural crops fall under the same ban. Mr. Hyatt also says that he had had hope that after the revocation of the reconcentration order the industry would be found reinstating American industries, but that it appears "that all of the benefits that should have accrued to our citizens are thwarted by the action of the insurgents, who refuse to allow them to return to their sugar, coffee, and other estates." He mentions the inhibition on operating the Pompo mines of manganese ore, and instances several sugar estates which are held up and which, he says, are becoming more worthless than before. This letter, like several others of Mr. Hyatt, indicates that important parts are omitted. He closes by saying: "It is beyond the power of my pen to describe the situation in Eastern Cuba. Squalidity, starvation, sickness, and death meet one in all places. Beggars throng our doors and stop us on the streets. The dead in large numbers remain over from day to day in the cemeteries unburied."

Begging for Food.

In his communication of the 25th of January, Mr. Hyatt says: "The military situation is completely overshadowed in importance by starving, struggling masses, whose cry is 'Bread, or I perish.' This Consulate is besieged to an extent that blocks the entrance and greatly retards business. They have heard that the people of the United States are giving funds for their relief, and have not the patience to wait. I could name three Americans here who contribute monthly over $300 toward feeding the poor, but it is as nothing compared with the people's necessities. Men, women, and children, homeless and almost naked, roam the streets by day, begging of every one they meet, or at every door they pass, and sleeping at night anywhere they can find a place to lie down. If the present death rate should continue there would not be a soul left in the city at the end of five years. For the masses it is speedy help or sure death."

On the 31st of January Mr. Hyatt details some of the particulars of the visit of Capt. Gen. Blanco to Santiago. He mentions a conversation he had had with Col. Marsh of Gen. Blanco's staff, and says that the latter, upon leaving, said to him: "I shall be at all times most happy to use whatever influence I may have with Gen. Blanco in securing a favorable solution of any matters that you may desire to present to him." As a result of this interview, Mr. Hyatt secured the release from customs duties of a quantity of quinine then in the port and an order releasing all future consignments of this medicine.

Atrocities by Insurgents.

In this communication Mr. Hyatt mentions the destruction of a railroad train by dynamite bombs near Santiago at the time of Gen. Blanco's visit, saying that it was believed that the insurgents were responsible for the destruction, because they believed Gen. Blanco to be on the train. Two cars were shivered in atoms, five passengers were killed outright, and twenty-two badly wounded.

Mr. Hyatt writes on the 1st of February last as follows: "The era of good feeling is passing away, while bitter words and cruel acts are again coming to the front. Those engaged in works of mercy are denounced for keeping alive a tribe that ought to be dead, but it cannot be said there is no excuse for harsh judgment. The stoppage of all agricultural pursuits and the blowing up of cars containing innocent people cannot be justified even under the guise of war. Extremists of both sides seem able to dominate the sentiments of their respective parties, while a deep feeling of personal hatred pervades their breasts.

"Gen. Blanco's mild and humane policy meets with but a feeble response from his own followers; while the insurgents laugh at the old man who throws sods and grass instead of stones. Autonomy is already a dead issue, while buying insurgent leaders thus far is not a marked success, the insurgent Generals having already imprisoned several officers suspected of venality." Mr. Hyatt in this letter again quotes Col Marsh, attributing to him the following sentiment: "Spain fails to comprehend that Cuba has, as it were, two mothers, a political one, which is Spain; a commercial one, which is the United States, and the political mother fails to see that the commercial mother has any rights, while the commercial mother cannot shake off her responsibility, for God has made them next-door neighbors." Mr. Hyatt closes this letter as follows: "I do not believe that the Western Continent has ever witnessed death by starvation equal to that which now exists in Eastern Cuba."

Arrival of American Relief Supplies.

On Feb. 15 Mr. Hyatt reports the first arrival of relief from the United States, which came in the shape of medicines. The people seemed especially pleased to receive quinine, and he says that to nearly every family this medicine was as acceptable as gold. He says that all classes, including the physicians, the church dignitaries, and the ladies of the city, joined in its distribution among the indigent sick. He says that, with the free use of quinine the death rate of the city fell 20 per cent. the first week, and he adds that because of the good effects of this medicine, American residents have received a decided boom. The doctors found after a little experience that it only required about one-fifth of the amount of American medicine to break a fever which was required of the quinine received before it was used.

On Feb. 25 Mr. Hyatt reported the particulars of the four days' distribution of food supplies received from the United States. The rations were issued in the court attached to the Consulate, the people being admitted by the police through a carriage driveway. "As I write," he says, "the street is blocked by the hungry throng for nearly a square above and below the entrance. I have requested the police to admit the most delicate and feeble first, as many of them are unable to stand very long in such a crowd." He estimated at that time that there were 18,000 people in that city needing relief. He says that thirty of the best ladies of the city divided the city into fifteen districts, issuing ration tickets according to the number of persons in each house, a week's rations being issued to each person receiving a ticket. On the first day rations were issued to 879 persons, and for the entire four days under consideration to 3,068. He also gave moderate quantities of supplies to the charitable institutions of the city and towns near by.

In the last communication of the series from Mr. Hyatt, dated March 24 last, he says: "Property holders, without distinction of nationality, and with few exceptions, strongly desire annexation, having but little hope of a stable Government under either of the contending forces, and they view with regret the indifference, nay, the repugnance of the American people to such a union, and still hope that a combination of circumstances will yet bring it about, but such a move would not be popular among the masses." Referring to the primary election held on the previous Sunday to elect officers to hold an election on the 27th of the same month, Mr. Hyatt says that no one seemed to know anything about it until it was over, and the Autonomists won the election. "A member of that party," he says, "told me that they met quietly and did their voting. There is no evidence that the people in general intend to take part in the coming election. Circulars are now out urging the people to turn out and sustain the Government to the end that peace and prosperity may speedily come." Mr. Hyatt also states that some of the sugar estates are now making sugar on a small scale, but that there was no ground for faith in their ability to go ahead.

Mr. Hyatt makes reference to the military operations in Eastern Cuba in many places, but does not attempt to go into these in detail. In one portion of his correspondence he refers to the effort of a Mr. Rigney, an American sugar planter, near Manzanillo, to prepare for cane grinding during the coming season. "A few nights since," he says, "the insurgents fired seven cannon shots among his buildings, one ball passing through the roof of his house. Americans were hopeful that they would be allowed to make their crop, but the action of the insurgents toward Mr. Rigney gives the problem a doubtful aspect. It may have been a personal matter against Mr. Rigney."

AT SAGUA LA GRANDE.

Vice-Consul Jova Sees No Hope for the Plans of Autonomists.

John F. Jova, Vice Consul at Sagua la Grande, under date of Nov. 11, 1897, gives his views of the autonomist policy promised by Spain. He takes strong grounds against it, saying that an autonomist party in that district could not exist. After giving his reasons, he says: "It is hard to see in what way Spain is going to establish this new system. It will always be without a stable foundation, without a basis and maintained by a very infirm, insignificant auxiliary. In the meantime the concentrados, the majority innocent persons who had no more aspirations than to till their little farms, continue perishing. It is impossible to describe the extent and intensity of such tremendous suffering; of such iniquitous, unjust, and sinful inquisition, to annihilate thousands of women and children. If this Godless combination could be accurately represented it would seem an exaggeration induced by stirred fellow feeling with sensibility of heart. Moving among the unceasing crowd of famished beggars, one can scarcely do more than commiserate the undeserved misfortunes. No history in the world, ancient or modern, saw an instance of this frightful, dreadful suffering. Perhaps civilization has not seen its like. In conclusion I beg to state, in my humble judgment the efforts toward the enforcement of the reform of autonomy will prove altogether futile."

E'S PROGRESS TRIUMPHAL

Crowds Applaud Along the Route of His Train, and a Newspaper Proposes Him for President.

BIG OVATION AT WAYCROSS

Thousand Persons Gather About His Car, While Bells Ring and Cannon Roar—Due in Washington This Afternoon.

WAYCROSS, Ga., April 11.—Every station along the route of Consul General Lee's special train lavished appreciative attentions upon him. The country for miles in the interior furnished ardent admirers who came in carts, wagons, and on horseback. Ladies filled the car with handsome bouquets, accompanied by missives expressive of their admiration. "Where is Lee?" was the cry from Tampa to this place, and until he made his appearance the crowds could not control their impatience. Whenever the General stepped to the rear platform outbursts of applause greeted him. Before reaching Jasper, Fla., three telegrams were received on the train urging him to make his appearance so that the people could see him. Arriving there, the local company of State troops and a score of Confederate veterans with a wild crowd met him. "A thousand welcomes to you, Gen. Lee, as a brave man, a thousand welcomes to our old Confederate comrade, ten thousands of welcomes to you, Sir, for your admirable official course as our Consul at Havana," said one of the gray-headed men.

"I thank you, Sir," said Gen. Lee, "for your kind expressions. I thank the American people for the commendation they have shown my administration as your Consul General at Havana. I have never really known until to-day how united the people are in sanctioning my course."

In the afternoon he endeavored to get some sleep, but it was impossible. The crowds would besiege the train, and even attempt to force the doors of the private car in their frantic efforts to see the popular General. One aged veteran said: "I am sixty-two, but all I want you to do is to sound the bugle, and I will be with you, saddle and boots. Don't put it off too long, General. Let us go to haul down the Spanish flag."

This sentiment was general all along the line.

Waycross exceeded all previous points in giving Gen. Lee an ovation. As the special train rolled through the railway yard every whistle and bell pealed forth in welcome. Cannon roared and musketry rattled, while 000 wildly excited persons frantically crowded up to the car. Gen. Lee was taken bodily from the car, and was introduced to the crowd by Col. S. G. McLendon of Georgia in the following words: "As long as human history is written, as long as human history is read, the name of Lee will shine out as a beacon light on the shores of truth and honor and courage. This gentleman is Fitzhugh Lee of America."

An afternoon paper, in a big scare head, announced "Lee for President in 1900." The special train will reach Washington about 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 11.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee arrived in Savannah at 10:40 to-night on a special train. He had a magnificent reception by the military and the citizens of Savannah. The four companies of the First Battalion of Georgia Volunteers and the Chatham Artillery attended in uniform and with arms, and the Chatham Artillery fired a salute of thirteen guns.

When the train came puffing in there were 0,000 people crowding the station, and the cheer they sent up for the ex-Confederate General lasted for some time and could be heard for a mile.

Gen. Lee made a few remarks to the crowd, thanking them for the magnificent reception. He said he could not give his opinion of the present trouble or the probability of war with Spain, as he was still the representative of the United States. Cries of "Fitzhugh Lee for President" could be heard from a hundred throats as he returned to his car. The crowd remained until the train pulled out at 11:10.

LA LUCHA ATTACKS GEN. LEE.

Havana Newspaper Says He Was Badly Frightened When He Left.

HAVANA, April 11.—La Lucha to-day publishes an article, headed "Mr. Lee's Flight," which furnishes another example of just how badly informed Spanish newspapers can be. The paper says the manner in which Gen. Fitzhugh Lee left Havana "does not become the representative of a civilized nation," adding that:

"After exciting public opinion, he left in great hurry with his staff. That his leaving was flight is demonstrated by the fact of Capt. Gen. Blanco giving an exequatur to the English Consul to represent President McKinley's Government on this island. Therefore, the United States did not withdraw her Consuls from Cuba nor her representative from the capital of Spain. At the last moment Gen. Lee was as frightened as if he had not been an army man. If Gen. Lee's correspondence is revised he will be found guilty of alarming his Government and responsible for the Maine affair, for having asked her to be sent here to protect United States citizens. He was the chief of the jingoes here, while looking out for the interests of his country."

CONSUL LEAVES PUERTO RICO.

Mr. Hanna with 15 American Citizens Goes to St. Thomas.

ISLAND OF ST. THOMAS, West Indies, April 11.—Mr. P. C. Hanna, the United States Consul at San Juan, Puerto Rico, on Thursday last, as previously announced, received instructions from Washington to proceed immediately to St. Thomas and leave the care of American interests in the hands of the British Consul at San Juan. Mr. Hanna was further notified to await orders there. The British Consul accepted the charge, upon receipt of instructions from London. Previous to leaving, Mr. Hanna advised all the United States Consuls and Vice Consuls to move, adding, however, that the American citizens who remained in Puerto Rico would enjoy the protection of the British Consul.

Mr. Hanna left his post on Friday, in company with Mr. Van Syckle and the latter's wife; Mr. M. del Valle, the United States Vice Consul, with the latter's wife and children, and Mr. and Mrs. Wyman. Mr. Van Syckle is the representative of the Standard Oil Company at Puerto Rico.

The British flag was raised over the United States Consulate at San Juan, after Mr. Hanna left, for the protection of the property and so as to officially announce that Great Britain was caring for the interests of American citizens.

Up to the time of Mr. Hanna's departure the Puerto Rican Government had received no news of importance from Madrid, or, if such news was received, it was not allowed to leak out. In any case, it is reported here, work upon the fortifications at San Juan was commenced the very night Mr. Hanna left that place. The inhabitants of the coast towns of Puerto Rico are seeking safety in the interior.

Mr. Hanna's departure was facilitated in every way, and there was no friction between him and the Spanish authorities. Their personal relations were pleasant, and when Mr. Hanna left San Juan American affairs in Puerto Rico were in as good shape as it is possible for them to be. A few native-born Americans remain on the island, but they are expected to leave soon.

Mr. Hanna arrived here on board a schooner, which he had chartered for the purpose. She was towed part of the way by the British steamer Virginia. Mr. Hanna's party was composed of about fifteen Americans. They were all in good health.

The Spanish cruisers Viscaya and Almirante Oquendo were at San Juan when Mr. Hanna left that port.

OUR CONSUL LEAVES MANILA.

Dispatch Received at Madrid Confirms the News of His Departure.

MADRID, April 11—11:30 A. M.—A dispatch received here from Manila, capital of the Philippine Islands, confirms the report that the United States Consul at that place has left Manila.

According to the Congressional Directory of December, 1897, O. F. Williams is the United States Consul at Manila and William A. Daland is the Vice Consul.

FLAG AT SANTIAGO PELTED.

Tomatoes, Stones, and Eggs Thrown at the Consular Ensign.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 11.—It became known to-day that a few nights before Pulaski F. Hyatt, the United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba, left that port under instructions for Port Antonio, Jamaica, a mob of Spaniards made a demonstration before the consulate and threw tomatoes, eggs, and stones at the Stars and Stripes floating over the consulate.

The crowd which took part in this demonstration had just left a theatre where a performance had taken place for the purpose of raising funds to increase the strength of the Spanish Navy. The Spaniards surrounded the consulate, shouting "Death to Americans!" "Long live Spain!" &c., and in so doing pelted the flag as already described. The mob was eventually dispersed by the police.

It also developed to-day that Dr. Caminero of the United States marine hospital at Santiago de Cuba was visited by the local Spanish committee, who asked him to buy tickets for the benefit to the Spanish Navy. The doctor, in forcible if not very polite language, told the Spanish committee to go to Hades.

The instructions from Washington, through United States Consul Dent, for the withdrawal of the United States Consuls at Cienfuegos and Santiago de Cuba were translated here by the Jamaican authorities into the British Government cipher, and were thus sent to the British Consuls at Cienfuegos and Santiago de Cuba, who conveyed the meaning of the messages to the United States Consuls. Mr. Hyatt, at Santiago de Cuba, doubted the authority of Consul Dent in the matter, and held the steamer Brookline for nine hours, so as to be able to cable Washington on the subject. In reply he received by cable the word "Go," and Mr. Hyatt obeyed his instructions.

Mr. Hyatt left the United States Consulate at Santiago de Cuba full of provisions intended for the reconcentrados, and the British Consul at that port, Mr. F. W. Ramsden, took charge of the relief work.

At Santiago de Cuba last week, while Señor Francisco Portuondo, a prominent Cuban, read an account published in a New York newspaper of Mr. Colgate Hoyt's anti-Spanish speech at the banquet of the Sons of the American Revolution, José Ferrer, manager of the Spanish-American Mining Company, in which Mr. Hoyt is interested, led a crowd, with a band, shouting "Death to McKinley!" "Death to the Yankees!"

Twelve Americans engaged in the iron business at Santiago de Cuba intend to leave by the steamer Baltimore, which is due there to-day.

Two Consular Agents Still in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The State Department has advices which show that all but two of the consular representatives and agents of the United States have left the Island of Cuba. Regarding one of them, the information is not positive whether he has left, and in the other case instructions have been given for the sending of a vessel to enable him to do so.

TROOPS PAID ON SUNDAY.

Twentieth Infantry Prepared for Its Transfer East.

VALENTINE, Neb., April 11.—In anticipation of their transfer East by to-morrow morning the members of the Twentieth Infantry, stationed at Fort Niobrara, were paid yesterday, and prepared to move at once.

The selection of Sunday as pay day is considered as a confirmation of the report that marching orders have been received.

SITUATION AS SEEN IN SPAIN.

Position of This Country Not Affected by the Armistice.

LONDON, April 12.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The most important feature in the new stage of the relations between Spain and the United States is the fact that Spain, having granted at the request of the Pope and the powers a suspension of hostilities, which she had persistently refused to grant when President McKinley suggested it, the American Government and diplomacy now consider their hands free, as they were no party to the arrangement thus made by the Pope and the powers with Spain.

"Their contention is that Spain, having taken upon herself to grant unconditionally this suspension of hostilities, without any mutual agreement or mutual conditions between the American and Spanish Governments, nothing can be asked or expected from America, who will merely look on to see what comes out of this sort of armistice and of any negotiations between the Cuban Autonomist Government and the insurgents.

"When, in time, events allow the United States to judge of the results of a suspension of hostilities and of the negotiations as to home rule, America will consider herself free to act in accordance with American interests and to insist on a permanent settlement of the Cuban question to secure peace in Cuba; and all simply because President McKinley made no engagements for the present or the future with the Pope and the European powers, who are alleged to have spontaneously induced Spain to grant the suspension of hostilities.

"This must be borne in mind in order to understand why most of the pending questions between the two countries stand just as they were a week ago. The only clear result attained, as the Madrid Government well knows, is the indefinite postponement of a rupture, if the American Congress indorses the view of President McKinley and leaves him with full opwers to decide upon the best course to follow, according to the march of events."

A GERMAN PAPER'S INSULTS.

Bismarck's Organ Indulges in Tirades Against the United States.

LONDON, April 12.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times, with reference to the German Government's protestations of absolute neutrality, says:

"Scrupulous neutrality on the part of the Government, does not, however, prevent The Hamburger Nachrichten from comparing the United States to 'an incendiary, who, after setting a house on fire, strives to demonstrate his innocence by seconding the efforts of the fire brigade.' This organ of Prince Bismarck, the hero of German-Americans, speaks of 'a republic of evil repute which poses as a censor of the morals of a European monarchy,' and of 'a State where a brutal and hypocritical democracy has led, and where venality of officials, fraudulent appropriation of public money, and rowdyism and lynch law are the order of the day.'

"The Indian campaigns of the United States are described as 'furnishing instances of guile, knavery, cruelty, and bloodshed as numerous as can be chronicled in the conduct of the war in Cuba, now denounced with such Pharisaical airs of superiority.'

"There is every reason for believing that neither Prince Bismarck nor any one else of the slightest importance inspires these tirades, but that they should appear in a journal so widely read as the Hamburger Nachrichten ought to mollify the wrath of the organs of the German Government when they complain of the attitude of far more obscure foreign prints which occasionally fall foul of Germany."

CUBANS ON THE ARMISTICE.

Pennsylvania Junta Pleads Against Its Recognition by Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—Dr. John Guiteras, representative of the Cuban Junta in Pennsylvania, to-day sent telegrams to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs against recognition of an armistice. In his telegrams he said in substance:

"I think the whole principle of the armistice is a subterfuge, to enable the Spaniards to withdraw their troops from the interior and concentrate them in the fortified towns, there to present a formidable front to American intervention."

Cardinal Rampolla Still Hopeful.

LONDON, April 12.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail telegraphs that he has had an interview with Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, who expressed himself as satisfied with the present phase of the situation and as hopeful concerning the outcome of the Pope's action. Cardinal Rampolla declined to go into details, but intimated that he expected a dispatch from Washington announcing an approaching solution of the difficulty.

OUR WARSHIPS REACH HALIFAX.

The San Francisco and New Orleans Stop for Coal—A Rough Passage During Eight Days.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 11.—The American men-of-war San Francisco and New Orleans (formerly the Brazilian ship Amazonas) arrived here this morning at 11 o'clock, short of coal. Both vessels left London on March 27, and had a stormy passage during the last eight days. On Monday, the 4th, heavy winds and rain were met with. The ships were together up to that day, but on Tuesday became separated, and did not come together until twenty-four hours had elapsed. The San Francisco came through all right, but the New Orleans experienced great difficulty, one of her starboard boats being smashed and the steering gear being for a time deranged. As she came up this morning evidence of her rough passage was easily discernible.

Preparations were quickly made to load the coal, and the ships will be ready to sail by to-morrow. Great excitement prevailed in the city when the signal station announced the approach of the ships. The San Francisco exchanged salutes with the forts here, and the officers reported to the authorities shortly after entering port. All hands on both ships are in good health.

Anxiety, it is said, may have prompted Commodore Howell to make this port. Without anything definite as to the action of Spain and the United States, there was much anxiety as to whether the ships would not be both taken short-handed by a Spanish flotilla, and at a big disadvantage. By calling at Halifax instructions could be obtained as to the course to be pursued in case of war. Commodore John A. Howell, who had his pennant flying from the San Francisco, declined to answer any questions as to the possibility of the ships being ordered to join the flying squadron.

At the present time the crew of the San Francisco numbers 150 men while the New Orleans has but 125. The New Orleans is a new ship. Her officers are: Lieutenant Commander, A. P. Nazro; Lieutenant, M. Johnston; Ensign, W. D. MacDonald; Ensign, W. J. Manion; P. A. Surgeon, A. W. Dunbar; P. A. Engineer, L. D. Miner; First Lieut. U. S. M. C., G. Barnett; Acting Boatswain, J. Hartman.

The Associated Press representative boarded both vessels shortly after they dropped anchor. The band on the San Francisco was playing on the quarter deck and the men were hustling about getting things in ship-shape order. On the New Orleans things presented a different appearance, and Lieut. Commander Nazro said that they had experienced very heavy weather.

The usual visits were exchanged to-day by the officers and her Majesty's representatives and the San Francisco and the Citadel exchanged salutes.

Lieut. Commander Nazro was formerly executive officer of the San Francisco, and his former shipmates gave him a hearty greeting when he visited the San Francisco to-day for the first time since the warship left England. Lieut. Commander Nazro had a severe experience in his first voyage in the New Orleans. He says:

"Our voyage across the Atlantic was a very rough one. You may think we simply followed the other ship in a monkey and parrot fashion, but we had a desperate fight with the boisterous seas. For six days the New Orleans had to stem one of the heaviest seas I ever saw. The gales blew with hurricane force, and the New Orleans, being too lightly laden, pitched and rolled considerably. The first part of the voyage was made with fine weather, but on March 8 the gales sprang up, and they continued with varying force until a couple of days ago.

"The storm was at its greatest violence Tuesday night. Seas mountains high mounted over the vessel's decks, threatening to engulf her. Pitch darkness reigned, and the gale hurled itself against the cruiser with the force of a hurricane. Every man on the ship was alert, but in the inky darkness of the night we lost sight of our convoy, the San Francisco, and we had to weather it out alone. All I could do was to keep the ship's head to the sea, and for twelve hours we scarcely did more than hold our headway. It was a terrible night, and right glad was every soul on board when daybreak came.

"A few hours later we sighted the San Francisco again, and from that time on the weather was more moderate. During the storm Tuesday night a heavy sea struck the ship, pitched over the deck with the force of a tornado, smashing one of the starboard boats and slightly disarranging the steering gear. The New Orleans behaved splendidly, considering the difficulties under which she labored. And I have no doubt she will give a good account of herself in time of action. As to the war I can only say that every officer on the ship will be ready to do his duty when the time comes."

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The arrival of the New Orleans is a source of supreme satisfaction to the naval officials, as she has aboard a number of the Maxim-Nordenfeldt rapid-fire guns just purchased in Europe and a quantity of ordnance stores. The guns are intended for the seacoast fortifications, and are badly needed just at this time. So anxious were the officials that these stores should be brought to this country safely, that it may truly be said they were more interested in the safe arrival of the stores than of the ship herself. The expectation is that the two vessels will proceed promptly to New York.

LA LUCHA'S VIEW OF IT.

The Havana Paper Says the Armistice Is McKinley's Victory.

HAVANA, April 11.—La Lucha says editorially:

"Diplomacy has triumphed along the whole line. Without being able to appreciate exactly what the victory portends as yet, it is President McKinley's victory. The facts apparently show this. Still it is in a sense a triumph for Madrid because they have yielded there not to President McKinley, but to the entreaties of the great powers and to His Holiness, the Pope.

"If the insurgents do not accept a cessation of hostilities, not having asked for it, and interpreting it as imposed by the United States, that would be a defeat for President McKinley, assuming that their representations are correct, who deny knowing this strange hand, which from a protector becomes a master, with selfish and interested aims."

"Although it has been officially published that the Madrid Government has granted a cessation of hostilities at the entreaties of the powers and the Pope, it is not known whether the insurgents will accept. In any event, their refusal would not prove that Spain had not complied with what had been requested by the United States.

"In all circumstances it will be an immense advantage if the insurgents would reject the armistice, for President McKinley's Government would be defeated, they having demanded, requested, or whatever it was, this concession from Spain. Madrid wants peace as a medium to an end, and the United States does not want war. That is enough for to-day, and to-morrow will tell what Señores Sagasta and Moret wish or what they can accomplish."

Berlin Notion of the Armistice.

LONDON, April 12.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"The impression prevails that the Queen Regent intends to grant complete autonomy in Cuba, that is, to establish a relation similar to that existing between Austria and Hungary, the main bond between the island and the mother country being allegiance to the same sovereign.

"Cuba probably would have to pay a percentage of the general expenditure of the Kingdom, furnish a military and naval contingent in case of war, and be represented by Spanish diplomatists.

"The details of such an arrangement, however, could not be settled until after negotiations with the United States."

Talk of a Veteran Home Guard.

Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle and thirty of his friends, all veterans of the Seventh Regiment, had a conference last evening with the officers of the uniformed Veteran Corps of that organization, and proposed the formation of a home guard in case the regiment is ordered to the front. The officers of the Veteran Corps declined to entertain the proposition, and said the corps already had a membership of 400 who stood ready to take the places of absent Guardsmen. It was said that Gen. Earle and his associates hope to start a rival organization with veterans of the Seventh who do not belong to the Corps.

Sagasta Hanged in Effigy.

CUTCHOGUE, L. I., April 11.—Prime Minister Sagasta of Spain was hanged in effigy by Theodore Miller, a resident of this place, last evening. The effigy swung from a gibbet in his yard, and at the top of the pole was the American flag. Near the gibbet an American eagle was represented holding a Spanish soldier pinned to the ground.

Spanish Officer Deserts in Cuba.

HAVANA, April 11.—A Spanish Lieutenant who was in charge of a supply of hospital provisions in the Arroyo Blanco district, near Sancti Spiritus, has deserted.

LEE'S MAINE CABLEGRAMS

Messages Relating to the Visit of the Ship to Havana and Her Destruction There.

THEORY AS TO THE DISASTER

State Department Informed Feb. 22 that Evidence Was Beginning to Prove Explosion on Port Side by Torpedo.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—A portion of the consular correspondence sent to the Senate to-day by the President is devoted to the Maine disaster; it presents some important and interesting information. The correspondence consists largely of cablegrams exchanged by Assistant Secretary of State Day and Consul General Lee.

The first of the telegrams is dated in Havana, Jan. 12, and relates to the riots which were occurring then in the city. This and the subsequent telegrams on the same subject have been published either in whole or in part.

Jan. 24 Gen. Lee was notified by the State Department that the Maine would call at Havana in a day or two, and was directed to make arrangements for an interchange of friendly calls between officers and authorities.

Under the same date Gen. Lee advised a postponement of the Maine's visit for six or seven days, so that the excitement might abate before her arrival.

Later the same day, Gen. Lee was notified the Maine would arrive in Havana the next day, and was asked to co-operate with the authorities in making her visit a friendly one.

The next day, Gen. Lee informed the State Department that the Spanish authorities professed to think the United States had an ulterior purpose in sending the ship.

"They say," Gen. Lee telegraphed, "it will obstruct autonomy, produce excitement, and most probably a demonstration. Ask that it is not done until they can get instructions from Madrid, and say that if for friendly motives, as claimed, delay unimportant."

The telegrams from Jan. 25 to Feb. 4 relate merely to the reception of the Maine and the exchange of visits between her officers and the civil and naval authorities in Havana.

Feb. 4, Assistant Secretary Day informed Gen. Lee that the Secretary of the Navy thought it imprudent, for sanitary reasons, to keep the Maine longer in Havana. He asked if some vessel had better be kept there all the time.

In reply Gen. Lee said he thought there would be no danger to the health of the vessel's crew before May, adding:

"We should not relinquish position of peaceful control of situation or conditions would be worse than if vessel had never been sent. Americans would depart with their families in haste if no vessel in harbor on account of distrust of preservation of order by authorities. If another riot occurs will be against Governor General and autonomy, but might include anti-American demonstration also. First-class battleship should replace present one if relieved, as object lesson and to counteract Spanish opinion of our navy, and should have torpedo boat with it to preserve communication with Admiral."

The next telegram of importance was sent by Gen. Lee early the morning of Feb. 16, and announced to the State Department the destruction of the Maine. That telegram has been published.

During the forty-eight hours that followed Gen. Lee kept the department informed of events in chronological order. In a dispatch of Feb. 18 he said that after the divers under Capt. Sigsbee had made a cursory examination of the wreck "the Spanish Government would like to unite with ours in having bottom of ship and harbor in vicinity jointly examined."

The next day Judge Day informed Gen. Lee that this Government already had instituted an investigation of the disaster which would be conducted independently. He added, however: "This Government will afford every facility it can to the Spanish authorities in whatever investigation they may see fit to make upon their part."

The first intimation of the cause of the explosion was given by Gen. Lee Feb. 22 when he telegraphed:

"Copper cylinders ammunition found intact in ten-inch forward magazine, starboard side, this morning. Seems to show that magazine not exploded. Evidence beginning to prove explosion on port side by torpedo."

Gen. Lee informed the department Feb. 28 that arrangements had been concluded for both Governments to conduct independent investigations of the disaster, his correspondence with Gen. Blanco being transmitted in full. In concluding his letter to Gen. Blanco Gen. Lee said: "I am quite sure that neither Government has any other object except to ascertain all the facts connected with the explosion of the Maine, and that the great desire of both Governments is to proceed harmoniously with the work."

At this point correspondence between Gen. Lee and the State Department concerning the Maine disaster abruptly terminates, as far as the report submitted to Congress is concerned.

WAR TALK AND OCEAN TRAFFIC.

Heavy Falling Off in Transatlantic Passenger Bookings.

The war talk is having its effect upon transatlantic traffic, and, as might be expected, the American Line is the principal sufferer. The American Line boats, while carrying the usual amount of freight, are booking not more than twenty-five or thirty passengers, where ordinarily at this season they carry over a hundred.

The general condition among other lines is summed up in the report of the Cunard Line officials, who say that while there is no apparent falling off in the passenger or freight business of the present time, there is an appreciable falling off in the bookings for the tourist season.

The reasons for this falling off are shown by the reports of the North German Lloyd Line. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which sails to-day, will carry a very large list of passengers, but there were some twenty-five or thirty bookings which were canceled. Some of these were for women, who, merely through timidity, refused to go to sea when the dogs of war might be set at large. There were some women whose husbands are connected with the military service, and were liable to be called upon by the Government, but there were more cancellations by persons who said that property and business considerations prevented their going abroad while there was prospect of war. Some of them own seashore cottages, and said that if there was war it would be impossible to rent their seashore residences, and, unless they could do so, they would not go to Europe.

TO SEND A STEAMER TO HAVANA.

The Ward Line Changes Its Plans After Hearing from Washington.

After considerable telegraphing to Washington, the Ward Line yesterday announced that it would send the City of Washington to Havana to-morrow. The British steamer Kennett, chartered by the line, will not go to Havana, as at first announced, but will instead go to Mexican ports, sailing Thursday instead of to-morrow, as scheduled.

The Orizaba will sail on the 19th for Havana and Mexican ports.

The Ward Line steamer Saratoga arrived yesterday from Nassau, Mexico, and South Cuban ports. She had only five passengers from Cuba. They brought no news.

North Side Board's Indorsement.

At a meeting of the North Side Board of Trade, held last evening at its rooms at One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and Alexander Avenue, a resolution was passed by a standing vote stating that the board most heartily commended the firm, wise, and patriotic course pursued by the President of the United States in connection with the Spanish-Cuban difficulties.

W. J. Bryan Declined to Lead in Prayer.

INDIANA MINERAL SPRINGS, Ind., April 11.—William J. Bryan declined to lead in prayer when he attended Easter services in the Elm Grove Methodist Church on Supreme Court Judge McCabe's farm, adjoining the Indiana Mineral Springs. The pastor had just made an earnest plea for peace before he walked down to the visitor and asked him to lead the congregation in prayer. After the services Judge McCabe took his visitor to drink the waters and see the mud baths.

CONFEDERATE TORPEDOES.

Use Made of Them in the James River in the War of the Rebellion.

From The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

It is a well-known fact that numerous torpedoes were planted (or floated) in the James River, and some of these "were heard from" in the late war. Though the name of Gen. Rains was connected with this service, we believe Capt. Hunter Davidson, Confederate States Navy, was the officer immediately in charge thereof. We have a copy of a letter of his that was published in 1874, in which he says: "The first idea of using torpedoes on the Confederate side originated, I believe, with the Hon. S. R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy, and he directed the distinguished Capt. M. F. Murray, LL. D., to make experiments with a view to their general employment, if practicable." Capt. Davidson, it seems, was selected as Maury's assistant. After a few months spent in experiments, Maury was ordered to Europe and Davidson took charge of the office.

Davidson says the method adopted by him "differed in every essential particular" from those proposed by Maury. The results, he says, "were that the first vessels ever injured or destroyed in war by electrical torpedoes were by the torpedo department operating under my immediate command, and I may add the only ones that I am aware of." Where the Davidson torpedo was first successfully fired we do not know, but he says in the letter from which we have quoted that "an efficient system of torpedo defense was in existence on James River during the war."

And so, considering "practical success" as the test of invention, Davidson claimed to have as good a right to the title of inventor of the "electrical torpedo" as Morse had to be called the inventor of the electrical telegraph, or Howe to be called the inventor of the sewing machine. However, it is not The Dispatch's purpose to undertake to settle the question of who invented the electrical torpedo; our aim is to recall some of the work of destruction it was made to do.

There was a torpedo station in a gulch of Chaffin's Bluff, and it was said that it was equipped with electric wires to fire the explosives which were contained in iron or wooden receptacles in the stream. At the time we refer to, Chaffin's Bluff—a mile below Drewry's Bluff—was manned by a regiment of heavy artillery and by Wise's brigade of infantry, in which organizations many citizens of Richmond, now living, served. The station in question was but one of a number. There were others at intervals between that place and Deep Bottom.

Two steamers were destroyed on the James by Confederate torpedoes; one of our own and one of the enemy's. We believe it was on the stretch of water known as Graveyard Reach that the Confederate steamer Schultz was blown up by a percussion torpedo. That vessel was used by us in the exchange of prisoners, when such exchange was permitted by the Federals, and was returning from Cox's wharf when it struck a torpedo and was sunk. We write from memory only, and we think there was no loss of life.

At deep bottom our men blew up the Federal gunboat Commodore Jones, and it went down with several dozens of officers and men on board. But those who fired the explosive were pursued by the Federals, who landed from the other gunboats, and three of our men were overtaken and instantly put to death.

When, in 1864, the Confederate fleet of ironclads moved down the river from Drewry's Bluff to Dutch Gap to offer battle to the enemy, the torpedoes were carefully removed as a precautionary measure. Nothing, however, came of that advance. Old Ben Butler had then nearly cut the Dutch Gap canal through Farrar's Island—it only remained for him to blow out the bulkhead of the work and the water would have rushed through—but just there he was stopped!

According to his own account, when the canal was ready for the Federal fleet to steam through it and attack the Confederate fleet, the United States naval officers began to fear that the ironclads from Richmond and Drewry's Bluff would rush into the canal first, and put the Union gunboats at a disadvantage. Hence the canal was left unfinished until the war was over, its bulkhead standing between the hostile fleets. As for the river's stream, it had been obstructed at Osborne's, and, besides, the heavy Confederate batteries at the Howlett House forbade any hope on the part of the enemy that their boats might pass that way.

We have referred to the fact that two vessels were blown up on the James in the vicinity of Richmond. The enemy's shipping at City Point was also dealt a destructive blow by means of a clock-work torpedo introduced into one of the vessels there by Capt. Maxwell of this city. And in other parts of the Confederacy this new weapon of war was used also with good effect. While Gen. Dabney H. Maury was commanding at Mobile, (and making a defense which won him great distinction,) torpedoes were successfully used in his department.

We have seen it stated that, first and last, the Confederates destroyed more than forty of the vessels of the enemy by means of torpedoes or submarine mines or boats. Whether these figures are accurate or not we do not know, but it is certain the Confederates were the first in the field—or, rather, in the water—with ironclad vessels of war as well as torpedoes.

Perrin's Comet.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

If the trouble with Spain results in war, an old superstition will again be verified. Perrin's comet is already on hand and may be clearly seen in the early morning hours. Dr. Milton Updegraff, Professor of Astronomy in Missouri University, said, when questioned about the comet:

"Do not quote me as saying that I place any faith in the superstitious belief that a comet is a sure sign of war or dire calamity. This, of course, is absurd, but it is interesting to observe how often the appearance of a comet is followed by disaster or conflict. The comet of 1870 came during the Franco-Prussian war. The comet of 1858 preceded the Italian war of 1859. The comet of 1811 came shortly before the war of 1812. Two comets in 1861 accompanied the outbreak of the civil war. One of these was remarkably bright, and the earth passed through its tail.

"The great comet of 1881 appeared shortly before President Garfield was assassinated. There was a comet at the time of the birth of Napoleon and another at the time of his greatest success. It is said to have attained its greatest brightness over the latitude of Paris and to have vanished at the latitude of Corsica. A monster comet was blazing in the sky during the reign of Nero.

"Contrary to the superstition, however, I remember when seven comets were visible at one time and no disaster or trouble whatever followed."

Damages for Breach of Promise.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 11.—Bertha Bell, whose father is a druggist at Eighty-second Street and Tenth Avenue, New York, obtained a verdict for $5,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage, in the Supreme Court here to-day. The defendant was Garret Van Bussum, a liveryman of Ridgewood. According to the testimony, the couple were to have been married on March 5 last, but before that date Van Bussum married Miss Alma Cook, an heiress, who lived at Paramus. There was no defense. The jury was out only ten minutes.

The French Benevolent Society.

The annual charity entertainment of the French Benevolent Society for the benefit of its hospital and outdoor relief works was held last night at the Lenox Lyceum. An amusing one-act operetta, entitled "Marie Sans l'Etre," in which appeared MM. Bloch, de Chateleux, Debuchy, and Girard of "La Cigale," was the feature of the evening. Among the other artists who assisted were Mlle. Maria Victoria Torrilhon, pianist; Mlle. Vergara, harpist; Mme. Torriani, Mme. Jocelyn, MM. de Gogorza and Merrill, vocalists.

Accused of Causing Shine's Death.

Richard Casey of 321 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Adam Hager of 265 West One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, who were arrested for being engaged in a brawl which started in a saloon at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Bradhurst Avenue early Sunday morning, and which resulted in the death of David Shine of 2,717 Eighth Avenue, were held without bail yesterday in the Harlem Police Court charged with being responsible for Shine's death.

James Fisk of Junius a Suicide.

WATERLOO, N. Y., April 11.—James Fisk, member of the Board of Supervisors of Seneca County from the town of Junius, committed suicide last night by cutting his throat with a pocket knife. For several days he had received medical attendance from two physicians, and had expressed himself as fearful that he would become insane. He had twice been elected Supervisor on the Democratic ticket in the Republican town of Junius.

TROTTING BOARD MEETING

National Association Board of Review Members Talk Against the License Rule.

NO PRESENT RECONSIDERATION

President Johnson May Call a Special Session Any Time After This Season—Mr. Fasig Argues for the Amateur Driver.

The Board of Review of the National Trotting Association, which met yesterday afternoon and evening at the Murray Hill Hotel to determine whether a special session of the turf congress should be called to reconsider some of the new rules adopted at the biennial congress in February, had a lively meeting, for a number of horseman who will be directly affected by the new rules attended to express their views.

The February congress adopted among other rules one by which all drivers on tracks in the association are compelled to be licensed, as they are on the running tracks, and to submit two copies of their photographs to Secretary Goscher, in Hartford, Conn. One picture is attached to the license granted the driver, so that he may be identified when visiting a strange track, and the other is kept in the Secretary's office. It was to this rule in particular that some horsemen object, and, as their objection threatens seriously to affect the number of entries at trotting meetings in the future, the track managers decided to protest.

The objection of the horsemen in most cases is based upon the ground that receiving a license makes them professionals, and to this the average trotting man, who is engaged in some other business for his livelihood, objects strenuously. He contends that he races for sport, and that his love of the sport induces him sometimes to drive in races against men who make their living by driving trotters, but he refuses to class himself with the professional by taking out a license.

The men who are against a call for a special session believe that the new license rule is one of the best measures that has been adopted against "ringers," and while they agree that the arguments of the objectors are made in good faith, still they contend that the objectors have been hoodwinked by the backers of "ringers" into the belief that the license will affect their social standing.

William B. Fasig said: "The trotting turf has to-day that amateur element among its supporters that is so eagerly sought after by the men who manage thoroughbred racing. The racing associations hold out all sorts of inducements to the amateur riders. They offer cups, and even then they have very few qualified gentlemen riders. With us trotting men the conditions are reversed. Trotting is, and always has been, a semi-amateur sport. Our best men are business men, who, from natural love of the horse, become interested, and in many cases they like to drive their own horses. But they would not do so if they were compelled to get out a license and to send their photographs to the Secretary before they had the right to drive. Many of them would look upon this as a brand of professionalism, and they would at once withdraw.

"Some of the best drivers in the country object to this rule, because it casts a reflection on them the moment you ask them to identify themselves. These men are honest; you know they are, and so do I, and if one of them was to win money at my meeting I would pay him, whether he had a license certificate or not. On the other hand, if a suspended driver should win on my track he will not be paid, so that, so far as I am concerned, the status of licensed and unlicensed drivers remains the same as it was before the congress adopted the new rule."

James McClenahan, a banker of this city, who is known on the trotting turf as one of the best amateur drivers in the East, argued against the license rule and said he would rather give up trotting than comply with its conditions.

At its executive session in the evening the board decided not to call a special session, but to confer on President Johnson the power to call a special session any time after the present season when, in his judgment, it is necessary.

On behalf of W. B. Fasig and his friends President Johnson presented to Henry Fleischman of Vienna, Austria, a gold medal, as a tribute to his business interest in the American trotter. Mr. Fleischman is the largest exporter of American trotters in the country.

Results at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—Results at Oakland to-day:

First Race.—Selling; six furlongs. Sport McAllister first, Stentor second, Miss Ruth third. Time—1:15.

Second Race.—Selling; mile and a quarter. Don Clarencio first, The Dragon second, Peter II. third. Time—2:08¾.

Third Race.—Purse, for two-year-olds; half mile. Sweet Cakes first, Saintly second, Prima Vera third. Time—0:49.

Fourth Race.—Purse; one mile. Ockturuck first, Bonito second, Yule third. Time—1:41½.

Fifth Race.—Selling; seven furlongs. Midlight first, Wheel of Fortune second, Summer Time third. Time—1:28.

Sixth Race.—Selling; five furlongs. Miss Rowena first, Good Friend second, Scotch Rose third. Time—1:01.

NEW YORKS BEAT ROCHESTER.

The Team of the Eastern League Is Easily Defeated.

The New Yorks had an opportunity to show some form in the game with the Rochesters of the Eastern League at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon. The Eastern Leaguers are a strong team and were in good shape, but the Giants won easily.

Doheny pitched five innings and showed that he is in proper condition to pitch in the opening League game if called upon. Seymour, who pitched the last four innings, was hit for three singles and a double in the seventh inning. Lester German, a former Giant, played a good game at third for the Rochesters. The local team gave a good exhibition of timely batting and base running. The score:

NEW YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
V. Hal'n, cf.	3	3	0	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	1	4	2	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	0	1	13	0	0
Davis, ss.	2	2	3	3	1
Gleason, 2b.	1	4	4	3	0
McCreery, rf.	1	0	2	0	2
Hart'n, 3b.	3	2	0	5	1
Warner, c.	1	3	2	0	0
Grady, c.	0	0	1	1	0
Doheny, p.	2	1	0	0	0
Seymour, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total	14	20	27	15	4

ROCHESTER.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Walters, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Bonner, ss.	1	2	1	4	2
Sagan, lf.	1	1	4	0	1
Massay, 1b.	1	2	8	1	0
Scheffler, rf.	1	1	3	0	0
Clymer, 2b.	1	2	2	3	1
German, 3b.	0	2	2	0	1
Boyd, c.	0	0	2	1	0
Morse, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Gillen, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	6	11	24	11	5

New York.. ....2 4 2 0 1 4 1 0 ..—14
Rochester.. ....0 3 1 0 0 0 2 0 0—6

Base hits—Off Doheny, 4; off Seymour, 7; off Morse, 12; off Gillen, 8. Base on balls—Off Doheny, 1; off Seymour, 1; off Gillen, 1. Struck out—By Doheny, 2; by Seymour, 2; by Gillen, 1. Two-base hits—Gleason, Hartman, and Bonner. Stolen bases—Tiernan, Joyce, Davis, and Gleason. Double play—Davis, Gleason, and Joyce. Left on bases—New York, 10; Rochester, 7. First base by errors—New York, 3; Rochester, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Morse, 1. Passed ball—Boyd. Wild pitches—Gillen, 1; Seymour, 1. Umpire—Mr. M. Sullivan. Assistant umpire—Mr. D. Griffin.

ORNAMENT COMING EAST.

Patterson to Send Him on to Train for the Big Handicaps.

CHICAGO, April 11.—Charlie Patterson, owner of Ornament, has practically decided to ship him East for the big handicaps there and do real work in the meantime. Patterson is naturally feeling sore at the result of Saturday's race, when Pat Dunne's Salvable beat the pride of the country out by a half length in the Montgomery Handicap. The race is exciting but little discussion even in Memphis, the general sentiment being that luck played a phenomenal part in the race, and that Salvable will never repeat the trick, nor could he do it to-day if the race were run over.

Atlantic Yacht Club Meets.

Commodore Frederick T. Adams presided at the meeting of the Atlantic Yacht Club last night in the banquet hall of the Waldorf-Astoria. The principal topic of discussion was the new clubhouse, which is rapidly nearing completion at Sea Gate. An amendmen to the by-laws, presented at the last meeting, providing that after the membership reaches 600, the initiation fee be raised to $50, was carried, as was also a resolution presented by the Board of Trustees by which a committee of fifteen will be appointed to act in conjunction with the House Committee in the preliminary arrangements at the opening of the Sea Gate clubhouse. The racing rules of the Yacht Racing Union of North America were finally adopted.

Mr. Crane's Twenty-Footers.

The Spalding St. Lawrence Boat Company of Ogdensburg, N. Y., has just received an order from Mr. Clinton H. Crane for two racing twenty-footers, from his own designs. This order is placed on behalf of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. The boats are to be entered in the trial races to be held at Oyster Bay, Long Island, next July, for the purpose of selecting a challenger to represent America in the international races to be held in Montreal next August for the Seawanhaka trophy.

Basket Ball Championship.

The basket ball championship of the Amateur Athletic Union began at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club last night. The first contest, between the Twenty-third Street and Washington Heights Young Men's Christian Association teams, resulted favorably for the Twenty-third Street team by a score of 11 to 4. Shields and Wendeken did the best work. The Fourth Separate Company of Yonkers defeated the Bay Ridge Athletic Club in the second game by a score of 12 to 5.

NOTES FROM THE GOLF LINKS.

The Yale match will not be the only college team contest in this locality this week. Princeton will play two games—on Friday, at the Ardsley Club, which will mark the formal opening of the season of the Ardsley links, and on Saturday with the Baltusrol Club, at Short Hills, N. J.

Hochmeyer is going to England on April 23, and he has been entered in the amateur championship tournament of Great Britain from the Staten Island Cricket Club. He will be the only American golfer in that big event, which will be played in May on the Hoylake links, near Liverpool.

The Staten Island Cricket Club will put a strong golf team in the field next Saturday to oppose the Yale University golf team, which will play its first game in this locality at that time on the Staten Island links. Eight men will play on each side, and the cricket club team will be George E. Armstrong, John R. Chadwick, Otto Hockmeyer, C. T. Stout, Charles Stewart, Austin P. Kelley, C. M. Hamilton, and Albert E. Paterson.

Booker T. Washington in Town.

Booker T. Washington, Principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., is at the Grand Union Hotel for a few days' stay.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times

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CARNEGIE HALL—Oratorio Society Festival—8:00.
CASINO—In Gay New York—8:15.
COLUMBUS—Oliver Twist—8:15.
DALY'S—The Country Girl—8:15.
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EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Love Finds the Way—A Bit of Old Chelsea—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—What Happened to Jones—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Lady of Lyons—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Monte Carlo—8:15.
IRVING PLACE—The Little Lambs—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Bride-Elect—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Moth and the Flame—8:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show—2:00 and 8:15.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15.
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OLYMPIA—Minstrelsy—8:15.
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POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—3:30.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—Robin Hood—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 14.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

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THE JUSTIFICATION.

When President McKinley, on the 27th of March, instead of urging upon Spain the total abandonment of Cuba, which this Nation demands and his own message shows to be the only full and final pacification of the island, made "propositions to the Spanish Government looking to an armistice until Oct. 1 for the negotiation of peace with the good offices of the President," he took a very serious risk which he could be warranted in taking only on the condition he imposed, which would have given him practically the control of the negotiations and the power to determine at every stage whether they promised to end in a permanent peace. An armistice until October, which, after a Summer spent in deadening anxiety and under arms, should then have ended in a resumption of hostilities and a war for the inevitable expulsion of Spain from Cuba would have exhibited the United States as the most foolish and puerile of nations and would have ruined the Administration and the party of William McKinley.

That single clause, "the negotiation of peace with the good offices of the President," saved the plan from the doom of being justly condemned as a weak and nerveless attempt to temporize with a situation that demanded the lofty courage and iron resolution of the President who wrote the Venezuela message. The tender and acceptance of the President's good offices would, indeed, have committed Spain to nothing, but it would have given him a current knowledge of her intentions, and it was at least the sole merit of the proposition. For that reason, possibly, Spain has been careful to omit the good offices of the President from both her counter-propositions. On the 31st of March she offered to confide the "preparation" of peace to the present Government of Cuba, and to assent to a suspension of hostilities if it were asked for by the insurgents. This was Spain's "reply." It was wholly unsatisfactory, and, at that stage of the negotiations, insulting. The President very properly says that with that disappointment "the Executive was brought to the end of his effort." But at the eleventh hour, evidently in some alarm, but cunning to the last, Spain presents a modified proposition. A suspension of hostilities shall be proclaimed unsolicited "in order to prepare and facilitate peace," and the suspension of hostilities was in fact proclaimed yesterday by Gen. Blanco.

With those persons who deliver emotional judgments on Cuban affairs in disregard of all facts and principles this last move of Spain will pass for a full compliance with President McKinley's conditions. They stop fighting, they are preparing for peace—what more in reason can we demand? This—an immediate, full, and precise statement of the terms of peace and the basis of settlement which Spain proposes to offer to her rebellious and unconquerable subjects in Cuba. We must be informed as to the foundation on which she intends to establish peace in order that we may judge of its permanence, for that is our chief interest. It is to insure a permanent peace that we have made ready our land and sea forces. Not one inch can we trust Spain save under our constant supervision. It is not merely her bad faith we have to fear, but her entire incapacity to judge of the nature of liberal institutions, and of the extent to which she must do violence to her Bourbon traditions in order to content the aspirations of a people struggling to throw off her yoke.

To obtain this essential information and to satisfy those who see the opportunity of a pacific settlement in this last offer, we think there should yet be a brief delay, the last of many periods of grace, in order that when we draw the sword it shall be open to no man to say that we began a war in haste or while there remained a single chance of peace. This suspension of hostilities on the eve of our declaration of war was adroitly intended to put us in the wrong before the nations. It will deceive some of our own people. But it is a concession without substance, a gift of shadows out of which there can come no redress of Cuba's wrongs or of our grievances. In conferring upon the President the authority to employ the army and navy in compelling the pacification of Cuba Congress would do well to grant Spain a few days, a very few days, in which to give the President a definite and satisfactory explanation of her plans for peace. If she fails to submit plans that guarantee permanent peace, then negotiations should cease and we should put the Spaniards out of Cuba without further delay.

War with Spain inevitably results from the action which the President's message recommends Congress to take unless the Madrid Government shall at once follow up its shallow pretexts for delay by real and substantial concessions containing satisfactory guarantees of peace. "The issue is now with Congress," says the President, but he reserves to himself his full and honorable share of responsibility for coming events. He asks that authority to use the military and naval forces may be intrusted to him for the purpose of securing a full and final termination of hostilities in Cuba, and in another part of his message declares that the one end for which we labor is "the instant pacification of Cuba and the cessation of the misery that afflicts the island." It is impossible to doubt the President's intentions. "The war in Cuba must stop," he declares. He asks for authority to stop it by forcible intervention, and we must conclude that he would employ that force without delay, since he repeatedly says that the conditions from which we seek relief can no longer be endured.

The President's recital of the facts and principles that justify intervention must be perfectly convincing to every open-minded man. The three sound reasons he gives are these: (1) Humanity, to put an end to barbarism, bloodshed, starvation, and horrible miseries; (2) to afford to our citizens in Cuba that protection of life and property which no Government there can or will afford; and, (4) which is "of the utmost importance," to terminate a condition of affairs that is a constant menace to our peace and begets a perilous unrest among our own citizens. Mr. McKinley's third ground of intervention, to prevent "the very serious injury to the commerce, trade, and business of our people" is not legally sound and should have been omitted. On that ground England would have been justified in intervening against the Union armies in the war of the rebellion. It is strange and unsafe doctrine, which we are sorry to see in a President's message. There are justifying reasons enough without it, and the President marshals them in convincing array.

The great power of the message, the unanswerable logic, the sound conclusions, and the firm resolve lie in this passage:

> "The only hope of relief and repose from a condition which can no longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests which give us the right and duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop.
>
> "In view of these facts and of these considerations I ask the Congress to authorize and empower the President to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the Government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquillity and the security of its citizens as well as our own, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes."

The President speaks of the "establishment," not the re-establishment of a stable government in Cuba. He makes the condition that the new government shall be capable of "observing its international obligations." That is extremely significant. Only a free and independent government in Cuba could have international obligations. Under a plan of autonomy or of suzerainty Spain would have exclusive charge of the relations of the colony to other nations. We hope this plain revelation of the Executive intention to look upon no Cuban government as established that is not independent will satisfy those members and Senators who are inclined to insist on recognition of sovereignty as a condition precedent to intervention.

The humane recommendation that money be appropriated to feed the starving Cubans and the express disclaimer of any interested design to acquire the island for ourselves will go far to satisfy foreign observers of the righteousness and sincerity of the reasons we profess for intervention. A nation that goes forth with the sword in one hand and bread in the other, not for conquest and aggrandizement but for the relief of the cruelly oppressed and to stop a purposeless and harassing strife, can face the challenges of the world with an unabashed front and a steady eye.

THE CONSULAR REPORTS.

The reports of our Consuls in Cuba are very distressing reading, but it is the duty of every American citizen, whose opinion goes to make public opinion, to inform himself of their contents. It may also be commended to our foreign critics to consider the facts which are thus submitted. There need be no fear that any disinterested person who does this can dissent from the conclusion of the President that "the war in Cuba must stop."

For the most part, the Consuls are good observers and good reporters. It cannot be too strongly insisted that they are impartial reporters. Their function is simply to promote commercial intercourse between the United States and Cuba. They are officially, and most of them are evidently personally, interested in the political condition of Cuba only in so far as that condition affects its commercial condition. The conclusion to which all of them come is that it is impossible for Cuba to prosper, to be a "good customer" to her neighbors, or to be at peace with herself, either under undisguised Spanish rule or under the thinly disguised Spanish rule which is proposed as autonomy.

Upon the horrible condition of the general mass of the population of Cuba, as shown by these reports, it is happily needless to dwell. We knew the facts before in outline, but the accumulation of them in these dry official reports is of an awful impressiveness. The reports substantially agree that more than one-fourth of the population of Cuba have been victims of Weyler's order of reconcentration, and that of this number that order doomed fully one-half to starvation. Two hundred thousand seems to be a moderate estimate of the number of Cubans who were simply humble, industrious, peaceable persons, who were neither insurgents nor politicians, and who had no other object in life than the laudable and moderate purpose of keeping themselves alive by work, who have perished of starvation and the diseases that famine brings. The number of destitute persons in the Province of Havana alone is estimated by Gen. Lee at 150,000. The only provision made for them by the Government which rendered them destitute was an allotment of $12,500. The state of things thus indicated is the state of things that prevails all over Cuba, except where the supremacy of the insurrection is not disputed.

Nobody can read these reports without indignation at the monstrous villain who has wrought all this desolation, and whose horrible cruelty is the supplement of his military incapacity. The name of Weyler bids fair to be remembered as one of the greatest scoundrels in history. He is eminent even among corrupt and cruel Spanish Viceroys. To recall that there is still a "Weylerite Party" in Cuba and in Spain is to be revolted with human nature.

WHEN?

Spain proclaims a suspension of hostilities "with the object of preparing and facilitating the restoration of peace" in Cuba. And this is done in deference to the request of the Pope. We cut no figure in the matter.

Preparing for peace is a most excellent and Christian occupation. But when is peace to be declared? It is of vital importance to us to have this question answered.

There are other questions. What assurance can Spain give that her terms will be acceptable to the insurgents? How do we know that they will not share the fate of autonomy and contribute as little to real pacification?

There is rioting in Madrid. If the throne is kicked over, and Carlos comes to what he calls his own, or Weyler makes himself Dictator, what becomes of the preparations for peace?

This arrangement is quite too unstable and unpromising to meet President McKinley's conditions, that the war in Cuba must stop and a stable government be set up. But Spain may have in reserve some real concession, a definite offer to give up Cuba. That would insure peace. The only way to make her come to such terms is to increase the pressure. When the fleet sets out from Hampton Roads she may consent to the only condition of permanent peace.

"THAT REMAINS TO BE FIXED."

That part of the President's message which relates to the destruction of the Maine has the same merit which pertained to the message with which he accompanied the report of the court of inquiry. It is a powerful piece of understatement.

In effect, it reserves the case of the destruction of the Maine from the general controversy between the United States and Spain, and declines to make it one of a number of international questions. It is related to the general controversy, as the President points out, only in that it shows that the destruction of the Maine "by whatever exterior cause," in the harbor of Havana, proves that the Spanish Government is powerless to secure the safety of the national vessels of a friendly power in Cuban waters. A Government that does not use due diligence to prevent the destruction of foreign men-of-war in its harbors is not an efficient Government.

And this supposition of negligence, be it noted, is the very mildest supposition that can be made against Spain. The court of inquiry "which, it is needless to say, commands the unqualified confidence of the Government," has reported that the Maine was blown up from outside. The insistence that she was so blown up is our "case," which we have no intention of compromising. Spain has tempted us to compromise it by promising to submit to some sort of international arbitration the question whether the battleship was blown up by an internal explosion, as the Spanish report says, or by an external explosion, as our report says. "To this," says the President, in weighty words the weight of which cannot be lost on any attentive reader, "to this I have made no reply."

Of negligence, that is to say, of negligence in circumstances which put her upon the extreme of diligence, Spain is already, in the judgment of the United States, convicted. Upon that point we will allow no reference which will imply an admission that the Spanish report is entitled to equal consideration with the report "which, it is needless to say, commands the unqualified confidence of the Government." The Maine was not blown up from within and by accident; she was blown up from without and by design.

But by whom? That is the question the answer to which carries the responsibility which the court does not "assume to place," and which in the grave and grim language of the President, "remains to be fixed." That the mine which destroyed the Maine and massacred her crew was a mine in the possession and under the control of the Spanish Government is a proposition which not one American in ten thousand doubts. If it was exploded by order of the Spanish Government there can be no talk of "negotiations" with Spain. The condition between the United States and Spain is not in that case peace, but war—a war begun by Spain on the 15th of February.

But if the explosion was not the act of Spain, it was the act of a man or of men acquainted with the situation of the mine, acquainted with the means of exploding it, acquainted with the precise juncture at which the explosion could be operated most efficiently for the destruction of the battleship and the massacre of her crew. That is to say, it was the act of a Spanish officer or officers. The destruction of the Maine by the unauthorized and unofficial act of even an official Spaniard would ordinarily be atoned for by the prompt and condign punishment of the guilty person or persons, by an apology and by the offer of a suitable indemnity. But there has been in this case no motion in that direction. The Spanish authorities in Havana have the means of knowing who could have committed the crime. Yet they have taken no steps toward the detection and punishment of the criminal, although they have had almost two months in which to detect and to punish him. On the contrary, they have endeavored to shirk their responsibility by talking impudent nonsense about dead fish, high waves, and the "ignorance or carelessness" of the officers of the Maine. Does not this subsequent negligence tend to convert even what may have been in the first place an individual into an international crime, and fasten upon Spain the responsibility which she might have evaded by prompt prosecution of the immediately guilty person, whom by her apathy she has made her own agent?

"That remains to be fixed." At all events, his discerning countrymen will applaud the President for withholding the case of the Maine from the discussion of the general subject, and reserving it for separate consideration.

"SPANISH PRIDE."

We are becoming weary of being told that "Spanish pride" will not suffer the alienation of Cuba. We must not, it seems, even mention the independence of Cuba because this noble sentiment might be wounded. There are limits to the consideration of creditors for the sensibilities of even the most "high-toned" debtor. When it turns out that the debtor has got into trouble through his own debauched courses, has turned his assets into liabilities by self-indulgence and improvidence, and insists upon living beyond his means, we call him a dead beat and pay no attention whatever to his sensibilities.

"Spanish honor," as we have heretofore pointed out, is the honor of a fraudulent debtor. As to Spanish pride, none of the reports which we get from Spain is that that is the prevailing sentiment respecting Cuba. The general Spanish sentiment, outside of Madrid and one or two seaports, seems to be the apathy which is born of ignorance. Mothers know of Cuba as a place to which their conscript children go and from which they do not return. It seems quite absurd to pretend that the general population of Spain would be disappointed, much less enraged, to learn that the sacrifice of Spanish youth was at an end.

So far as we can make out, Spanish pride in Cuba means the interest that the official class of Spaniards have in maintaining the occupation of Cuba, as a basis for corrupt gains. When Cuba had anything to be despoiled of, the occupation of Cuba was made the means of despoiling her. Since Cuba has been completely despoiled, the occupation of Cuba has been the means of despoiling Spain. Weyler, the type of the cruel and greedy Spanish Viceroy, found that there was still a fortune in governing Cuba, ruined as she was. His successors and subordinates still "see channels in which they can be useful" in diverting to their own uses the taxes of Spain. "Spanish pride," when it takes the form no longer of robbing Cuba because Cuba has nothing left, but of robbing Spain in the name of Cuba, is not a sentiment entitled to the smallest consideration.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Worrying, apparently, over what it considers the public's injustice to telephone companies, The Somerville Journal prints a long article in defense of these poor little corporations. The impression that they make big profits, says this guardian of the oppressed, arises from a tendency to confuse the American Bell Telephone Company, which in years past really has derived a great income from the rental of instruments, with the local organizations to which they were rented and which have dealt directly with the public. The average dividend paid by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company since its organization in 1883 has been, The Journal says, only 3 per cent., and the last dividend, the largest in its history, was only 6 per cent. The capitalization of this company is now $12,000,000, and it does business in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts. Forty thousand instruments are operated, and the net profit on each during 1897 was 4.5 cents per day. It is asserted that a reduction of cost to 4 cents a day for each subscriber would leave the company without any net earnings whatever. Ten years ago it cost the Boston subscriber 5 cents every time he used his telephone. It now costs him but 1 2-3 cents. Ten years ago he used his telephone on the average only seven times a day. Now he uses it on the average twenty-three times per day. Ten years ago the Boston subscriber could communicate in his exchange with about 6,000 subscribers; now he can communicate with 16,000. In other words, he uses his telephone three times as much as ten years ago, talks with nearly three times as many subscribers, and pays no more; each year his cost per call decreases, his service improves, and the number of people he can reach increases. All this is very pretty, but how about the foreigners who get their telephone service for from a half to a twentieth of what Americans pay for theirs?

—April, and just this part of April, too, has been marked by many important events in the history of the United States, and a number of our contemporaries have noticed the fact. Sumter was attacked on April 12, the Battle of Lexington was fought on April 19, Lincoln issued his first call for troops on April 14, Lee surrendered on April 9, and the first engagement of the Mexican war took place on April 24. The list might easily be lengthened, but, so far as present investigation reveals, April 11 has always managed to be a "dies non." Is there a queer suggestion in that, or isn't there?

—A peculiar theft is reported from London. Prize fights, dancing girls, railway trains, and scenes from popular plays no longer satisfy the searchers for material for cinematographic reproduction, and one of them had the bright idea of turning his agile camera on a solar eclipse. So he took his instruments to India, when the scientists went there last year, and while they took a few photographs he took them by the rod. The precious films were carefully packed for transportation to England, but when the photographer opened his baggage on the London dock he found that one box had been opened and the very best film removed. It is thought that the larceny was committed by the photographer's Indian servant, who, perhaps, had been commissioned by some enterprising scoundrel to rob him of the one film that above all others he was anxious to show in that country. Perhaps even at this very minute his animated pictures of the eclipse may be on view in Calcutta or elsewhere.

PERSONAL.

—It is not without reason that people are so fond of wearing the title of Colonel. There is something about the term at once easily colloquial and impressively dignified. The mere fact that its pronunciation has little or no connection with its spelling evidences popular esteem and loving usage, while the innumerable instances in which holders of this rank, either by commission or less formally, have risen to eminence give clear proof that its possession inspires high ambition and probably helps toward the attainment of fame. The particular excuse for these reflections is the circumstance that the administrations of both Mayor Strong and Mayor Van Wyck will gain a place in history because of Colonels. The ideals, and to some extent the achievements, of the Strong régime are typified by Col. George E. Waring; those of the present executive by—well, at all events Col. James E. Jones is the one new official who has really fixed public attention, and who can justly claim to be a commanding personality, courageous, absolutely self-confident, and both able and willing to stand for a principle in the face of derision and denunciation alike. Col. Jones, not less than Col. Waring, is set apart from his companions by all observers. Within a week after taking office he has surged up to towering prominence. He means something and much. He is more than amusing, more than admirable; he is the officeholder pure and simple, uncomplicated by relations with services to perform, and unvexed by the lack of sequence between himself and his salary. He deserves to be immortalized in the dictionaries of the future, and we suggest and urge that the word "jimjones" be added to the English language. A "jimjones" is, and of right ought to be, a person who takes office, any office, because he can get it and needs the pay. The "jimjones" has long existed, but hitherto he has denied his own existence. Now he glories in it and deserves to become a Noun.

—Why does Emilio Castelar express his emotions by a diatribe against the "Yankees?" He is a man who has been around a bit, and he ought to know that this word is terribly strained when it is stretched from Eastport to Key West, and from New York to San Francisco. "Yankee" is an uncouth term, both to the eye and the ear, but those to whom it properly applies are rather proud of it than otherwise, and the vastly larger part of our population for whose members it is a ridiculous misnomer simply sigh, nowadays, at the ignorance of those who use it as an all-embracing epithet of scorn. Some charitable person should inform our foreign critics that by calling us "Yankees" they are simply giving new dignity to a word that would be moderately humble if left in its own sphere.

—Dr. R. J. Gatling, the inventor of the rapid-fire gun bearing his name, is now making at Cleveland an eight-inch cannon which, he declares, will be both better and cheaper than either segmental or built-up weapons. It will be cast in a single piece by a new process, and the material used is a new alloy whose constituents and proportions are still a secret. The rifling is to be done in the navy yard factory at Washington, and when completed it will be taken to Sandy Hook and mounted on one of the carriages used for built-up guns. Dr. Gatling, who is not, perhaps, an entirely disinterested critic, asserts that a 110-ton gun of the type for which the United States is spending so many millions, will not last for more than thirty rounds, and the 67-ton guns for not more than fifty, if occasion arises for firing them as rapidly as they can be loaded. His own cannon, he thinks, can be fired ten or fifteen times an hour without injury. "The alloy," he adds, "is one thing that gives it strength. Then I have a peculiar process of treatment and cooling by which, without the joints of the built-up gun, I get the resistance from the outside to the centre. The mandril process, too, is my own. By it I strengthen a part of the gun which needs strengthening against erosion. It is the part which gets the force of the gases from the powder before they overcome the inertia of the projectile. The casting is a new process, too. When the metal runs into the ladle it follows a tangent, so that it runs around in the bottom of the ladle and, expelling the air, becomes a homogeneous mass. The range will be from seven to eight miles."

CURRENT NOTES.

The National Democrats of Oregon intend to hold a State Convention and nominate candidates to be supported at the general election in June.

* * *

Andrew Wolfkiel of Selinsgrove, Penn., has been a railway conductor since 1854, and though he has been off the track or over the bank with his train thirty-six times, has never been hurt.

* * *

The Rev. Dr. J. C. Boyd has been pastor of the United Presbyterian Church in Lebanon, Penn., forty years and, it is said, has not missed a day's preaching in all that time on account of illness.

* * *

A Chicago paper demands to know why music-crazed women persist in sending thorny roses to pianists, who, it says, hold them in mortal terror. It suggests that sending a '98 model wheel down the aisle would be much better appreciated, or even a box of cigars.

* * *

There are still a great many foxes in Connecticut, but not as many as there were a little while ago, 286 having been killed in Tolland and Windham Counties since Nov. 1 last. One man in Coventry has bought the pelts of them all, and also 100 from Hartford County.

* * *

An Industrial Development Company is being formed in Richmond, Va., with a capital of not less than $50,000, its object being to bring new business enterprises to the city and infuse new life into those already established by judicious loans of money when needed.

* * *

A tablet is to be placed on the grave of Samuel Adams in the Granary Burying Ground, in Boston. It is intended that the Sons of the American Revolution shall unveil it on April 19. If the burial place of James Otis can be found in the same cemetery that also will be marked by a tablet.

REASONS AGAINST RECOGNITION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I propose to state some reasons against the present recognition of the independence of Cuba:

First—By so doing we should assume a very grave responsibility to other nations. Many things besides possession of territory are requisite to entitle a people to enter the great family of nations as an independent State on a footing of equality. Among others, firmly established government and institutions, demonstrated power and capacity to perform the various and onerous duties incident to the international relation. Our recognition would be equivalent to a declaration by us to all other nations that Cuba possessed these qualifications and was fit to be received and treated as an equal under the rules of international law; that among other States she had the same status as ourselves, with a right to equal consideration. But everybody knows that Cuba has not this fitness for national existence. The whole population of the island is less than half that of the City of New York. Nine-tenths of this insignificant population are as unfit for the simplest duties of self-government as newly emancipated slaves. In the sense of international law, there is no existing Government at all, but only a more or less ordered possession of territory held by military force. By the act of recognition we should in effect become surety for the due performance by Cuba of all her various and onerous international duties and be answerable for her delits, and this from the necessities growing out of our own relation to the island, which compel us to forbid that any one else should lay hands on it. The other Spanish-American Governments of this hemisphere were established without our aid, and we are entirely free from responsibility for their foreign relations. Still, our ancient policy regards them as so far within the sphere of our influence that we observe with anxiety their controversies with other powers. If such is our concern for the others, all more or less remote from us, what would be our responsibility for Cuba, which is merely an extension of Florida and appurtenant to our coasts? We cannot dress up a "Christopher Sly" and introduce him into the high sphere of international equality without expecting odd pranks and various deviltries. Cuba, independent, would always have us in hot water, yet we could not allow her to be punished by others according to international law for wrongdoing, and hence we would be compelled to take upon ourselves responsibility for her international conduct. This liability, without power of control or prevention, would be intolerable, and sooner or later we should have to put an end to that state of things.

Second—The wishes of existing Cuban factions are of no weight in determining what we ought to do in the premises. We are obliged to take Cuba in hand now for two reasons:

1. To perform a duty imposed by humanity.
2. To protect our vast material interests and obtain redress for wrong done to us.

In this stern business our true guides are utility and self-interest. Sentiment has no place.

Left to themselves, the few politicians and military persons who constitute the only element of the people at all capable of even rudimentary political action, would, in virtue of congenital traits compulsive as necessity, immediately proceed to throat cutting and like eccentricities. The forces of disorder, active as ever, would merely have changed managers. Presently we should have the work all to do over, with the danger meantime of embroilment with other nations on account of the mischievous and ignorant brat we had introduced among them.

Compelled to take the affair in hand, we should be as thorough as Julius Caesar in Gaul in analogous circumstances. The remedy was painful, but the cure was lasting and was followed by centuries of peace and prosperity. A field overgrown by bush and bramble must be plowed and harrowed; the clipping is only the pruning that induces stronger growth. In short, Cuba is a thistle to be firmly grasped if we would escape irritation and inflammation. We must put the island in perfect order, and then decide what to do with it. It is an old and true saying that, "Put a beggar on horseback and he will ride to the devil." It would be again verified by our lifting this scant and semi-barbarous population into the saddle of nationality. Doubtless the military and politicians of the island will clamor, protest, and threaten, but that is of no importance. In case of need we may have to deal with them as we do with an Indian uprising, and it would be shorter work. If we had any proper place for it in our political system, probably the best course would be to take over the island at once, and make an end, but we really have not. It is not at present fit to be a State of the Union, and if not fit for that position is it not grossly absurd, not to say dishonest, to maintain that it is competent to be recognized as an international person.

Whatever may be the nominal political status of the island, in real fact it must remain in perpetual wardship to us. At present we must take the island into our possession, restore peace, establish some sort of government, and try to make it stand alone in a position of at least semi-independence. But if such a government should be found impracticable, then, whether we like it or not, we must take the island, and do the best we can with it, maintaining firm control until that question is finally determined, and accepting freely meantime all the international responsibilities. Anomalous political situations for which there is no existing rule must be dealt with in a rough, practical way, most suited to the particular circumstances.

Third—The Spanish bonds secured upon Cuban revenue do not enter into the case as a factor. As Mr. Hall says, (page 87): "With the rights that have been acquired and obligations which have been contracted by the old State as personal rights and obligations the new State has nothing to do. The old State is not extinct; it is still there to fulfill its contract duties and to enjoy its contract rights." See also note to page 89. Hall's "International Law," Dana's Wheaton, page 48.

If Spain loses Cuba, she simply loses an asset of more or less value for the payment of her public debt; the conqueror does not succeed to any portion of her liability to creditors.

ARROCHAR.

New York, April 11, 1898.

CUBA AND ARMENIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For several years a prominent Anglican newspaper of this city has from time to time taken occasion to discuss the general question of the right of one nation to interfere in the internal affairs of another.

When the Armenian butcheries were in full progress, and the United States was protesting to the powers of Europe, a certain sense of shame seemed to overtake this journal, and it sought to excuse the apathy of the English by urging that it was manifestly impossible for them to help a people so remote from the coast as the Armenians and in the face of a nation so powerful as Turkey.

Shortly afterward the Venezuela incident occurred, and immediately this same paper, disregarding or forgetting its previous statements, and anxious only to revenge itself upon President Cleveland, boldly asserted that the English had been at the very point of interfering and putting a summary stop to the Armenian atrocities when the President by his threatening attitude had diverted their attention, and thus "virtually ordered the massacres to proceed."

In the present Cuban complications this paper has taken still another position, and is contending with characteristic acrimony that no right of intervention exists under any circumstances, and that it is our duty as a people to stand passively by and watch the extermination of the Cubans, just as Europe stood by and watched the slaughter of the Armenian Christians.

A war for the mere sake of humanity seems to be quite incomprehensible to Europeans, but Americans, happily, are not made that way.

Z.

New York, April 11, 1898.

THE TIMES'S POSITION ON CUBA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a constant and careful reader of your paper, especially since the tragedy of the Maine, I beg to express to you the gratitude and appreciation I feel for the steady, patriotic, and unswerving course you have maintained along the lines of sound sense, unanswerable logic, and high-minded generosity and justice. It gives one fresh faith in the future of the country for one of the great journals of this city to vindicate as splendidly as you have done the moral strength of the position of the Government, which but voices the people. Your patience and faithful loyalty to the President and the subordination of petty side issues are commendable, and the appeals to party or personal prejudices which have been sadly apparent in other New York papers have not once appeared in your columns.

As one who loves well this land of liberty, above all that it should live true to its high calling among the nations of the earth, I believe I voice the feeling of many in saying that The New York Times has in these momentous questions taken the lead of all the other papers in the ability of its editorials and the clearness and force with which it has laid the facts before the readers. Not once have you lost the relationship of those facts with the technicalities of international law that have misled some learned in such matters. The eternal higher law of justice and humanity has not been subordinated to crystallized form that tends to befog letter of text constructions. You have helped to enlighten people's minds and to lead them aright. An editor who does a work like that is great and fills a mission in life.

M. V. W. C.

New York, April 8, 1898.

THE AHEARN BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the Ahearn bill is before the Governor, awaiting his approval or otherwise, I notice that strong efforts are being made to influence his decision adversely. I am not concerned for the bill one way or another, but would be pleased to see its merits presented fairly to the public, so that it may have some intelligent comprehension of them. To that end I would like to know what evidence, if any, is there that there are any incompetent teachers in the department, and, if so, to what extent do they prevail? Second, I would like to know if it is not a fact that all teachers are rigidly examined as to their competency by the Superintendents of the Department of Education, before they receive certificates? Again, do any of the students of the Normal College receive certificates after graduating certifying to their qualifications?

As far as my knowledge of the educational work of this city goes, there is no evidence that political influence has ever caused an incompetent person to be placed on the roll of teachers, as far as incompetency is concerned; but at the same time I am aware that a political pull will assist a candidate to be promoted from the position of substitute to the lower grade of primary teacher. This in itself does not prove incompetency on the part of teachers, but merely the necessity of having a friend to give them the opportunity of earning their living and receiving the recognition due to proved competency.

I need hardly dwell on the aversion that most people have to passing an examination as to ability, and this applies in the strongest manner to females. Where, in an examination of this sort, is any test to be applied or credit given to their previous training and experience? As I understand it, it would apply only to their algebra, geometry, history, geography, grammar, &c., and it is quite easy to understand how persons who for a series of years have taught only the primary studies would have forgotten much that was familiar to them in their earlier years. If some definite statements were made in reply to the above, it would clear the air and let the public at large know why this bill should be approved or not.

A FRIEND OF EDUCATION.

New York, April 11, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Another Thing.

He—I'd give up my life for you, dear.

She—Would you really give up the life you are living?—Boston Courier.

Explained at Last.

Small Boy—Pa, why does that young man wear an eyeglass on only one eye?

Pa—So he can use the other eye to see with.—New York Weekly.

Unanimity of Opinion.

She—"Two souls with but a single thought" refers to the couple before marriage, does it not?

He—Not always. They often think that both have made fools of themselves after marriage.—Yonkers Statesman.

Undecipherable.

Eminent Egyptologist—Have you deciphered that rare document we found in the pyramid?

Associate—No; it will never be deciphered, but we know what it is. It's a doctor's prescription, evidently dropped by an American tourist.—Philadelphia Record.

A Diplomatic Query.

"Are we very much interested in this matter?" inquired the European monarch.

"Somewhat," replied the Minister.

"That doesn't answer my question with sufficient accuracy. What I wish to know is whether we are sufficiently interested to warrant our offering any 'disinterested remarks.'"—Washington Star.

THE MAN WHO WAS FORGOTTEN.

S. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader.

"Set him there, where he may see me!
  Let me hold his little hand;
Keep my memory before him
  So that he may understand.
Let him look upon my visage
  As I draw my latest breath;
Let him close my eyes, when, sightless,
  They shall stare at him, in death.

"Let him look; he may remember!
  In the years to come, perchance
He may still recall his father,
  Back across the dim expanse.
God, thou hast been kind—I thank Thee!
  Thou hast given me to see
Him whose flesh is mine—I pray Thee
  Let my son remember me."

The wondering child bent over,
  And he kissed his father's brow;
They that listened heard the grating
  Of the sable boatman's prow;
There were tears and sobs and sighing,
  But the father only smiled,
And in death still gazed up fondly
  At the prattling little child.

ENVOY.

There's a gravestone that is mossy, and a
  name is carved thereon;
There's a wife that once was widowed, but
  the years have come and gone;
There's a son to whom a father's tender
  love is all unknown,
And the name he bears is not the name
  that's carved upon the stone!

BIG CONSPIRACY AT PEKIN

Lives of Some of the Highest People in the Empire Are Said to be in Danger.

ANGER AT RUSSIA'S SUPREMACY

The Empress Dowager to Give an Audience to Prince Henry of Prussia—The Russians Want More Territory.

LONDON, April 12.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Shanghai says:

"The existence of a formidable conspiracy in the imperial palace at Pekin has been discovered, and the lives of some of the highest people in the empire are in danger.

"Progressive Manchus are indignant at the virtual sale of China to Russia by the Emperor's Chinese advisers."

RUSSIANS AND CHINESE FIGHT.

A Slight Conflict Takes Place Near Ta-lien-wan.

PEKIN, April 11.—A slight conflict between Russians and Chinese has taken place at Kin-Chou.

It is believed this encounter gave rise to the report from Yokohama last night that a collision had taken place between the British and the Russians at Ta-lien-wan. Kin-Chou is a little way north of and near Ta-lien-wan.

LONDON, April 12.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"The Russians contend that the disturbance between Russians and Chinese at Kin-Chou necessitates the inclusion of Kin-Chou Bay within the area leased by China to Russia.

"The Empress Dowager has signified her intention to give an audience to Prince Henry of Prussia."

MR. GLADSTONE'S CONDITION.

He Suffers Less Pain, but Is Unable to Converse Cheerfully.

LONDON, April 11.—There is not much change in the condition of Mr. Gladstone to-day, but he is not suffering so much pain. He is unable, however, to converse cheerfully with his friends.

Swiss Village Almost Destroyed.

BERNE, April 11.—The village of Merligen, on Lake Thun, has been almost totally destroyed by fire.

Gen. Wheaton Sees the Pope.

ROME, April 11.—The Pope to-day granted an audience to Major Gen. Frank Wheaton (retired) of the United States Army.

JULIA ARTHUR MARRIED.

Became the Wife of Benjamin Pierce Cheney, a Boston Millionaire, Last November.

BOSTON, April 11.—Julia Arthur, the actress, and Benjamin Pierce Cheney, the young Boston millionaire, have been married since last November, though the fact only became public to-day. The marriage took place in New York. The prostration of Mrs. Cheney and her serious illness since she fainted on the Hollis Street Theatre stage, two weeks ago, have influenced one or two who know of the marriage to speak of it.

Mr. Cheney has been the backer of the starring tour of Julia Arthur in "A Lady of Quality," and married her during the New York engagement. Since Miss Arthur has been confined to her rooms in the Parker House, Mr. Cheney has been a constant attendant. To-day, however, when the announcement of the marriage was made, he disappeared.

Dr. F. M. Johnson, who is attending Miss Arthur, confirms the report of the marriage.

Mr. Cheney is thirty-two while Mrs. Cheney is twenty-nine. Mr. Cheney fell heir to several millions a few years ago. He was graduated from Harvard in 1890, and while in college was prominent in Hasty-pudding theatricals. He belongs to the Algonquin, the Boston Athletic Association, the Boston Art Club, and the Players' Club of New York.

A SUPPOSED INCENDIARY FIRE.

One Policeman, Overcome by Smoke, Is Carried Out by Another.

A fire started last evening in the basement of the tenement at 452 West Fifty-second Street, at the corner of Tenth Avenue, and the police believe that it was started by a gang of drunken roughs that infest the neighborhood.

Several families live in the tenement. The roughs have been in the habit of bringing beer into the hallways, drinking it, and making a noise. Mrs. Gannon, the janitress, had one of the crowd arrested a couple of weeks ago, and the others have annoyed the tenants still more by yelling, "Look out for fire!"

Policeman Charles Kammer ran into the basement, where he found two large boxes filled with excelsior, blazing. He tried to drag the boxes to the front of the basement, but was overcome by the smoke. Then Probationary Policeman Quinn hurried in and carried Kammer to the sidewalk, where he recovered ten minutes later. The firemen soon came, and while they were working some one ran upstairs and shouted "Fire!" The janitress, thinking it was one of the roughs, fired two shots with a pistol, but no one was hit. The damage done was $200. The police and the Fire Marshal are making an investigation.

Stabbed at His Employer's Door.

Joseph Kaiser, a Polish tailor, who had taken the place of a striker in the sweatshop of Stanislaus Goddish, at 59 North First Street, Brooklyn, was stabbed last night. He was living with his employer, and at 11 o'clock in the evening went to the door in response to a ring. He saw two men, who dragged him out, tore off his clothes, and stabbed him in the head. Two policemen, who heard his cries, took him to the Eastern District Hospital, where he was found to be too drunk to describe his assailants. The police arrested Goddish and his brother, as they believe they knew the assailants and refuse to name them.

Dr. Winters Wins His Case.

Justice Van Wyck of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday decided the suit brought by Dr. Frederick G. Winters to set aside an agreement by which he was to pay his lawyers $10,000 for professional services. The lawyers are William H. Dowe, David Murray, and Clifford W. Hartridge. The decision is that $5,000 is a fair compensation for their services. Dr. Winters was confined in a Long Island lunatic asylum, escaped to New Jersey, and subsequently established his sanity.

Bercher-Garghim Engagement.

CHICAGO, April 11.—Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Isabel Garghim, now attending the Evanston School of Oratory, but whose home is at Youngstown, Ohio, to Leonard Thurlow Bercher, son of the Rev. Lyman Abbott Bercher of New York. Mr. Bercher resides in this city, being connected with the Chicago Iron Company. The date of the wedding is not given, but it is supposed that it will take place early in the Fall.

Bettina Girard in Bellevue.

Bettina Girard, the actress, was again taken to Bellevue Hospital on Sunday. She went in a carriage, accompanied by several friends, and gave her name as Sarah Smith, twenty-one years old, and her residence as 108 West Forty-third Street. She was assigned to Ward 29. No further information could be obtained about her from the hospital authorities, who say, however, that her condition is not serious.

A Matinée Charity Euchre.

A matinée charity euchre will be given at 3 P. M. on Thursday next at the Hotel Endicott, Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue, under the chaperonage of Mrs. David M. Holmes and Mrs. William A. [illegible]. The proceeds of the affair will be devoted to placing an aged couple in a home.

DUDLEY WINSTON'S DEATH.

Chicago Lawyer Expires on the Train While Coming to This City—A Rumor of Suicide.

Dudley Winston, a well-known young lawyer and politician of Chicago, and a son of Gen. F. H. Winston, an ex-Minister to Persia, died suddenly in the Wagner sleeping car Wisconsin, attached to the Chicago express, as the train was on its way to this city, early yesterday morning. His death is supposed to have been due to natural causes, for he had been ill for some time and was coming East for his health, but there were rumors that he had committed suicide by taking chloroform.

The train reached the Grand Central Station at 1:30 P. M. yesterday, and the Coroner's office was notified of the death. The body was taken to undertaking rooms at 167 Western Boulevard, and the luggage of Mr. Winston was taken in charge by the police.

A story was circulated to the effect that when the body was found in a berth in the sleeper there was a strong smell of chloroform about it, and that there were dark stains on the pillow and sheets. Dr. J. W. Wassall, a personal friend of Mr. Winston, who came from Chicago on the same train with him, declared that there was no indication of suicide. Mr. Winston, according to the porter's story, went to his berth about 1 o'clock in the morning. At 8 o'clock the porter tried to awaken him, but without success. The porter informed Dr. Wassall, who, thinking Mr. Winston must be sleeping soundly, instructed the porter not to disturb him. At 11 o'clock Dr. Wassall and the porter went to his berth, and found Mr. Winston dead. His features were composed, and he looked as if he had died peacefully.

An autopsy was performed on the body late in the afternoon by Deputy Coroner Williams, who said that Mr. Winston had been suffering from a complication of diseases, and it was difficult to say which had caused death. He intends to make an analysis, and said he would give his verdict later. He said he had detected traces of chloroform in the organs, but whether there was enough to cause death he was not ready to say.

A telegram was sent to a brother of Mr. Winston notifying him of the death.

Dudley Winston was born in Chicago thirty-two years ago. He was the second son of Gen. Winston and his elder brother, Frederick S. Winston, is now a member of the law firm of Winston & Meagher. B. M. Winston, another brother, was in partnership with Dudley in the real estate business. Dudley, when a boy, was a playmate of young Carter Harrison, the present Mayor of Chicago, and a strong friendship grew up between them, which lasted into manhood.

After receiving an academic education, Dudley Winston went to Yale and was graduated in 1886. He returned to Chicago, studied law with his father, and then embarked in the real estate and loan business. In 1888 he married Miss Grace Farwell, second daughter of ex-Senator Charles B. Farwell. One of Mrs. Winston's sisters, Anna, is now Mrs. Reginald De Koven, and the other, Rose, was married to Hobart Chatfield Chatfield-Taylor.

About five years ago Mr. Winston had a stroke of paralysis, but he recovered from it apparently without any serious results. Mr. Winston was appointed Civil Service Commissioner in June, 1895.

ELECTRIC LIGHT GLOBE CUT HIM.

Wheelman Knocked Against Pole by Tandem and Made Unconscious.

Warner Allen, age twenty-eight, of 559 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn, while wheeling along Heyward Street, near Marcy Avenue, last evening, was run into by a tandem ridden by two men. He was thrown against an electric light pole head foremost. The shock detached the glass globe and lantern, which fell upon him and cut his head and face. Allen was picked up unconscious, and Dr. Regna of the Eastern District Hospital found him suffering from concussion of the brain and sent him home.

The men on the tandem escaped, knocking down three or four women in their hurry to get away.

AN ART LOAN DISPLAY.

Exhibition in the Rooms of the Transportation Club Is Opened.

An exhibition of loaned pictures was opened in the rooms of the Transportation Club, on the top floor of the Manhattan Hotel, at Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, yesterday afternoon. The exhibition will be open this afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock, and on Wednesday from 4 until 11 P. M. There will be music on Wednesday evening.

Of the pictures shown, some 200 illustrate the evolution and development of motive power from the first idea of steam propulsion on land, that of Sir Isaac Newton in 1680, to the 100-ton locomotive of the present day. With these are shown portraits of men notably identified with railway progress in America. There are also a number of pastels by J. Wells Champney, some original pen-and-ink sketches by Du Maurier, and examples of several early English and modern French masters.

WHIPPED WHEN HE DISOBEYS.

A Small Acrobat Defends His Parents, Who Are Accused of Abusing Him.

William A. Leach of 219 East Tenth Street and his wife, Hattie, were arrested last night and locked up in the Fifth Street Police Station by Agent Thomas Agnew of the Gerry society, who charged them with ill-treating their fourteen-year-old son, Ray Eugene. The Gerry agent says the society has received numerous complaints from people living in the East Tenth Street house, who said that the boy's parents made him learn difficult feats, and when he did not do them to their satisfaction he was abused and beaten. The boy is a manly little chap, and proficient as an acrobat.

"'Tain't so," he told the Sergeant. "Them folks better mind their business. My father never whips me except when I disobey him. One day last week he told me I had to rehearse a new trick, and I didn't feel like it. Dad said he thought I was gettin' pretty lazy. I made a face at him, and then he give me a lickin'. That's all. My folks are good to me."

The boy was sent to the Gerry society.

RUTGERS ALUMNAE MEET.

The Literature of Housekeeping and Homemaking Is Discussed.

"Our country, may she always be right, but, right or wrong, always our country," quoted a woman at the regular monthly meeting of the Rutgers Alumnae Association yesterday afternoon, voicing the patriotic sentiment in the air.

"The Lord sends meats, but the devil sends cooks," quoted another member, with a bearing on the topic of the day.

Each member of the association is expected to give a more or less apt quotation at roll call, and the subject for discussion yesterday was "The Literature of Housekeeping and Homemaking."

"There is a great difference between housekeeping and house keeping, I believe," said Miss Rogers. "I know some women who are beautiful housekeepers, but they don't know how to make a home, and you never care to go to their houses."

Mrs. Mary E. Vanderpoel, the President, told of an article upon Colonial housekeeping that she had read, and Mrs. Stanton read an extract from one of Dr. Talmage's sermons upon the modern Martha, and a woman who had lived in South America gave an account of Spanish housekeeping. Frances Power Cobbe also read two papers.

Commissioner Cridler Returns.

PARIS, April 11.—Mr. Thomas W. Cridler, the Third Assistant Secretary of State and Special Commissioner of the United States to the Paris Exposition of 1900, accompanied by Lieut. A. C. Baker, United States Navy, Attaché to the commission, has started for home. Previous to so doing, Mr. Cridler appointed Col. I. M. Hamburger, his assistant, Special Commissioner, and introduced him as such to the authorities here. Mr. Cridler's return to Washington is necessitated by the press of work in his department.

Brewery Stable Destroyed.

The two-story brick stable attached to Berme's brewery, at Bull's Ferry Road and Fulton Street, Union Hill, N. J., was destroyed by fire yesterday. All the horses were taken out safely, but all the hay, straw, and feed in the building was burned. The loss was $20,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Some of the Easter Holiday Offerings of the Principal Theatres.

MRS. FISKE'S GOOD ACTING

"The Moth and the Flame" and Sousa's New Comic Opera—"A Bit of Old Chelsea" and "Love Finds the Way."

Minnie Maddern Fiske achieved a notable artistic triumph at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening, whatever the public's treatment of her two new plays, "A Bit of Old Chelsea," by Mrs. Beringer, and "Love Finds the Way," from the German, the original and better title being "The Right to Happiness," may turn out to be. The first of these is a one-act piece in which the central figure is a forlorn flower girl, with a wan face, a limited, but picturesque, vocabulary, and a formidable name—to wit, Alexandra Victoria Belchambers—though she is called "Saucers" for short, because of the largeness and blueness of her eyes.

It is the fate of this little cockney waif to lose her heart to a young sculptor. He finds her, worn out by cold and fatigue, on a doorstep, and carries her up to his studio, where he feeds and warms her, and talks to her in his jovial way, and, perhaps, because he has a Millicent somewhere in the country, whom he is soon going to marry, is very gentle and respectful in his treatment of her.

She won't be sent home in a cab, because that would damage her reputation in "the court," where she dwells with the mother and children for whom she works; but she has no sense of the scandal that might be caused by a lady stopping over night in a warm, comfortable studio, nor is she at all shocked when the sculptor's chums come in and sing, most irrelevantly, "I want to be an angel." But that Millicent floors her. When she accidentally learns of her existence, her vague dream of happiness is over. Because of that unseen, innocent lady (whom her fancy paints as a "stand-off, white-faced thing") she steals out into the gray morning while the artist sleeps on his sofa by the fire.

The dangers, in portraying this personage, of lapsing into grotesqueness on the one hand, or into sentimentality on the other, are both happily avoided by Mrs. Fiske. Her acting has the simplicity of nature, and is happily not to be classed with those marvels of overelaborate "character-work," in which extravagant make-up and persistent queerness fascinate the common mind and annoy the artistically sensitive and appreciative. There is nothing too much in Mrs. Fiske's acting of poor Saucers, no spectacular "dialect," no mechanical pathos. She comes and goes, and the spectator feels that he has made a new acquaintance who is human and knowable, and consequently pathetic and humorous, by turns, as we all are, poor creatures.

In the longer piece Mrs. Fiske portrayed with the same uncommon skill a less conventional but not less human personage. Madeline Winfield is a morbid girl, born to great wealth, bred in luxury, but embittered by an accident in her childhood which lamed her and made her different from others. Circumstances have conspired to keep her better nature in subjection. Her father and sister mean well, but cannot comprehend her. Her departed mother seems to have been something of a termagant. Madeline goes in for charity and art and other pursuits and fads, and lives as far apart as possible from her own family—who are, truth to tell, a vapid, senseless, uninteresting lot of folks, from the millionaire father to the idiot butler. She has one confidant, the inevitable family physician who cared for her in her long illness, who seems to have no practice, and whose ideas of medicine and anatomy are as droll as is usual with stage physicians.

But the mere story of this girl's life is not interesting. The development of her traits is of uncommon interest, though, and the denotement of them by Mrs. Fiske is fine, true, and powerful acting. It is noteworthy in every way, even in the exhibition of Madeline's slight lameness, which seems to be a real affliction, and is remarkable in the merely physical expression of her sudden recovery from the lameness in a moment of great emotional excitement. It is surpassingly, vividly lifelike in effect, and yet uncommonly original, in a scene or two like that in which Madeline proposes marriage to her starving protégé in the first act.

The good effect of this one scene upon the women in the audience, and of the strong and novel climax of Act II. upon the whole audience may presage a popular success for this piece. But it must be confessed that the dismal, funny scenes, the constant reaching in the text for epigrams that are never caught up with, and the untranslatable Teutonism of much of the play make the result seem dubious.

Doctor Lee	Frederic De Belleville
Douglas Colbert	Forrest Robinson
Raymond Winfield	Verner Clarges
Edgar Townsend	George Trader
Simon	Wilfrid North
William	Frank McCormack
Leslie	Lotta Linthicum
Mrs. Bessell	Sydney Cowell
Madeline	Mrs. Fiske
Helen	Alberta Gallatin
Jane	Dorothy Chester

"THE BRIDE-ELECT."

John Philip Sousa's New Comic Opera at the Knickerbocker.

John Philip Sousa's comic opera "The Bride-Elect" was presented last evening at the Knickerbocker Theatre for the first time before a New York audience. Both book and music are by the popular bandmaster. "The Bride-Elect" possesses few of the characteristics of the carefully composed and brilliantly phrased opéra comique, but, on the other hand, it has not one dash of the horseplay that too often forms the greater part of what is known as the American comic opera. "The Bride-elect" stands almost alone, and fills a very interesting niche in the scenic music of the day.

Mr. Sousa has taken for his theme the military march, has made it respond to the many and varied emotions that the tramp of men evokes in one, has trimmed it, colored it, and drawn it into a musical panorama, upon which dazzling rays are thrown, revealing the tinsel and cotton plush of the conventional dramatis personæ of the opera comique, but also a medley of inspiring strains that one is moved to cheer of to join in the procession and march along.

As the panorama unfolds itself through the three scenes of brilliant colors, the martial strains, however varied in fierceness, or sad, or retrospective, are always inspiringly "onward!" and the under note, sometimes heard, sometimes imagined, is always the tramping of men.

The character of Mr. Sousa's music is so well known that it would be superfluous to attempt to analyze it here; suffice to say that he is still a popular bandmaster and his "Bride-Elect" simply emphasizes with more pronounced success what he tried to do in "El Capitan"—to write an opera around a military march.

The first act presents little of real value; the strain is uncertain, that of preparation, of anticipation, and the marching and countermarching of the chorus is familiar, the solos and duets reminiscent. In the second act, however, the movement is more clearly defined, and there are many pleasurable surprises. The mezzo-soprano, Miss Nella Bergen, sang a fine ringing solo, full of color and strength. Then came a sort of dance-march, which was varied and at times brilliant. Then a sweet slumber song, "The Death of the Snow Baby," rendered by the soprano, Miss Christie MacDonald; its plaintive melody, and touching phrasing were very attractive; its theme will doubtless linger in the memory. Then came a brilliant piece for the quartet, and last of all "The Bride-Elect March," which is already familiar.

This last was produced with the full chorus, with band accompaniment, and was really quite stirring. It was repeated again and again, and the audience, after applauding in a circumspect manner, let their enthusiasm run riot after each succeeding repetition. Then they cried, "Sousa!" and Mr. Sousa appeared from one of the wings and delivered in easy tones a typical after-dinner speech, with a reference to patriotism and an anecdote about Lincoln.

Then the opera went on. The principal feature of the last act was a skillfully harmonized medley and a bundle of fragments strung together by the ever-present martial strain, until all sound ceased as a natural consequence. In a word, the work as a whole represents the gathering together of many forces, the striking of one decisive blow, and the dissolution—the call to arms, the battle, the [illegible].

Albert Hart as Papagallo XIII., King of Timberio, was an amusing counterpart of Mr. De Wolf Hopper. The performance was generally capable, and the scenery beautiful.

Papagallo XIII	Albert Hart
Guido	[illegible]
Frangobaldi	[illegible]
Gambo	[illegible]
Buscato	[illegible]
Pietro	[illegible]
Sardinia	[illegible]
La Pastorella	Nella Bergen
Bianca	Mabella Baker
Minutezza	Christie MacDonald
Margherita	[illegible]

"THE MOTH AND THE FLAME."

The "Society Drama" by Clyde Fitch Acted at the Lyceum Theatre.

The return to the stage of the Lyceum Theatre of Herbert Kelcey, Effie Shannon, and W. J. Le Moyne was one of last night's most interesting theatrical incidents. These actors are now the leaders of a dramatic organization of their own, and their appearance in the house they were so long associated with is only in the way of a short visit to this city. The theatre, however, seemed to be filled with their friends, all determined to make them feel very much at home. Their play was "The Moth and the Flame," a "society drama" in three acts, by Clyde Fitch, of which much has already been written. It is already known that the second act was formerly a play by itself, called "Harvest," and Mr. Fitch's indebtedness in his first act to a situation in Maurice Donnay's "La Douloureuse," for the suggestion of which M. Donnay, in his turn, was probably indebted to the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth chapters of "Little Dorrit," is evident to persons who only know of the French piece by hearsay. For discussion of theatricals occupies more space in the newspapers now than ever before, and during its run in Paris Donnay's play was a familiar topic. These matters of "indebtedness" and the origin and development of the materials of which plays are made, however, count for comparatively little in the consideration of their quality as entertainment.

"The Moth and the Flame" has, in two of its acts, an unusual measure of picturesqueness for a drama of its kind. The "function" at the house of the ruined speculator on the night he kills himself, when the grim horror of the suicide, and the pending misery of his family, are made coincident with a scene of fantastical frivol, is a useful dramatic idea, wherever it originated; while the purely pictorial value of a representation of a fashionable church wedding on the stage, with all the humors of the occasion graphically set forth, and a violent climax, involving the rejection by the bride of the hand of the groom, need not be dwelt upon.

The piece has effective rôles for Mr. Kelcey as a "man of the world," for Miss Shannon as a self-willed young woman of the present hour, for Mr. Le Moyne as a nice old gentleman, for Mrs. Le Moyne as a talkative and alert woman of fashion. Other important parts are allotted to Bruce McRae, E. W. Thomas, and Eleanor Moretti, and the play is uncommonly well acted. It is also richly mounted and in good taste.

A further consideration of its merits and defects, from a critical point of view, will keep for a day when matters of greater moment are less pressing.

Edward Fletcher	Herbert Kelcey
Mr. Dawson	William J. Lemoyne
Mr. Wolton	E. W. Thomas
Douglas Rhodes	Bruce McRae
Johnstone	Edward See
Fanshaw	David Torrence
Trimmins	Edward H. Wilkinson
Clergyman	Sylvester Deehan
Howes	Edwin James
Marion Wolton	Effie Shannon
Mrs. Lorrimer	Sarah Cowell Le Moyne
Mrs. Wolton	Isabel Waldron
Jeannette Gross	Eleanor Moretti
Ethel	Leila Ellis
Kitty	Edna Phillips
Gertrude	Ethel Kingston
Blanche	Mary Hanson
Bessy	Mamie Dunn
Mrs. Fletcher	Francis Ferren
Maid	Emma Janvier

OPERA AT THE AMERICAN.

Solomon's "Billee Taylor" in Contrast with "I Pagliacci."

The term of opera and operetta in English at the American Theatre continues with unabated prosperity, and this week's double bill of the Castle Square Company offers as wide a range of emotional and musical expression as could be asked for. Of the two works, "Billee Taylor" and "I Pagliacci," the former is decidedly the least familiar to the frequenters of such performances. The late Mr. Solomon composed, frankly, in imitation of Sullivan, as his librettist, H. P. Stephens, wrote as nearly as he could in the manner of Gilbert, and "Billee Taylor" belongs, chronologically speaking, to the earliest epoch of Gilbert-and-Sullivanism in operetta. Probably there were many persons present last night who had not heard "All on account of Eliza," and "The Charity Bob" since the early eighties. The peculiar humor has become antique, but the piece is still pleasing in its mild and pretty way.

Leoncavallo's tragic operetta, or more properly speaking, "melodrama," is quite another thing. It is a work with lasting vitality, and it requires much skill in the performance. Both works were given in an intelligent, well-ordered manner, and the performance was, obviously, more than satisfying to a large audience.

In "I Pagliacci," Grace Golden appeared as Nedda, Joseph F. Sheehan as Canio, and W. G. Stewart at Tonio. The cast of "Billee Taylor" was as follows:

Captain Flapper	Raymond Hitchcock
Sir Mincing Lane	Richard Ridgeley
Billee Taylor	Jay Taylor
Ben Barnacle	E. N. Knight
Christopher Crab	Oscar Girard
Phoebe Fairleigh	Marie Celeste
Arabella Lane	Ruth White
Eliza Dabsey	Bessie Fairbairn
Susan	Emma King

OLYMPIA REOPENED.

A Patriotic Afterpiece in the Minstrels' Bill Well Received.

Oscar Hammerstein reopened his long-closed Olympia Music Hall in a veritable blaze of glory last night. In many respects the reopening was as much of an occasion as the original opening a year and a half ago, and an immense throng, of the manager's friends supposedly, was present to do him honor, every seat and box being occupied and most of the standing room, too.

The "attraction," Primrose and West's minstrels, was a secondary consideration, for with few exceptions the performance was made up of ancient jokes and devices. Carroll Johnson's singing and Ezra Kendall in a monologue were two bright spots in the programme. The afterpiece, entitled "Manœuvres of the Sailors of the Battleship Maine" was the feature of the evening. The battleship was represented on the back drop, painted by Ernest Groo, and the sailors, formerly the Aurora Zouaves, went through a set of very creditably designed evolutions. An individual in civilian dress came to the footlights and announced that a number of prominent persons would watch the review, and to the tune of "Dixie" and amid thunders of applause, Carroll Johnson came on, made up as Consul General Lee. He was followed by Lew Sully as Mark Hanna, and as the Ohio Senator made his appearance, bearing bags of gold and dollar marks painted all over his clothes, the whole audience seemed to break forth with one tremendous hiss. Then the personage heralded as "the man of the hour" entered, and the audience rose and yelled itself hoarse as it recognized President McKinley, impersonated by Sidney Graven. This illustrious trio was escorted to the stage box, which was draped with American colors, and then William N. West, as Capt. Sigsbee, took command of the crew. For the finale "The Star-Spangled Banner" was played, "Uncle Sam" leading, and then the enthusiasm of the audience broke out afresh.

The Bostonians at Wallack's.

This public does not tire of de Koven and Smith's "Robin Hood," and Wallack's Theatre was well filled last evening when that foremost of American operetta companies began a new engagement in the familiar work. All the old favorites in the cast were demonstratively received, and all the long-popular melodies were sung over and over again. Mr. Barnabee as the Sheriff, Mr. MacDonald as Little John, Mr. Cowles as Will Scarlet, Mr. Frothingham as Friar Tuck, and Jessie Bartlett Davis as Allan-a-Dale, repeated impersonations too well known to require fresh commendation. The part of Robin Hood was acceptably sung by William E. Philp, while Alice Neilsen was a piquant and tuneful Maid Marian.

Miss Rehan's Farewell Performance.

Ada Rehan appeared again at Daly's Theatre last night as Katharine in "The Taming of the Shrew." Some persons present who had lately looked upon the German impersonation of Shakespeare's vixen by Frau Sorma were more than ever before impressed by the eloquence, the sustained power, and the pictoral splendor of Miss Rehan's portrayal, which has no equal on the contemporary stage. The whole performance was as smooth and clever as usual.

Theatres and Music Halls.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—"Au Bain" continues, and not another word of Charmion seems needful.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"What Happened to Jones" is here this week, with the original cast.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"The Lady of Lyons" was presented last night by Mr. Sothern and his company, Miss Harned appearing as Pauline.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE.—Patrice appears in "A New Year's Dream," while Caron and Herbert and Willis Sweatnam are prominent in the performance, which is as good as usual.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—Two lively performances of vaudeville were given yesterday, and the bill has enough novelty and variety to please the people who "drop in" as they are passing by.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Here, as at the other variety houses, pictorial and musical expressions of patriotic feeling please the audiences. The biograph heads the bill. Among the performers are Fred Hallen and Mollie Fuller, and Mlle. Rombello.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—A great crowd last night were alternately amused and thrilled by the grotesque but frequently powerful acting of Ellita Proctor Otis as Nancy in "Oliver Twist." Baron as Sikes and Danby as the Dodger were excellent.

EDEN MUSEE.—The public interest in the war prospects was shown at the Eden Musée last night by the throng of visitors who inspected with care the Cuban and Spanish wax groups on exhibition there. The Passion Play is as attractive as ever. The cinematograph shows hourly new moving pictures, including the Maine and other warships, naval salutes, military skirmishes, and cavalry dashes.

PLEASURE PALACE.—The crowds at the Pleasure Palace yesterday saw a new series of motion pictures, nearly all bearing on the events of the day. There was no lack of patriotic enthusiasm, and the success of the new war-graph, as it is called, was quick. Edwin Milton Royle and Selena Fetter made a hit in their sketch based upon the love scenes in "Captain Impudence." El Zobedie was among the bill's strong features, and so were Bert Coote and Julia Kingsley, whose farce, "A Supper for Two," is one of the best of its sort. Ben Harney's coon songs and rag-time piano playing, Pitrot's mimicry, Kitty Mitchell's songs, Ancion's aerial evolutions, and the duets of the Nielsen sisters were all applauded.

EDWARD DICKINSON DECLINES.

General Manager of the Union Pacific Refuses a Similar Position on the Manhattan Elevated.

OMAHA, Neb., April 11.—The General Manager of the Union Pacific, Edward Dickinson, has formally declined the position of General Manager of the Manhattan Elevated Railway of New York City. The position was offered to Mr. Dickinson more than two weeks ago. He asked for time to consider the proposition, as it was a tempting offer.

The required time was given. Mr. Dickinson said there were personal reasons why he would like to accept the management of the Manhattan. He did not mention what they are, but it is said by his intimate friends to be on account of the connection George Gould has with that company.

The late Jay Gould was a great friend of Edward Dickinson. In fact, it was he who gave him the opportunity to demonstrate what he could do in the way of handling the great Union Pacific. Since Jay Gould's death his son has remained a firm patron of Edward Dickinson.

It was through this interest that the offer of the management was made; in fact, as soon as it was clear that the great property Mr. Dickinson has been managing here for so many years had passed into an entirely new company, whose interests were not supposed to be with the old Union Pacific officers, George Gould began to look after the old employés of his father's. He at once employed the Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific, Mr. Pegram, making him Chief Consulting Engineer of the Manhattan.

He then intimated that the Directory would probably look with favor upon the acquisition of such a man as Edward Dickinson to manage the Manhattan. The definite offer, however, did not come until several weeks ago. Mr. Dickinson finally decided to decline the position at the suggestion of President H. G. Burt of the Union Pacific.

General Manager Fransioli of the Manhattan, when asked last evening about the matter, replied that he knew nothing. He did not know anything about any invitation having been offered to Mr. Dickinson to take the position.

ILLICIT DISTILLERY RAIDED.

It Was Conducted Within a Short Distance of Capt. Walsh's Station.

Internal Revenue officers yesterday raided an illicit still in the basement of the tenement at 324 West Twenty-sixth Street, and seized 4,000 gallons of mash and a large French column still, valued at $2,500. The room was carefully sealed with galvanized iron, and the officers found that it prevented any sound from escaping as well as the odor of alcohol. No arrests were made, although one man, whose name was withheld, was detained.

The work was conducted with such secrecy that Capt. Walsh of the Twentieth Street Station House, in whose precinct the still was, had no suspicion that such a plant was anywhere in his neighborhood.

GENERAL CENSUS OF RUSSIA.

First One Ever Taken Shows a Population of 126,411,000.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The following has been received from Consul Smith, dated Moscow, Feb. 28, 1898:

"On the 28th of January a year had passed since the first general census of the population of Russia was taken. The Central Statistical Committee has published general data as to the number of people in the empire. According to the report of the committee, this is the result of careful and verified reports, whereas the data published in April, 1897, were founded on preliminary accounts.

"The population in fifty provinces of European Russia numbers 94,215,000, of which 46,447,000 are males and 47,767,000 females. In ten of the Previslinsky provinces the population is estimated at 9,455,000, of which 4,764,000 are males and 4,691,000 females. The number of the population in the Caucasus is equal to 9,248,000, of which 4,891,000 are males and 4,357,000 females. Siberia has a population of 5,727,000, of which 2,954,000 are males and 2,772,000 females.

"The population of Central Asia was determined as 7,721,000, of which 4,158,000 are males and 3,562,000 females. The total is 126,368,000, and counting the Russians in Finland and also those on board of battleships in foreign ports, in Bokhara, and Khiva, the general total of the population of the Russian Empire is estimated at 126,411,000, of which 63,253,000 are males and 63,158,000 are females. It is very interesting and important to determine the population of the towns, and its percentage of the general number of inhabitants.

"According to the census of 1897, in the towns of fifty provinces of European Russia there were 11,830,000; in the towns of ten of the Previslinsky provinces, 2,058,000; in towns of the Caucasus, 996,000; of Siberia, 462,000; of Central Asia, 932,000; and of the Bochara, 8,000. In this manner the population of the towns of Russia is equal to 16,290,000; that is, the population of the towns represents about 13 per cent. of the total population of the empire. But if one includes the villages and small settlements, the actual town population will not be less than 20,000,000."

Engine Smashes into Cable Car.

Engine Company 8, while responding to an alarm of fire yesterday, came in collision with a cable car at Third Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. The pole of the engine ran through the side of the car and smashed it. The passengers were considerably shaken up, but no one was injured, and the gripman, who did not stop the car in time, was arrested.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Samuel French.

Samuel French, widely known as a publisher of plays, died Sunday in London. Mr. French, who was born in Gardiner, Me., in 1818, came to New York in 1836, and started his business of publishing plays, which he brought out in small paper-bound volumes that were sold at nominal prices. His business met with quick success, and shortly afterward Mr. French branched out and became the agent of many prominent authors, bringing to the United States most of the European plays which made notable successes previous to the last ten or fifteen years. He introduced "A Celebrated Case" in this city in 1875, with Charles Coghlan in the leading part, and purchased from Sardou "Fedora," "Theodora," and "Odette," before they were written, paying $50,000 for the plays.

Mr. French was interested in many theatrical enterprises in this country, particularly those of his only son, T. Henry French, who has been his father's representative in the United States since the latter took up his residence in England. In 1872 Mr. French went abroad and purchased the play publishing business of Thomas Hailes Lacy. He was at one time manager for John McCullough, and during his career had been more or less connected with many prominent players.

Sherman Joseph Bacon.

Sherman Joseph Bacon, a resident of this city for fifty-three years, died yesterday at his home, 26 East Twenty-first Street, in his eighty-seventh year. Mr. Bacon was born in Burlington, Conn., Feb. 27, 1812. In 1834 he removed to St. Louis and engaged in the drug business. In 1845 he returned East. In 1848 he began dealing in copper and other metals, and carried this on successfully for nearly twenty-five years. During the war he figured prominently as a large contributor to the Union cause. He was a Trustee of the Demilt Dispensary and a large contributor to charitable organizations. Mr. Bacon was a member of the New England Society, life member of the Academy of Design, New York Historical Society, Metropolitan Museum of Art, and one of the oldest charter members of the Union League Club. He leaves a wife.

Joseph C. Hinchman.

Joseph C. Hinchman of Medford, N. J., died yesterday. He was a pioneer cranberry grower of New Jersey, and was reputed to be a millionaire. Mr. Hinchman was born in Haddonfield, N. J., and moved to Medford fifty years ago. He patented a cranberry assorter, which did away with liquid on bogs, and made him wealthy. The cranberry bogs of Mr. Hinchman extended for a distance of seven miles, from Oliphant Mills to Kettle Run, and he employed over 300 hands. He was a member of the State Association of Cranberry Growers, and a Director of the Medford Bank. He died without leaving a will, and his property will be distributed among relatives. He was noted for his kind treatment of the poor of his neighborhood.

Dr. Peter Matkovic.

The death is announced in Vienna of Dr. Peter Matkovic, one of the most distinguished of South Slavonic scholars and an eminent authority on mediaeval geography. Many of his works have been translated into French and English. He was born in 1830, and after having studied at Berlin under Ritter he became in the course of time professor at Agram and Secretary of the South Slavonic Academy of Sciences, and retired five years ago with a pension. Dr. Matkovic wrote a number of valuable books in German and Croatian, and his treatises on the mediaeval descriptions of travel in the Balkan Peninsula have attracted special attention.

The Rev. F. W. Conrad.

The Rev. Frederick William Conrad, D. D., LL. D., for many years editor of The Lutheran Observer, died at Philadelphia on Sunday night aged eighty-two years. Dr. Conrad was graduated from the theological seminary at Gettysburg, Penn., in 1839. Six years later he was elected a Professor of Modern Languages at the Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio. Subsequently he became editor of The Lutheran Observer, which position he held until 1890, when he relinquished active control.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES ST. JOHN, who for several years resided at the Hotel Albert, died yesterday of heart disease, in his fifty-fourth year. Mr. St. John was born in this city. In 1875 he embarked in the stationery business, accumulating quite a fortune. A sister survives him.

WILLIAM K. WATERS, a policeman of the Charles Street Station, died at his home, Lynde Avenue and Union Street, the Bronx, Sunday night. He was once a printer, but had been on the police force since 1859. He leaves a wife and several grown-up children.

STACY G. POTTS, a member of the editorial staff of The Churchman, a writer of some note on musical topics, and composer of much church music, died at his home, 24 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, after an illness of about two weeks' duration. He was organist of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, Tompkins Avenue and McDonough Street. A widow and four young children survive him. He was in his fortieth year. Funeral services will be held in the church to-morrow evening.

Ex-Judge STEPHEN R. RIDER of Brooklyn died Sunday in his seventy-seventh year at the home of his grandson, Policeman George W. Overin, 312 Humboldt Street. He was born in Brooklyn. He took an active part in Democratic politics, and after serving five years as a Civil Justice, his successor, Herman Guck, appointed him Chief Clerk. After that he became a Tax Collector. He leaves two children and ten grandchildren. Funeral services will be held to-night by the Rev. William H. Jackson of the old Bushwick Church. The interment will be in Evergreens Cemetery.

FITCHBURG MILL MEN STRIKE.

1,100 Hands of the Park Hill Mills Go Out—Alleged Reduction of Wages.

FITCHBURG, Mass., April 11.—The employés of the Park Hill Mills, about 1,100 in all, went out on strike this morning, refusing to accept the cut in their wages announced last Tuesday to go into effect this morning.

The strikers went to the mills this morning, started up their looms, and after running them a few minutes, left the mills and proceeded to the upper common, where a mass meeting was held. The mills are three in number, and employ more persons than any other concern in the city.

To be forced to shut down at this time will mean a great loss to the city. It is hoped that the trouble will be of short duration. The operatives assert that the new schedule of wages offered by the mill management was equal to a cut of 28 per cent. of their salaries.

An Alaska Mail Contract Let.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Post Office Department to-day awarded to P. C. Richardson of Seattle, Wash., the contract for carrying mail between St. Michael and Weare, Alaska, a distance of 900 miles. The contract, which was let for $23,000 a year, is for a period of four years from July 1, 1898.

Mrs. Burnett's Divorce Case.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—In the divorce proceedings of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, the authoress, against Dr. Swan M. Burnett of this city, an order was signed to-day for an examiner to take testimony, Dr. Burnett having made no answer to the charges filed.

Dr. Parkhurst Failed to Appear.

Joseph Maloney, a twelve-year-old newsboy, living at 344 East Forty-seventh Street, who was arrested for selling newspapers on Sunday at Thirty-fifth Street and Park Avenue, on complaint of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, was discharged in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, as the clergyman did not appear to press the charge.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhœa. 25c. bot.

R. & W. "Loma" A new collar. R. & W.

MARRIED.

CLARKSON—CLARKSON.—On April 11, 1898, at the Church of the Incarnation, New York, by the Rev. William Mercer Grosvenor, Charles L. Clarkson and Adelaide Livingston, daughter of Howard Clarkson, Esq.

EYRE—BALLANTYNE.—At St. George's Chapel, London, on April 11, 1898, Mabel L. Ballantyne to Charles Eyre, Esq.

HAMILTON—VAN VALKENBURG.—On April 11, 1898, by the Bishop of New York and the Rev. Dr. Brown, rector of St. Thomas's Church, James Neilson Hamilton of London to Susanna Van Valkenburg, daughter of Daniel W. Van Valkenburg of Indianapolis, Ind.

LULING—DUNHAM.—On Monday, April 11, at Grace Church, by the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, assisted by the Rev. W. R. Huntington, Grace Lathrop Dunham, daughter of James Harvey Dunham, to Theodore William Luling.

DIED.

BACON.—On Sunday, April 10, Sherman J. Bacon, in the 87th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 26 East 21st Street, at 4 P. M. Wednesday, April 13. Interment at convenience of family.

KURSHEEDT.—On April 11, Abigail, widow of Asher Kursheedt, in the [illegible] year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MATHER.—On Sunday, April 10, Helen Eldredge, wife of Charles A. Mather, and daughter of Philip V. and Helen Oakley Myers.
Services at the residence of her parents, 10 West 83d St., Tuesday, April 12, at 3 P. M.

PHELPS.—On Sunday morning, April 10, at her residence, Woodley, Crest Av. and 183d St., Mary Cecilia, wife of Luis James Phelps, and daughter of Livingston Roe.
Funeral private.

ROGERS.—On Saturday, April 9, at the residence of his mother, 206 West 52d St., Francis Parsons, youngest son of Elizabeth Caldwell and the late Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D.
Funeral services will be held at the South Church, Madison Av. and 38th St., on Tuesday, April 12, at 10 A. M.

ROOT.—Entered into life on Easter Sunday, 1898, at Tarrytown, N. Y., Russell Harper Root, eldest son of Mary Fletcher Harper and the late Russell C. Root, in the 58th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence on Tuesday, April 12, at 3 P. M. Carriages will meet the train leaving Grand Central Depot at 2:05.

SCHMIDT.—On Sunday evening, April 10, at her residence, 126 West 43d Street, Mary Agnes, widow of the late Prof. Henry I. Schmidt.
Funeral service at the above address Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited.

STANFORD.—At her residence in Perth Amboy, N. J., on Sunday, April 10, Harriet A. Marsh, widow of the late Thomas N. Stanford and daughter of the late Joseph Marsh of Perth Amboy, in the 87th year of her age.
Funeral services will be held in St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, on Wednesday, April 13, upon the arrival of the 12:10 train from New York, Pennsylvania Railroad, foot of Cortlandt Street.

ST. JOHN.—On Monday, April 11, 1898, at Hotel Albert, James St. John, son of the late Milton and Sarah P. St. John.
Funeral services at the University Place Presbyterian Church, corner 10th Street, on Wednesday, April 13, inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SWIFT.—Suddenly, at her residence, New Brunswick, N. J., on Easter Day, April 10, Abby Hortense, widow of McRee Swift, in the 77th year of her age.
Funeral Wednesday, April 13, at 10:30 A. M.

THOMPSON.—At Nice, France, on March 22, Alice Thompson of Ballston Spa, N. Y.
Funeral from her late residence in Ballston at 2:30 o'clock on Tuesday, April 12.

DEATHS REPORTED APRIL 11.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Apl.
BOCK, Mary, 309 E. 83d St.	75	9
BACKER, Rose, 351 Bowery	27	10
BACON, Sherman J., 26 E. 21st St.	86	10
BURR, Euphemia C., Hotel San Remo	51	9
BRILLET, Alfred, St. Vincent's Hosp.	50	9
BONFILS, A. D., Home for Incurables	71	9
BRENNAN, Margaret, Fordham Hosp.	60	9
BREMER, John, 731 Melrose Av.	3	9
BARRILLOT, Emile, 126 Clinton Pl.	40	10
BINDER, Julius, 402 E. 18th St.	50	10
CANOVA, Herbert L., 118 W. 109th.	1	9
CRONIN, John A., 1,448 Avenue A	22	11
CONRON, William, Workhouse	34	10
CAVANAGH, Michael, 4 E. Broadway	45	8
CARLBERG, Charles, Almshouse	70	7
COVENY, Jerome, Trinity Av. & 141st	3	9
CLARKE, Francis C., 458 E. 148th St.	1	9
DUNKLE, Hyman, 210 Division St.	34	9
DRAPER, George B., 118 E. 28th St.	84	11
DONOHUE, Mary T., 271 W. 117th St.	30	8
DAVISE, Maggie, 240 E. 46th St.	44	10
DWYER, Johanna, 192 Varick St.	60	8
DOERR, Elsie, 597 Robbins Av.	1	8
DI BRINO, Lucia, 607 E. 148th St.	1	9
ENGLAND, Ada, 223 W. 37th St.	28	9
EICHHORN, Otto, 120 E. 89th St.	20	8
FARRELL, Richard, 124 E. 28th St.	21	10
FRANZ, Emil, 1,825 Avenue A	3	10
FLYNN, Annie, 358 W. 43d St.	28	9
FERRIS, Mary, 145 Perry St.	45	9
FORTENBACH, H. J., 151 E. 81st St.	1	9
FOLEY, Daniel J., Seton Sanitarium	24	7
FISHER, Emily W., 315 E. 149th St.	53	8
FISHER, Augusta, 2,398 8th Av.	1	11
GABELMANN, A., 352 Madison St.	60	8
GERINGER, Joseph, 248 W. 30th St.	8	9
GREEN, Jeannette K., 147 W. 82d St.	12	10
GUNTHER, William, 81 Bowery	60	7
GAMMISE, Stephen, 337 E. 11th St.	5	10
GIRING, Ellen, 547 Brook Av.	41	7
HARTNEY, Mary, 510 W. 50th St.	37	7
HAYDAN, Margaret, 420 W. 42d St.	70	9
HELM, Lena, 709 10th Av.	48	9
HYDE, Elizabeth M., 442 W. 19th St.	58	11
HUNEKE, Henry, William's Bridge	18	8
HYNES, Marie M., 776 E. 154th St.	38	8
JASINSKI, Edith M., 189th St. and St. Nicholas Av.	1	9
JOHNSTON, Mary, 181 W. 101st St.	60	9
JOHNSTON, Margaret, 476 W. 28th.	79	11
JOLLY, Joseph A., 131 8th Av.	82	10
JACOBS, Mathilde, 535 E. 11th St.	46	10
KANE, Margaret, 1,437 3d Av.	80	10
KING, Francis, 845 Manhattan Av.	34	9
KLEIN, Berta, 246 E. 4th St.	59	9
KLOSA, John, 548 W. 44th St.	9	9
KREITZ, Louis, 301 E. 106th St.	22	10
KIELY, Hannah, 1,448 2d Av.	3	9
KLINGELE, Martin, 379 2d Av.	47	10
KOERLER, Henry, 811 Courtlandt Av.	1	8
LAMBERT, Walter S., 412 W. 29th.	1	10
LEVY, Jacob, 301 W. 42d St.	28	9
LACHMANN, Frank A., 806 9th Av.	5	9
LEVY, Bertha, 22 E. 120th St.	90	11
McLELLAN, Hazel, 2,548 3d Av.	1	10
McSHARRY, Elizabeth, 324 W. 34th.	27	8
McSHARRY, Herbert, 324 W. 34th St.	4	9
McMAHON, Joseph, Foundling Hosp.	1	9
McGOVERN, Neil, 657 W. 46th St.	32	9
McMAHON, Thomas, Bellevue Hosp.	35	8
McDONALD, John, St. Joseph's Hosp.	28	8
McGUIRE, Margaret A., 614 2d Av.	24	10
MANN, John E., 230 E. 70th St.	32	9
MACHINO, Lena, 350 E. 65th St.	32	9
MARA, Alfred, 275 Elizabeth St.	1	10
MEYER, Babette, 419 E. 85th St.	51	10
MORTON, Louis, 408 E. 16th St.	53	8
MORAN, Bridget, 145 W. 51st St.	55	9
MORTIMORE, K. M. A., 241 W. 122d.	32	9
MATHER, Helen E., 10 W. 83d St.	31	10
NETTLETON, Eliza, 452 W. 151st St.	71	10
NERI, Catharine, Manh. State Hosp.	31	8
O'HARA, John, 54 Washington Mews	23	11
PESKIN, Meyer, 208 Forsyth St.	33	10
PERCY, Samuel H., 195 E. 76th St.	87	10
PON, Lee, 36 Mott St.	35	11
ROGERS, Francis P., 206 W. 52d St.	39	9
ROEHM, Tessie, 446 W. 41st St.	5	10
ROSENFELD, Morris, 263 Stanton St.	84	10
ROTHSCHILD, H., 860 Lexington Av.	58	10
SCARONE, Sabbati, 307 E. 24th St.	39	10
SILVERSTEIN, Hannah, 30 Pike St.	2	10
SMITH, Eugene S., 335 W. 41st St.	1	10
SKEATS, Joseph, 309 W. 121st St.	81	9
SCHAUSTAL, Philip, 327 E. 70th St.	61	8
SULLIVAN, John, 586 Greenwich St.	61	8
STACKPOLE, Ellen, 1,258 3d Av.	38	8
SCHAFER, Henry, 299 Bowery	41	7
SUGAR, Benjamin, 182 E. Houston	34	10
SCHMIDT, Femeronia, Classon Point	72	7
SULLIVAN, James, 665 2d Av.	57	8
ST. JOHN, James, Hotel Albert	54	11
SWAGER, Margaret, 251 W. 17th St.	63	10
TROLAN, Edward, 516 W. 19th St.	1	9
TALINENTO, M., 110½ Mulberry St.	11	8
THOMPSON, Emily D., 111 E. 117th.	30	9
URBER, Laura, 431 E. 16th St.	56	9
WEITZ, George, 151 Broome St.	37	8
WARE, Sarah E., 1,556 Broadway	78	9
WEERST, George W., 514 E. 18th St.	3	8
WALL, William, 478 Brook Av.	1	8
ZIMMERMAN, Ruth, 214 Beekman Pl.	4	8

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Apl.
ALLISON, William R., 218 Warren St.	31	9
BENEDICT, Olivia I., 17 Lefferts Pl.	34	8
BOSSMAN, C., Consumptives' Home	35	10
BLAKEFIELD, H., 726 Hudson Av.	42	8
BREDEN, Samuel, 147 Hudson Av.	1	11
CROGER, Elmore M., 370 Crescent St.	71	10
CONROW, Alonzo K., 434 Bedford Av.	40	10
CLARK, Mary, 180 N. 8th St.	62	8
CRAIG, Jane, 253 Stuyvesant Av.	79	10
COOTE, Sarah, 85 Rutledge St.	82	11
EASTMAN, George L., 107 Carlton Av.	49	10
FLANAGAN, Agnes, 85 Bridge St.	2	11
FARREN, Miles H., 417 Hancock St.	75	10
GESTHAUSEN, Louis, 294 Penn St.	4	9
GUTTERMAN, Rose, 284 Blake Av.	1	11
GANLEY, Patrick, 685 Flushing Av.	61	9
HAFF, Elmer T., 2,[illegible] Fulton St.	6	10
HOVELL, C. D., 1,911A Atlantic Av.	1	10
HOFFMEISTER, M. V., 312 Fulton St.	22	9
HORSTMAN, John P., Fresh Creek	75	9
HARRIS, Samuel, 83 Graham Av.	40	11
HOGAN, Emily F., 616 Pacific St.	22	10
KLARMANN, John, 212 Montrose Av.	58	9
KELLY, James, Vernon Av. and Prospect St.	42	8
LADD, Franklin R., Old Men's Home	82	9
MORIARTY, J., 517 Columbia St.	41	9
MANGIN, Nicholas, 47 Carroll St.	3	11
MORRIS, Arabella, Brooklyn Hospital	46	9
MILLER, Austin R., 114 Summit St.	1	11
McDONALD, Wm., St. Peter's Hosp.	40	9
McDONNELL, M. M., 487 Warren St.	30	10
McDONALD, Kate, Kings Co. Hosp.	40	8
McCONNACH, George, 171 22d St.	25	10
McLAUGHLIN, Mary A., 61 9th St.	51	8
PRICE, Berritt R., 926 Myrtle Av.	55	9
RINGER, Henry, Kings Co. Hosp.	30	9
RHODES, Arthur C., 107 Fulton St.	80	9
REIGHT, Geo. W., 102 Vandeveer St.	1	10
ROSSE, Valentine, 447 Marcy Av.	1	9
RAFFENELLO, Wm., 75 Graham Av.	1	10
SHAY, George A., 94 Ralph Av.	1	9
SHOENTAG, Richard, 254 Irving Av.	13	9
SALADINO, G., 218 Montrose Av.	14	10
SWARTZ, Frances, 150 Georgia Av.	45	8
SLAVEN, Charles, 102 Atlantic Av.	60	10
SADDINGTON, Emily, 75 Weirfield St.	50	10
SHANNON, Catherine J., 322 12th St.	52	9
THOMPSON, Margaret, 104 Tillary St.	64	9
TOUT, Lena, L. I. State Hospital	55	8
TILTON, John E., 237 Decatur St.	40	8
TOWNSEND, M. E., 1,929 Fulton St.	15	8
VANDERBILT, F., 654 Leonard St.	1	10
WISHNEFSKY, M., 88 Montrose Av.	8	9
WRAY, Thomas H., 1,163 Dean St.	64	10
ZINCH, Sadie, 35 Aberdeen St.	19	9

SPECIAL NOTICES.

It was upon the recommendation of several friends that I started in to take RIPANS TABULES, but I found they did me considerable good from the very first. JAMES E. SULLIVAN.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
Branch Offices { 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St.
487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg.
87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge.
16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange,
New York Cotton Exchange,
Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

FINANCIAL.

Denver City Railroad Company

1ST MORTGAGE BONDS.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above bonds, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of the interests of the bondholders, and hereby request the deposit of said bonds with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, under the terms of a bondholders' agreement, copies of which can be obtained from the Trust Company on and after March 28, 1898.

Negotiable certificates will be issued for bonds deposited.

F. P. OLCOTT,
Chairman.
WM. L. BULL,
CHAS. H. MERRIMAN,
DAVID S. BAKER,
ARTHUR K. HUNT,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.

3½% Gold Bonds, 1997.

New York and London,
February 19, 1898.

Referring to our circular of January 1, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. Bonds for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby announce that the holders of $20,000,000 of such bonds have availed of the offer of conversion therein contained. We are now prepared to receive $20,000,000 additional of the various issues enumerated in our circular above mentioned for conversion on the same terms, except that the price for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds will be 103 1-2 and interest. We reserve to ourselves the right, however, to further advance this price without notice.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, April 1, 1898.

TO HOLDERS OF
$2,109,000
Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Co.
Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds,
Maturing July 1st, 1898.

The PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will until May 1 purchase the above-described bonds

on a 3% Basis.

Holders desiring to dispose thereof can communicate with and forward the Bonds TO THIS OFFICE by Adams Express free of expense.

ROBT. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

NOTICE.
TO HOLDERS OF SHARES
OF THE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK will receive on deposit at its office, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York, UP TO AND INCLUDING APRIL 14TH, 1898, shares of the LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and will issue its receipts therefor in accordance with the circular of THE NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, dated February 4th, 1898.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, by Walter G. Oakman, President.
New York, March 29, 1898.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vic President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market erratic.

President McKinley's long-promised Cuban message to Congress, which Wall Street has been anxiously awaiting for weeks, was sent to that body and made public about 1 o'clock yesterday. The opinions of the President, as expressed in his letter, have been expected to prove effective in Wall Street. On the contrary, the message met with almost no response in the stock market.

⁂

For weeks past Wall Street has looked upon President McKinley's coming Cuban message as a partial settlement of the disturbed diplomatic situation. Speculators and investors have believed that what the President would say to Congress would furnish some knowledge of the exact position of the Government and of its policy and future course of action. For that knowledge Wall Street has waited patiently, but anxiously. During the interim there has been but little speculative activity, because of the uncertainty and the fear of unsuspected developments. And throughout this time the very people who were waiting so patiently predicted confidently that the President's message would precipitate some stock market movement—probably a violent one. It did not. From the Wall Street standpoint the message was not definite; both bulls and bears construed it as an argument for their own positions. Learning but little from the President, Wall Street decided to wait for Congress.

⁂

After the tenor of the message was known on the Street yesterday the traders started a selling movement and knocked prices off to some extent. They soon found, however, that they brought about no liquidation and that they gathered no strength as they went on. Whereupon these sellers turned about and became buyers, and before the close put prices back where they found them. The whole market closed with advances over Saturday's finals, but this was due more to the advance which came early in the morning from the more peaceful tone of Sunday's news developments than to any buying because of the President's message.

⁂

Generally speaking, what President McKinley said to Congress was just about what the Street expected him to say. He made practically no deviation from the line which he was expected to follow. The throwing of the whole question of war into the hands of Congress did not seem to disturb the Street at the moment—and this was somewhat curious, for Wall Street has an abiding distrust of Congress and what it may do.

⁂

It is safe to say that nine-tenths of the transactions in stocks yesterday were made for the account of professional operators and traders. Early in the day there was shown in some quarters a disposition to buy stocks in anticipation of a comparatively peaceful message and on the generally better outlook as indicated by early morning dispatches. This buying put the market up, but not to any extent except in a few of the more conspicuous stocks. The rally which came in the last hour was due far more to professional covering of stocks sold just after the message was made public than to any commission house purchases for long account. There was no short interest to scare, and consequently no rush to cover when it was known that the President had recommended nothing aggressive enough to suit the Wall Street bear.

⁂

Government bonds were firm at the close. There were sales of $1,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 110½; $10,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 121¼, and $11,000 do., coupon, at 121¾@122¼.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs.	1½	N. J. Central	1½
American Tobacco	1½	N. Y. Central	1½
A., T. & S. F. pf.	¾	North. Pacific	¾
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	1½	Nor. Pac. pf.	1½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	¾	Pacific Mail	1½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1⅛	Pennsylvania R. R.	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1¼	Peop. Gas, Chi.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Consolidated Gas	2	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1⅜
Illinois Central	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Lake E. & W. pf.	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	¾
Louis. & Nash.	1½	Union Pacific pf.	1⅜
Manhattan Cons.	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Met. Street Ry.	2	West. Union Tel.	1½
Missouri Pacific	½		

Stocks Declined.

Hawaiian Sugar	¾	Third Avenue	1½
Laclede Gas	1½	West. Chi. St.	¾
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1		

⁂

Net changes of bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

A., T. & S. F. adj.	1	St. L. & I. M. 5s	1½
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1	Southern Ry. 5s	1
M. & St. L. con. 5s	1	Texas Pacific 1st	1
Nor. Pac. gen. 3s	1¼	Union Pacific 4s	1
Pitts. & West. 1st	1		

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 2d pf., inc.	2	Ulster & Del. con.	2¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 3@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, and 5½@6 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent. and upward for single names of all grades.

Clearing House exchanges, $74,585,382; balances, $4,580,488; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $197,038.

Foreign exchange market was quiet. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.80½ for sixty days, and $4.84 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.79¾@$4.80¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.83¼@$4.83½ for demand, $4.84 for cable transfers, and $4.79¼@$4.80 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜@5.25 for long and $5.23⅛ for short, reichsmarks at 93⅞ and 94¼, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40@40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—75c discount.

AGAINST LACLEDE GAS.

Laclede Gas attracted attention yesterday by reason of its wide fluctuations. The stock was not very active, but early in the day it sold at 43⅝, and subsequently down to 40, when it was announced that the United States Supreme Court had handed down a decision in the company's suit, sustaining the lower court's decision against the company. Laclede Gas closed at 41, with a net decline of 1½ points.

BUSINESS AND THE WAR SCARE.

Says The Boston Commercial Bulletin, in referring to the effect on business of the present international uncertainty:

"There is no doubt that general business is being injured by the uncertainty of the situation, and if it continues much longer, many believe that the reduced movement of merchandise will begin to be reflected in poorer railroad earnings. Up to the middle of March, earnings were particularly good and traffic returns since then will be scanned with more than usual interest as they are reported. Up to a month ago the general business situation of the country was uniformly favorable. Every indication pointed toward a term of decided prosperity, but the Cuban disturbance arose, and while it did not exactly knock things galley-west, it has caused a considerable suspension of activity and enterprise. With the elimination of the harassing uncertainty now prevailing—whether for war or for peace—resumption of industrial and commercial vivacity will soon follow, and the final months of the year may bear the fruits that were promised in the earlier months."

GOVERNMENT BONDS ADVANCED.

Government bonds showed strength yesterday, all closing bids being fractionally higher than those of Saturday. The new 4s advanced to 122¼ on sales, a gain of 1⅛ per cent. Spanish bonds were, of course, unquoted, neither the London nor Paris markets being open. Bond brokers here reported a fair inquiry for the new 4s. Complaints are heard that the talk of a new bond issue is damaging the Government bond market.

CALL MONEY HIGHER.

Call money loaned as high as 4 per cent. yesterday, there being a slight flurry in the market, due to shifting of loans and to a disposition on the part of some of the banks to mark up rates. Three per cent. was the prevailing rate during the greater part of the day. Money on call was in somewhat better demand than last week. Bankers continue to talk higher rates for money in the near future, pointing out that the advance in the Bank of England rate of discount will probably have immediate effect in New York.

PROBABLE EFFECT OF WAR.

Discussing the probable effect of a war between the United States and Spain on the security and money markets, The London Statist says:

"The first effect of a conflict would undoubtedly be to cause an all round fall in prices. The decline would, of course, be most pronounced in the securities of the two countries chiefly affected, and might be especially great in American railway stocks in view of the large amounts that are still being carried in New York with borrowed money. Were deposits heavily withdrawn from the New York banks, and they were obliged to call in loans, stocks might have to be sold at any price. With a prospect of a stoppage of the interest on Spanish bonds, and a possibility of a suspension of specie payments, Spanish securities of all descriptions would seriously decline.

"The position in New York would necessitate large gold imports, and the advance in the value of money in London might be great in view of the present weakness of the Bank of England's position. This would entail heavy selling of stocks carried with borrowed money, as bankers would be compelled to curtail their loans. Further, there is the natural desire in a time of anxiety to keep money liquid, and large institutions which have employed surplus funds during the long period of ease by investing in high-class stocks yielding only a small rate of interest will desire to realize their holdings in order to take advantage of any special opportunities for using money that may arise. Further, the United States will probably require to raise a large loan. As under the circumstances the Government should have no difficulty in inducing Congress to make the interest and principal repayable in gold, the bonds would find a ready market in London. Hence prices may be affected both by the relatively high value of money and by the possible creation of a large amount of additional securities of a high-class character. The period of reduction in the yield upon capital, which has lasted for nearly seven years, may therefore come to an end and be followed by a period when capital will again command a rate of interest approaching to that of a few years ago."

SUGAR AND TOBACCO.

Sugar Trust contributed nearly a quarter of the total transactions yesterday, and others of the industrial groups were notably active. Sugar got up close to 121, and closed within a fraction of that price, with a net gain of between 1 and 2 points. Nearly 60,000 shares of the stock changed hands. Tobacco Trust was strong, selling up to and closing at 102½, a gain of more than 1 point. Yesterday the same crowd of manipulators were at work in both stocks, many of the brokers who have been conspicuous as buyers of Tobacco for the past month being comparatively large buyers of Sugar Trust. Washington houses also bought the stock freely. Despite the positive denials, Wall Street continues to hear many rumors regarding the settlement of the Trust's war with Arbuckle Brothers.

SHORT INTERESTS SMALL.

Yesterday's market showed plainly the absence of any appreciable short interest. At no time was there buying which appeared to be for the short account, and even after the President's message was read in Congress there was no short covering movement, such as was expected. Some of the bulls have been predicting of late that even if the President's message should prove bearish there would be enough buying for the short account to keep the market steady at least, but yesterday's market made false prophets of them.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

Increase of $188,650 in surplus reserve of outside banks.

Shipment of $1,500,000 gold from Australia to San Francisco, making total forwarded during past eight months, $19,500,000.

Decrease of 44,000 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago for the week, as compared with previous week, but increase of 61,000 tons as compared with corresponding week last year.

Arrival of heavy amounts of gold from Europe.

Reduction of ⅛ to 1-16c in all grades of domestic refined sugars.

Another payment of $556,250 to Sub-Treasury on account of Kansas Pacific purchase.

Listing in London of $884,000 additional Northern Pacific prior lien 4s.

Formal offering of seven proposed franchises to Manhattan Elevated by Rapid Transit Commission.

Beginning of proceedings by the city to annul contract allowing trolley cars to cross the Brooklyn Bridge.

Meeting to-day of sub-committee to bring about settlement of Northwestern rate war.

Increase of $196,824 in Union Pacific's net earnings for February.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in April showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$303
Denver & Rio Grande	21,100
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	29,737
Kansas City Suburban Belt	1,820
St. Paul	112,697
Wabash	43,615
Wheeling & Lake Erie	2,506
Wisconsin Central	1,985

⁂

Lake Erie and Western showed a decrease of $1,962 and Missouri, Kansas and Texas $27,036.

Non-Member Bank Statement.

The weekly statement of averages of the banks in New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of the members thereof, shows:

	April 9.	Changes.	
Loans, dis., investments	$60,807,200	Inc.	$910,100
Circulation	1,410,800	Dec.	2,900
Net deposits	65,897,000	Inc.	1,441,800
Dep. with C. H. agents	8,552,600	Inc.	298,800
Dep. banks & trust co's	2,906,300	Dec.	4,600
Legal ten. & bank notes	4,140,000	Inc.	242,800
Specie	3,169,600	Inc.	12,600
Total reserve	$18,768,400	Inc.	$549,100
Reserve required	16,474,250	Inc.	360,450
Surplus reserve	$2,294,150	Inc.	$188,650

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	205	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	198	201
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	84	87
Brook. El. tr. recta. 2d asst. pd.	10	12½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	80
Buffalo Street Railway Cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	310	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	112	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	80	85
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Nassau 1st 5s (Brooklyn Trolley)	95	99
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad	167	171
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	85	88
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	94	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	72	74
Union Ferry stock	56	58
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	81
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds	66	69

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	27	28
Amsterdam preferred	64	65½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	26½	27¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	91	92
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	101	102
Columbus Gas	87	90
Consolidated Gas Bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21	24
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	310	325
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	104	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	86	88
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	127	135
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	145	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91½
Western Gas Company	77	78¼
Western Gas Company bonds	100	101

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	38	41
Barney & Smith common	14	17
Cramps' Shipyard stock	72	74
Glucose common	38	38½
Glucose preferred	90½	91½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	113	115
Malt common	21¼	22¼
Malt preferred, ex dividend	69	72
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	22	24
National Biscuit pf.	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	330	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust	368	370
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	156	159¼
Worthington Pump pf.	87	88½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	96	100
Anderson Tobacco Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	183	188
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	48	50
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	140	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	35	40
Wool Exchange	110	120

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
1st week April	$26,021	$25,718	$20,633
From Jan. 1	413,286	318,659	298,805
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	210	210	210
4th week March	$51,828	$48,742	$18,057
From Jan. 1	191,661	178,833	189,329
COLORADO MIDLAND—			
Mileage	350	350	350
Month March	$187,159	$137,098	$149,928
From July 1	1,245,052	1,242,209	......
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,666
1st week April	$142,800	$121,700	$124,200
From July 1	6,444,410	5,326,217	5,829,617
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	814	603	389
1st week April	$68,002	$38,265	$8,940
From Jan. 1	854,032	395,580	160,440
KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
1st week April	$9,006	$7,186	$5,066
From Jan. 1	120,391	90,772	67,673
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
1st week April	$59,540	$61,508	$59,654
From Jan. 1	888,318	851,525	802,343
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,197	2,060
1st week April	200,691	227,637	212,076
From July 1	9,936,555	9,400,562	8,873,495
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	550	550	550
4th week March	$108,600	$73,800	$70,700
Month	255,400	181,200	179,800
From July 1	2,495,983	1,809,381	1,878,291
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,153	6,153	6,168
1st week April	$607,437	$494,740	$548,814
From July 1	28,710,046	23,699,536	24,154,271
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,936	1,936	1,985
1st week April	$236,009	$192,394	$205,820
From July 1	10,101,587	8,960,887	10,089,152
WEST CHICAGO STREET RAILWAY—			
W'k end. Apr. 10	74,145	69,127	......
From Jan. 1	989,048	940,406	......
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
1st week April	$25,781	$23,276	$24,771
From July 1	1,055,920	882,394	1,062,207
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	894
1st week April	$78,871	$76,886	$71,537
From July 1	3,778,256	3,286,425	3,355,276
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE for February—			
Gross earnings	214,104	214,700	222,899
Op. expenses	183,336	162,300	169,384
Net earnings	30,768	52,400	53,515
Charges	53,222	51,987	51,090
Deficit	21,790	2,649	*7,675
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28—			
Gross earnings	448,549	417,168	452,082
Net earnings	38,780	100,744	109,689
Deficit	21,790	2,649	*7,675
*Surplus.			
UNION PACIFIC for February—			
Gross earnings	1,178,280	986,097	925,467
Exp. ex. tax	644,958	649,599	615,256
Net earnings	533,321	336,497	310,211
For two months—			
Gross earnings	2,370,988	1,987,840	1,862,796
Net earnings	980,647	653,627	528,352
WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL & PITTSBURG for March—			
Gross earnings	104,458	97,547	102,971
Op. expenses	68,205	68,975	68,598
Net earnings	28,253	28,572	34,373
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	859,949	847,014	890,526
Net earnings	267,287	277,622	308,158

Detroit and Lima Northern gross earnings for the first week in April were $6,744, and from July 1, $331,286.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Merchants' Exchange	116
Columbia	150	New York	230
Commerce	200	Seaboard National	174
Greenwich	165		

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, on May 2.

TRACTION COMPANY DISSOLVED.

The Kings County Concern's Assets to be Sold.

The Kings County Traction Company went out of existence yesterday by a unanimous vote of its stockholders that it be dissolved. Its assets will be sold and the proceeds will be divided among the stockholders. The company five years ago organized and purchased on a capitalization of $4,500,000 the property of the Brooklyn Traction Company, which consisted of the capital stocks of the Atlantic Avenue and Brooklyn, Bath and West End Railroads.

These roads were in April, 1896, leased to the Nassau Electric Railroad Company for 969 years for $150,000 annually, to 1898, and $180,000 thereafter, all charges to be paid and $500,000 improvements to be made by the lessee. The Kings County Traction Company had since then received the rents and distributed them among the stockholders, and saw that the conditions of the lease were carried out. This accomplished, it was, in the wisdom of the Board of Directors, expedient to dissolve the corporation.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55⅝@56¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London nominal at 25 13-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 55⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 358,029.44 ounces of silver bullion.

⁂

On the Stock Exchange 200 shares of Standard sold at 1.75.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Comstock sold at .04 buyer 30, 1,500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .04, 1,000 Mount Rosa at .12, 100 Standard at 1.75, 200 Syndicate at .05, 500 Union at .10.

On the Mining Exchange 29,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02¼@.02@.02¼, 1,500 Anaconda at .37@.37½, 500 Anchoria Leland at .65, 11,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08¾@.09@.08¾, 2,000 Cannon Ball at .004, 1,200 Elkton at .62½@.62, 6,000 Garfield Gr. at .05½@.05¾@.05¼, 500 Golden Fleece at .35, 200 Havana at .75, 6,000 Jefferson at .04@.04¼, 1,500 Justine at .02¾@.03, 500 Lillie at .81@.81½, 9,500 Mollie Gibson at .19¾@.19¼@.18¾, 1,000 Mount Rosa at .12, 104,000 Old Gold at .008¼@.009¾@.008¾, 200 Portland at .79¾, 69,000 Sentinel at .01¼ buyer 10, to .01¾ buyer 60, to .01, 10,000 Union at .09¾@.09¾@.09¾, 1,000 Work at .02, 500 Yukon at .11. There were also the following transactions in copper stocks: 5 Calumet and Hecla at 520 seller 10, 5 Osceola at 41.75, 10 Tamarack at 147.50 seller 10.

⁂

The closing quotations for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday compared as follows with those of Saturday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.55	1.00	.50	1.00
Alta	.15	..	.12	..
Belcher	.23	..	..	..
Best & Belcher	.32	..	.35	..
Breece	.35	.43	.34	.40
Brunswick	.11	.14	.11	.14
Chollar	.40	..	..	..
Chrysolite	.09	.12	.09	.12
Comstock Tun. Co.	.03	.04	.03	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.80	..	.90	..
Crown Point	.24	..	..	..
Deadwood	.70	1.05	.65	1.10
Enterprise Mining Co.	.30	..	.30	..
Father De Smet	.17	.22	.17	.21
Gould & Curry	.25	..	..	..
Hale & Norcross	1.00	..	1.10	..
Horn Silver	1.25	1.50	1.35	1.50
Iron Silver	..	.50	..	.50
Kings. & Pembroke	.15	.22	.16	.22
La Crosse	.12	..	.12	..
Leadville	.07	..	.07	..
Little Chief	.18	..	.14	..
Mexican	.40	..	..	..
Ophir	.70	..	..	..
Phoenix Gold	..	.08	.05	.08
Potosi	.40	..	..	..
Plymouth Cons	.06	..	.07	..
Savage	.22	..	..	..
Sierra Nevada	1.50	..	..	..
Standard Cons	1.65	1.80	1.70	1.80
Union Cons	.40	..	..	..
Utah	.10	..	..	..
Yellow Jacket	.20	..	..	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.70	..	.70	..
Albany G. M. Co.	.04	..	..	..
Belcher	.20	..	.20	..
Best & Belcher	.40	..	.40	..
Breece	.30	.40	.30	..
Belmont	..	..	.10	..
Brunswick Cons	.12	.18	.12	.18
Caledonia B. H.	.60	..	.50	..
Chollar	.40	..	.40	..
Crown Point	.20	..	.20	..
Chrysolite	.09	..	.09	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	.95	..	.90	..
Comstock T. Co. stock	.03	..	.03	.04
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.03	..	.03	.04
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.03	..	.03	..
Crescent	.04	..	..	..
Catalpa	.07	..	..	..
Deadwood Terra	.98	..	.75	..
Eureka Cons	.10	..	.10	..
Father De Smet	.17	..	.17	..
Gould & Curry	.20	..	.16	..
Hale & Norcross	.90	..	.90	..
Homestake	37.00	..	37.00	..
Horn Silver	1.25	..	1.25	1.50
Iron Silver	.30	..	.34	.50
Julia Cons	.01	..	..	..
Kingston & Pembroke	.10	..	.10	..
La Crosse	.16	..	.16	..
Leadville Cons	.08	..	.08	..
Little Chief	.14	.16	.15	.16
Mexican	.30	..	.30	..
Mono	..	..	.20	..
Moulton	.20	..	..	..
Ontario	2.50	..	2.50	..
Ophir	.70	..	.70	..
Occidental	2.50	..	2.50	..
Potosi	.35	..	.30	..
Plymouth	..	..	..	.30
Quicksilver	1.00	..	1.00	..
Quicksilver pf.	2.00	..	2.00	..
Savage	.20	..	.15	..
Sierra Nevada	1.60	..	1.30	..
Standard	1.65	..	1.70	..
Small Hopes	.85	..	.85	1.00
Union Consolidated	.40	..	.35	..
Utah	.10	..	..	..
Victor	1.00	..	1.00	..
Yellow Jacket	.20	..	.15	..
Argentum Juanita	.16	..	.16	..
Alamo	.02	.08	.02	.08
Anaconda	.24	..	.30	..
Cripple Creek Cons	.08	.10	.08	.10
Creede & Cripple Creek	.08	.05	.08	.05
Golden Fleece	..	..	.30	..
Isabella	.24	..	.19	..
Mollie Gibson	.19	.24	.18	.23
Mount Rosa	.09	..	.11	..
Pharmacist	.06	..	.06	.08
Portland	..	..	.74	..
Specimen	..	..	.02	..
Union	..	..	.08	..
Work	..	..	.02	..

MINING EXCHANGE.

	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
American Flag	.07	.17	.05	.20
Alamo	.02	.02½	.02	.02¼
Anaconda	.35	.37	.37	.39
Anchoria	.71	.73	.65	.70
Cripple Creek Con.	.08¼	.09	.08½	.09¼
Cannon Ball	.004½	.004½	.003½	.004½
Elkton	.65	.67	.61½	.63
Gold Magnet	..	.006	.005½	.006
Garfield Grouse	.05	.06½	.05	.06
Golden Fleece	.30	.34	.35	.36
Havana	..	..	.75	.76
Isabella	..	.22½	..	..
Japan	2.50	5.00	..	..
Jefferson	.04	.06	.04	.04½
Justine	.02½	.02¼	.02¼	.02½
Lillie	.79	.81	.80	.81½
Mollie Gibson	.20½	.22	.18½	.19½
Mount Rosa	.12½	.12¾	.11½	.12½
Old Gold	.008¼	.008	.008¼	.008½
Pilgrim	.004	.008	..	..
Portland	.78¾	.80	.79½	.80
Rocky Mountain	.14	.15	..	.15
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	2.75	2.62½	2.75
Sentinel	.00¾	.01	.009	.01
Union	.09	.10¼	.08¾	.09¼
Waldorf	..	..	.06	.09
Work	.02	.02¼	.02	.02¼
Yukon	.10¾	.12	.11	.12

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, April 11.—There was little animation in the Boston market. Half a dozen stocks monopolized what little interest developed. Sugar and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy maintained prominence as usual, and a comparatively good volume of trading was seen in Union Pacific preferred. In home specialties, Montana, Butte, and West End Street Railway only were active.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	224	..
Boston & Maine	160	163
Boston & Providence	295	..
Chi. Junc. & Stock Yards	110	110½
Chi. Junc. & Stock Yards pf.	113	..
Fitchburg pf.	98	99½
Maine Central	..	127
Old Colony	..	188¼
West End	81	81½
West End pf.	19	19½

Mining Companies.

Allouez	1½	2
Arnold	1½	1¾
Atlantic	28	28½
Boston & Montana	175½	176
Butte & Boston	25	25¼
Calumet & Hecla	518	520
Centennial	13	13¾
Franklin	10½	11½
Gold Coin Mines	1½	1¾
Napa (quicksilver)	6¾	..
Osceola	40	40¼
Pioneer (gold)	5¼	5¾
Quincy	105	108
Santa Ysabel	..	6
Tamarack	147	150
Tamarack, Jr.	..	1½
Tecumseh	1½	2
Wolverine	20	20½

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	250	255
Dominion Coal	17	19
Edison Electric Illuminating	155	160
Erie Telephone	64	65
General Electric	32	32¾
General Electric pf.	88	90
Illinois Steel	47	50
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21	22
Mexican Telephone	..	.65
New England Telephone	125	..
Philadelphia Company	30½	31
Pullman Palace Car	172	..
United States Oil	3¾	..
United States Rubber	16	17
Westinghouse Electric	20¼	22
Westinghouse Electric pf.	51¼	53

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	4½	5
Old Dominion Copper Mining	26¾	27½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 11.—West Chicago hovered around 90@90½. North Chicago sold at 217 and Diamond Match at 134. Biscuit common opened at 23¼, dropped to 22⅞, and advanced to 23¾ and closed there. The preferred improved also, from 78½ to 80, closing at 79¾.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	23½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	59
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	130
National Biscuit Co. com.	23½
National Biscuit Co. pf.	80
Brew. & Malt. Co.	6¾
Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	29
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	6½
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	30½
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	32
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	48
Int. Packing Co.	17¼
Int. Packing Co. pf.	40
Chi. City Railway	230
N. Chi. St. R. R.	215½
W. Chi. St. R. R.	90
South Side El. R. R.	62
Lake St. El. t. c.	8¾
Street's W. S. C. Line	20

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—The local stock market opened strong and remained so until near the close, when upon slight realizing there were fractional declines. After the President's message had been presented and read there was not much interest taken in the market. All the street railway stocks were in demand up to within an hour of the closing. Union Traction advanced from 15½ to 16, and Philadelphia Traction from 79¾ to 80. Electric and People's 4s were steady, but fell off a little in late trading. Marsden received fair support around 6¼. United Gas Improvement was firm and advanced to 105⅛. Welsbach was better supported and rose to 44. Lehigh Valley, on limited trading, advanced to 22. The Choctaws were slightly higher, as was Pennsylvania.

The market closed dull and steady at these bid and asked prices:

Lehigh Valley	21½	22¼
Northern Pacific common, t. c.	23¾	24
Northern Pacific pf.	62⅞	63¼
Pennsylvania	56⅞	57¼
Reading, t. c.	8 9-16	8 11-16
Reading 1s pf.	20	20 1-16
Reading 2d pf.	10⅝	10¾
St. Paul	90⅞	91
W. N. Y. & P.	3⅛	3¼
Metropolitan Railway	141	142
Philadelphia Traction	80	80¼
Baltimore Consolidated	22¾	23¼
Union Traction	15⅞	16
Electric Storage	20⅞	22
Electric Storage pf.	22½	24
United Gas Imp.	105⅛	106
Welsbach Light	43¾	44
New Jersey Traction	45½	46
American Railway	3¼	4
Marsden	6½	6¾
Choctaw	10⅞	11
Choctaw pf.	31⅛	31⅜
Reading G. 4s	80	80¼
Electric and People's 4s	80¾	81
Equitable Gas Light 5s	103½	108¼
Consolidated Traction, Pittsburg	14	14½
Consolidated Traction, Pittsburg, pf.	47	47½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.19	.20
Alpha Con.	.06	.06
Andes	.15	.16
Belcher	.18	.18
Best & Belcher	.45	.46
Bullion	.05	.06
Caledonia	.25	.24
Challenge Con.	.25	.25
Chollar	.40	.42
Confidence	.65	.69
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.00	1.00
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.20	.21
Gould & Curry	.20	.21
Hale & Norcross	.95	.95
Julia	.08	.01
Justice	..	.03
Kentuck Con.	..	.03
Mexican	.33	.33
Occidental Con.	2.85	2.95
Ophir	.72	.73
Overman	.07	.08
Potosi	.37	.38
Savage	.20	.21
Scorpion	..	.05
Sierra Nevada	1.35	1.45
Silver Hill	..	.02
Standard	1.45	1.60
Union Con.	.36	.39
Utah Con.	.07	.10
Yellow Jacket	.18	.18

Silver bars, 55⅞; Mexican dollars, 45½@46; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 11.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Alamo	2	2¼	2	2¼
Anaconda	30	38	30	38
Anchoria	65	75	69	75
Argentum	17½	18½	17½	18½
Consolidated	8¼	8⅞	8¾	9
Elkton	57	57¾	62¼	63¾
El Paso	6	6½	5¾	6½
Gibson	19¾	20	19¾	20½
Gold Coin	87	91	90	92½
Gold King	48	51	50	51
Golden Fleece	30	40	30	36
Grouse	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾
Isabella	21¾	22	22½	22¾
Jefferson	3½	5¼	3	5
Lillie	80	80½	80	82
Matoa	13¾	14¾	14	14¼
Moon Anchor	80	82	90	90½
Pharmacist	6	6½	5¾	6½
Portland	82	83¼	79¾	80½
Rawlings	15½	17	16½	16¾
Rosa	11½	12¼	11½	12½
Union	10	10½	9½	9½
Work	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞

REAPPRAISEMENT OF IMPORTS.

President Charles H. Ham of the United States Board of General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of merchandise:

1,646½.—Marble mosaic cubes, from Raffi Modesto, Massa, Sept. 4, 1897. Bianca di Carrara, entered at 8, advanced to 10 gold lire per 100 kilos.

16,473.—Marble mosaic cubes, from J. Fournal, St. Benoit, Sept. 2, 1897. Jaune de Lyon, cubes, entered at 22 francs per 100 kilos. No advance. Rouge Cuit, cubes, entered at 22, advanced to 30 francs per 100 kilos. Add bags at 50 lire each. Discount, 1 per cent.

16,395.—Marble mosaic cubes, from J. Ch. Roussel, Marseilles, Aug. 25, 1897. Vert de Trejus, entered at 35, advanced to 40 francs per 100 kilos. Rouge Cuit, entered at 24, advanced to 28 francs per 100 kilos. Blanc de Nimes, entered at 27, advanced to 30 francs per 100 kilos. Add sacks at .50 franc each.

17,665.—Prepared vegetables, from P. Cerio & Co., Naples, March 4, 1898. Tomato paste, tins of ½ kilo, entered at 30 lire per 100 tin. Do., tins of 1 kilo, entered at 58 lire per 100 tins. Do., tins of 2 kilos, entered at 95 lire per 100 tins. All no advance.

17,658.—Cotton and india rubber, and silk and india rubber braid, from W. J. Adams & Co., Manchester, Feb. 19, 1898. No. 2, 4-36 yards Vienna ovals, entered at 3s 3d, advanced to 3s 6d per piece. No. 2, satin 12-12 Vienna ovals, entered at 10s, advanced to 11s 6d per piece. No. 10-a, 12-12 cord silk, entered at 6s 3d, advanced to 6s 11d per piece. Similar goods, similar prices. Discount, 25 per cent., making up included.

17,683.—Colored cotton, from H. W. Giger, Flawyl, March 1, 1898. Colored loom plumatis, 30-31 inches, 127 to 131 threads to the square. 31,586, 33,077, &c., entered at 29.15 francs per 20 yards. 31,729-30, 32-3, &c., entered at 21.20 francs per 20 yards. 33,195, entered at 20.90 francs per 20 yards. 33,278, entered at 23.10 francs per 20 yards. All no advance. Discount, 10 per cent. Add cases, boxes, and packing.

17,599.—Cotton embroidery, from Julius Brunke, Diopoldsau, Feb. 3, 1898. Schiffli nainsook sets. 4,461a, entered at .156, advanced to .2425f. per aune. 4,461b, entered at .226, advanced to .3662f. per aune. 4,461c, entered at .328, advanced to .5555f. per aune. 4,462a, entered at .185, advanced to .3021f. per aune. 4,462b, entered at .236, advanced to .3836f. per aune. 4,465c, entered at .35, advanced to .5715f. per aune. Similar goods, similar prices. To entered prices add cutting out, making up, 5 per cent. general expenses, 8 per cent. profit, and boxes and packing. Advanced prices are net.

17,391.—Sardels in packages n. s. p. f., from Vincenzo Lauritane, Cregnano, Feb. 4, 1898. Sarde salate, entered at 34 lire per 100 kilos. No advance.

17,268.—Chemical salt, from Kunheim & Co., Berlin, Jan. 7, 1898. Cerium nitrate, entered at 120 marks per kilo. No advance. Add bottles and case.

17,673.—Chemical salt, from Chemische Fabrik Kalk, Cologne, Feb. 28, 1898. Chloride of barium, entered at 7.60, advanced to 8.20 marks per kilo. Add packages.

17,654.—Manufactures of silk and cotton, piece dyed, from A. Besson, Sauze & Co., Lyons, Feb. 28, 1898. 36-inch colored Alexandre, 86,652, 10 per cent. silk, entered at .94f. per meter. No advance. 36-inch colored Alexandre, 8 per cent. silk, entered at .92f. per meter. No advance. Discount, 20 per cent.

17,455.—Silk wearing apparel, all silk, piece dyed, from Jarrossen & Laval, Lyons, Jan. 26, 1898, 50504-578 veils, black, 45 c-m, entered at 2.75, advanced to 2.90f. per dozen. 50574-598, veils, black, entered at 4.25, advanced to 4.50f. per dozen. 50602, veils, black, 45 c-m, entered at 3.45, advanced to 3.65f. per dozen. Similar goods, similar prices. Discount, 2 per cent. Brilliante, 40 c-m, colored and black, entered at .51f. per meter. No advance. Pleated brilliante, 40 c-m, colored and black, entered at .70f. per meter. No advance. Ribbon gauze, 14 c-m, colored, entered at .28f. per meter. No advance. Ombre striped gauze ribbon, 14 c-m, colored, entered at .29f. per meter. No advance. Brilliante mousseline, 110 c-m, colored, entered at 1.65f. per meter. No advance. Crepe, low quality, 43 c-m, colored, entered at .51, advanced to .55f. per meter. Discounts, 20 per cent. and 1 per cent. Add cases and packing.

17,606—Sponges, from Silveira & Co., Havana, March 17, 1898. Medium cuts and forms, entered at 1.05, advanced to 1.15 United States dollars per pound. Add freight from Batabano.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, April 13th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor.)
$1,000 Pitts., Cin., Chi. and St. Louis R. R. Consid. Mtge. 4½ p. c. Bd., 1942, Guar.
$1,000 Illinois Central R. R. Coll. Trust 4 p. c. Bd., 1952.
$500 Brooklyn City R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd.
$1,000 Brooklyn and Brighton Beach R. R. 1st Mtge. Bd., Sept., 1895, Coup.
10 shs. Kings County Bank.
5 shs. Hamilton Bank of Brooklyn.
50 shs. Hamilton Fire Ins. Co.
1 sh. Christian Union Publishing Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
30 shs. Mutual Bank.
28 shs. United States Printing Co.
4 shs. German Alliance Ins. Co.
5 shs. German Exchange Bank.
70 shs. Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.
$3,000 Express Coal Lines 5 p. c. Equip. Bds., 1911.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, April 12, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real-Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Co., $100 each.
Policy of life insurance granted on the life of Ludwig Hess by the Equitable Life Assurance Society, No. B. 291104, bearing date January 3d, 1885, for $3,000, which will be payable to the purchaser at the sale, on the 3d day of January, 1900, provided the said Ludwig Hess survive that date, and payable to the purchaser under certain other contingencies.
(By order of Executors.)
All the right, title, and interest which Auguste A. Jeannot had at the time of his death in and to the following: 65 shares Capital Stock of the Cortoise Mining Company of Missouri.
Certain claims, a list of which can be obtained from the Auctioneers, 71 and 73 Liberty St.

FINANCIAL.

The Union Pacific Railway Co.

Kansas Pacific Denver Extension First Mortgage Bonds.

Notice of Declaration Maturing Principal and of Payment of Bonds.

To Holders of Kansas Pacific Denver Extension First Mortgage Bonds:

Notice is hereby given that, by reason of defaults on and since November 1, 1894, in the payment of interest upon the Kansas Pacific Railway Company's Denver Extension First Mortgage Bonds, secured by its mortgage of June 20, 1869, and supplemental mortgage of April 9, 1879, a majority in interest of the holders of said bonds have, pursuant to the provisions of said mortgage, elected that the principal of all of said bonds become and be immediately due and payable, and have declared such principal to be due.

Payment of such principal and of all defaulted coupons, with interest thereon to April 15th, 1898, (at which date all interest will cease,) namely, payment of $1,261.97 for each bond and all unpaid coupons thereon will, on and after the date of this notice, be made at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 45 Wall Street, New York City, by the undersigned Trustees, with whom funds for this purpose have been deposited.

April 1st, 1898.

JOHN A. STEWART,
WILLIAM ENDICOTT, Jr.,
Trustees.

New England Loan & Trust Company.

The Debentures of Series 8 of this Company, amounting to $100,000, will be paid on presentation at the Company's office, 34 Nassau St., Mutual Life Building, N. Y., on May 1st, 1898.

W. F. BARTLETT, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

Holders of Debenture Bonds
LOMBARD INVESTMENT CO.

are hereby notified that dividends have been declared, payable at this office on and after April 15, 1898, on Debentures of the following series:

U. S. No. 1	10%
U. S. A	5%
U. S. B	20%
U. S. C	20%
U. S. D	15%
U. S. E	10%
U. S. F	20%
U. S. G	5%
U. S. I	20%

The Debentures should be forwarded to us in order that payment of the dividends may be indorsed thereon, after which they will be returned, together with check for the amount due, as the holders may direct.

ATLANTIC TRUST CO.,
39 William St., N. Y., JOHN ALVIN YOUNG,
April 9, 1898. Secretary.

Henry R. Worthington,
New York, April 12, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock of the Company from its earnings, payable May 1st, prox. The transfer books will be closed from April 22d to May 2d, 1898, inclusive.

THEODORE F. MILLER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Co.,
April 11th, 1898.

The semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on May 2d, 1898, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. April 21st, 1898, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 3d, 1898. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Texas & Pacific Coal Co.
Fort Worth, Tex., March 16th, 1898.

A DIVIDEND OF ONE PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company April 20th, 1898.

Transfer books will close April 1st and reopen 21st prox. S. MIMS, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Oriental Bank,
New York, April 11, 1898.

At the regular annual election, held at the Oriental Bank, No. 122 Bowery, on April 11th, 1898, the Directors elected for the ensuing year are as follows:

STEPHEN R. HALSEY,
CHARLES F. GOODHUE,
THOMAS K. LEES,
CLINTON W. STARKEY,
CHARLES H. BAILEY,
AUGUSTUS W. WEISMANN,
NELSON G. AYRES,
ANDREW J. ROBINSON,
LUDWIG NISSEN.

Inspectors for the next ensuing election:
SAMUEL P. PATTERSON,
ANDREW MILLS,
WILLIAM S. MILLER.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company,
Cleveland, Ohio, April 2nd, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 4th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company,
Detroit, Mich., April 2nd, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 5th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

THE ELMIRA AND LAKE ONTARIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at its office, No. 2 Beaver Street, New York City, on THURSDAY, May 5, 1898, at 12 M., at which an election will be held for nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election. STEPHEN W. WHITE, Secretary.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, April 11, 1898.

Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
[illegible]	18¼	100	American Cotton Oil	17	17	17	17	− ¼
[illegible]	9½	260	American Spirits Mfg.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	......
[illegible]	120¼	57,971	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	120	120⅝	118⅞	120⅝	+1½
[illegible]	109⅝	53	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	109	109	109	109	......
[illegible]	102⅛	3,064	American Tobacco	102	102½	101¼	102	+1½
11¼	11½	16	At., T. & S. F.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	......
26½	26⅝	3,470	At., T. & S. F. pf.	26⅛	26⅝	26	26⅝	+ ⅝
17⅛	17⅜	240	Baltimore & Ohio	17½	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	......
3	3½	1,200	Bay State Gas	3¼	3½	3	3	......
38⅜	38¾	13,460	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	38⅜	39	38	38⅜	+ ½
19⅛	19⅜	1,120	Chesapeake & Ohio	19⅛	19⅜	18⅞	19⅜	+ ½
154	160	6	Chicago & Alton	152½	152½	152½	152½	......
94⅜	94½	26,201	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	94	94⅝	92⅝	94⅝	+1½
104	107	120	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	+ ⅝
10⅝	11⅛	1,470	Chicago Great West	10⅝	11	10⅝	11	......
[illegible]	91	29,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	90½	91	89¾	91	+1½
[illegible]	144	118	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	143	143	143	143	+ ½
[illegible]	120	1,960	Chicago & Northw.	120	120	118½	119	......
[illegible]	86⅝	7,561	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	85¼	86⅝	85⅝	86⅝	+1½
[illegible]	29	600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	28	28½	28	28½	+ ½
[illegible]	28⅜	240	C., C., C. & St. L.	28	28⅜	28	28⅜	+ ⅜
12	12½	2,100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	11⅞	12½	11¾	12½	+ ½
179½	180	1,405	Consolidated Gas	179	180	179	180	+2
108⅛	108⅝	25	Delaware & Hudson	108	108	108	108	......
43⅝	..	10	Denver & R. G. pf.	44	44	44	44	......
60	62½	300	Detroit Gas	61⅝	62	61⅝	62	......
[illegible]	..	19	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	118	118	118	118	......
12⅝	13	10	Erie	13	13	13	13	......
32⅝	32⅝	2,750	General Electric	32⅝	32⅝	32	32⅝	− ⅝
20	25	100	Hawaiian Sugar	23	23	23	23	− ⅝
100	101	465	Illinois Central	100¼	100½	100	100½	+1½
40⅝	41½	1,560	Laclede Gas	42	42⅝	40	41	−1½
70	73	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	70	70	70	70	+ ½
180½	183	127	Lake Shore	180	183	180	180	......
51	51¼	8,975	Louisville & Nashville	50⅝	51¼	50	51¼	+1⅛
96⅝	99¼	8,000	Manhattan Con	98	99¼	96⅝	96⅞	+1⅛
141⅝	142	10,756	Metropolitan St. Ry.	141⅛	142	139	141⅝	+1⅝
105	107	100	Michigan Central	105	105	105	105	......
80	82	25	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	80	80	80	80	......
27⅛	27½	3,415	Missouri Pacific	26⅝	27½	26⅛	27¼	+ ½
[illegible]	80⅝	1,127	National Lead Co.	80⅝	81	80½	80⅝	− ⅛
104½	106	140	National Lead Co. pf.	104	104	104	104	......
[illegible]	93	450	New Jersey Central	92	93	92	93	+1½
112	112¼	2,817	New York Central	111½	112¼	110⅞	112	+1½
46⅝	47	308	Norfolk & West. pf.	46	46⅝	46	46⅝	+ ⅝
5⅛	5⅝	300	North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	23⅝	5,470	Northern Pacific	23	23⅞	23	23⅝	+ ⅞
62⅞	63	7,270	Northern Pacific pf.	62⅝	63⅛	62½	63	+1½
14⅝	15	100	Ontario & Western	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ½
43⅛	45	50	Oregon R. & Nav.	43	43	43	43	......
24½	25	708	Pacific Mail	24½	24⅞	24½	24⅝	+1½
113⅝	114½	102	Pennsylvania R. R.	114	114	114	114	+ ⅝
1	1½	85	Peo., Dec. & Evans	¼	¼	¼	¼	......
92¼	92⅝	1,695	People's Gas, Chicago	92	92½	91½	92½	+ ½
16⅝	17¼	460	Reading	17⅝	17⅝	16⅞	17¼	......
40	40½	600	Reading 1st pf.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅝
21	21¼	300	Reading 2d pf.	21	21	21	21	+ ½
46	50	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	48	48	48	48	−1
6⅝	7	100	St. L. & San Fran.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅝
56⅝	57	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	56½	56½	56½	56½	+1½
26⅝	27½	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	26	26½	26	26½	+ ½
69⅝	70½	200	St. Paul & Omaha	70	70	69½	69½	+ ½
13⅞	14⅛	200	Southern Pacific	14	14	14	14	+ ⅝
8	8½	250	Southern Railway	8	8	8	8	......
27¼	27½	620	Southern Railway pf.	27	27	27	27	+ ¼
20⅝	21	541	Tenn. Coal & Iron	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅝
167	170	100	Third Avenue	167	167	167	167	−1½
20¼	20½	2,010	Union Pacific	20¼	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+ ⅝
54	54⅛	87,544	Union Pacific pf.	53⅝	54½	52⅝	54½	+1⅞
6⅝	7	2,965	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅝
57⅝	58	650	U. S. Leather pf.	58¼	58¼	57½	57½	+ ½
15⅝	15⅝	210	Wabash pf.	16	16	16	16	+ ⅝
..	90½	460	West Chicago Street	90⅝	90⅝	90	90	− ⅝
7½	8½	100	Western Union Beef	8	8	8	8	......
87½	88	1,783	Western Union Tel.	87	87½	86½	87½	+1¼
8⅝	10⅝	5	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	10½	10½	10½	10½	......
Sales.....		262,140						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip
2,000.......... 90
6,000.......... 89½
9,000b3.......... 90
2,000.......... 90
At, T & S F gen 4s
7,000.......... 87½
500.......... 87⅝
6,000.......... 87½
1,000.......... 87⅝
9,000.......... 87⅝
9,000.......... 87⅝
Adjustment 4s
33,000.......... 59
7,000.......... 59¼
7,000.......... 59
5,000.......... 59¼
20,000.......... 59⅛
5,000.......... 59¼
10,000.......... 59⅛
14,000.......... 59⅛
1,000.......... 59⅛
1,000.......... 59¼
3,000.......... 59⅛
40,000.......... 59½
Austin & N W 1st
10,000.......... 83
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch
4,000..........100⅝
Brooklyn R T 5s
10,000.......... 92½
Canada So 1st 5s
1,000..........109⅝
Canada Southern 2d
2,000..........106⅝
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc
2,000.......... 11½
1,000.......... 11
3,000.......... 11¼
Cent of N J gen 5s
4,000..........112½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
1,000.......... 77½
9,000.......... 77⅝
2,000.......... 78
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s
5,000..........102
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
3,000..........105
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
3,000..........106⅝
Chi Term Trans 4s
10,000.......... 82½
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s
2,000.......... 95½
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co ctfs, $65 paid
1,000.......... 72½
Ells, Lex & B S 5s
1,000.......... 97½
Erie 3d mtge
1,000..........108
Erie 4s prior bonds
20,000.......... 87½
3,000.......... 88
Gen Elec Co deb 5s
3,000..........101
Ga Pac 1st 5-6s
1,000..........119½
H & Tex Cent G M 4s
5,000.......... 78¼
5,000.......... 78
K C, P & G 1st
6,600.......... 75

Illinois Central, Western Line 1st 4s
2,000..........103
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
1,000..........101½
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
4,000.......... 86½
14,000.......... 86¼
Manhattan Ry con 4s
1,000.......... 92¼
Met St Ry gen 5s
17,000..........109⅝
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
10,000.......... 73½
8,000.......... 73⅝
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac Western div 5s
9,000..........115
Minn & St L con 5s
8,000..........104
4,000..........105
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
2,000.......... 87
5,000.......... 86½
8,000.......... 86¼
Mo Pac 1st cons
30,000.......... 95½
Missouri Pacific 3d
10,000..........108¼
N Y, C & St L 4s
1,000..........102⅛
N Y, O & W con 5s
5,000..........106¼
2,000..........106⅝
Norf & W Ry con 4s
1,000.......... 79
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
50,000.......... 60
6,000.......... 59⅞
10,000.......... 59⅝
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
5,000.......... 93⅛
7,000.......... 93¼
8,000.......... 93⅛
4,000.......... 93⅛
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
10,000.......... 54
5,000.......... 54½
10,000.......... 54
Oregon R & N 4s
6,000.......... 92½
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
1,000.......... 99¼
Penn Co gtd 4½s
5,000..........109⅝
Peo & Eastern 1st
3,000.......... 76
Pitts & West 1st
5,000.......... 81
Reading Co gen 4s
26,000.......... 80
1,000.......... 80¼
1,000c.......... 80½
21,000.......... 80½
Rio Grande West 1st
5,000.......... 81
1,000.......... 81¼
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
6,000.......... 87½
36,000.......... 88
Stamped gtd
1,000.......... 87½
St L & S F G M 5s
1,000..........102¼

St L & S F 4s
3,000.......... 73
2,000.......... 72½
St P, M & M, Montana ext 4s
12,000.......... 97
So Pac of Cal 5s consld
10,000.......... 96¼
So Pac of N M 1st
10,000..........107½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000.......... 90½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
5,000..........100
Tex & Pac 2d inc
15,000.......... 31½
Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs
5,000.......... 85½
Ulster & Del 1st 5s
4,000.......... 98⅝
Union Pacific 4s
1,000.......... 90⅝
6,000.......... 90⅞
1,000.......... 91
3,000.......... 90⅞
4,000.......... 91
1,000.......... 91¼
500.......... 91
12,000.......... 91⅛
15,000.......... 91⅛
10,000.......... 91¼
7,000.......... 91⅛
31,000.......... 91¼
5,000.......... 91¼
5,000.......... 91
1,000.......... 91⅛
2,000.......... 91⅛
10,000.......... 91⅛
15,000.......... 91½
500.......... 91
6,000s5F.......... 91¼
7,000.......... 91¼
2,000.......... 91⅛
16,000b3.......... 91½
9,000.......... 91⅛
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000.......... 53⅝
2,000.......... 53⅝
1,000.......... 53⅝
7,000.......... 54
10,000.......... 53⅞
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000..........107
4,000..........106⅞
15,000..........107⅛
6,000..........106⅞
1,000..........106⅞
1,000..........106⅞
Det & Chi ext
1,000..........100½
Wabash 2d 5s
7,000.......... 76⅝
West Shore gtd 4s
23,000..........107½
Registered
5,000..........107
2,000..........106½
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000.......... 38
8,000.......... 38¼
10,000.......... 38
2,000.......... 38½

Total sales..........$1,041,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	97	..	Consol. Ice	28½	30½	N. Y. & N. H.	184	188
4s, r., 1907	108⅝	109⅝	Consol. Ice pf.	83½	91	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12½	15
4s, c., 1907	110⅝	111½	Del., L. & W.	144¼	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	73
4s, r., 1925	121½	122½	Den. & R. G.	10	14	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	29	31⅝
4s, c., 1925	121½	122½	D. M. & Ft. D.	10	13	N. Y., S. & W.	12	14
5s, r., 1904	111⅝	112⅝	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	28	32
5s, c., 1904	111⅝	112⅝	Dul., S. S. & A.	2¼	4	Nor. & West.	12⅝	15
Currency 6s, 1899	103	..	D., S. S. & A. pf.	4⅝	5⅝	Ont. Mining	3	5
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..	Eastern Elevator	..	61½	Oregon Imp., all in. paid	27	28
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116	..	Eighth Avenue	300	330	Ore. R. & N. pf.	65½	68
			Erie 1st pf.	34	35½	Oregon S. L.	28	31¼
Adams Express	100	104	Erie 2d pf.	16⅝	18	Penn. Coal	325	..
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Ev. & T. H.	19	22	Peo. & Eastern	4	6
American Coal	100	140	Ev. & T. H. pf.	38	42	P., C., C. & St. L.	43	46½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	68¼	71	Gt. Nor. pf.	147	152	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	59	68
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	23	Green Bay & W.	30	40	P., Ft. W. & C.	168	..
Am. Express	120	127	Homestake	42	..	Pullman Car	172	177
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	21	22	Ill. Cent. l. l.	91	98	Quicksilver	1⅝	2
Am. T. & C.	90	92	Ill. Steel Co.	45	55	Quicksilver pf.	3	7
Am. Tobacco pf.	115	119	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	25	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Ann Arbor	12	13	Iowa Central	7⅝	8¼	R., W. & O.	118	120
Ann Arbor pf.	35	37	Iowa Central pf.	27½	30	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6	7
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	6½	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	16¼	18
Boston A. L. pf.	102	105	K. C., P. & G.	20	20⅝	St. L. S. W.	4¼	5
B'klyn Union Gas	111	115	Kanawha & Mich.	..	6	St. L. S. W. pf.	9	10
Brunswick Co., 3d in. paid	4¼	5	Keokuk & D. M.	3	4½	St. P. & Duluth	..	24
Buff., R. & P.	20	30½	K. & D. M. pf.	12	15	St. P. & D. pf.	78	80
Buff., R. & P. pf.	59	65	Keokuk & West.	32	35	St. P., M. & M.	130	135
Canada Southern	47	48	Kingston & Pem.	1	10	St. P. & O. pf.	145	150
Canadian Pacific	80	81⅝	Laclede Gas pf.	84	90	Sil. bullion certfs.	55⅝	56¼
Central Pacific	12	13	L. E. & W.	13⅝	15½	Sixth Avenue	200	220
Chi. & Alton pf.	166	..	Long Island	40	50	Standard R. & T.	3½	4¼
Chi. & E. Ill.	52	53	Manhattan Beach	5	7	Texas Pacific	10¼	10⅝
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A	26	29	Md. Coal pf.	45	55	Tol. & O. C.	..	25
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	20	24	Mexican Central	4	5	Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	45
Chi., Ind. & L.	7	8	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1¼	2	Twin City R. T.	18	23
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	23	25	Minn. & St. L.	24½	25½	U. S. Express	38	41
Chi. Term. Trans.	7½	8½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	49	53	U. S. Leather	5⅝	6
Clev., L. & W. pf.	44½	49	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	5	..	U. S. Rubber	18½	19
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	14	..	U. S. Rubber pf.	63	67
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1	Minn. Iron	59½	63½	Wabash	6¼	7¼
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	3	Mo., K. & T.	10⅝	11¼	Wells-F. Express	115	120
Col. Fuel & Iron	18½	21	Mo., K. & T. pf.	32⅝	33½	W. & L. E., $1 as. paid	1⅞	2
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90	Mobile & Ohio	27	30	Wis. Central	1½	2
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	5½	6	Morris & Essex	171	175	Wis. Central pf.	2	5
Col. H. V. & T.	5½	6½	Nat. Lin. Oil	15	18			
C., H. V. & T. pf.	17	24	National Starch	5½	7			
Com. Cable	150	180	Nat. St. 1st pf.	60	68⅝			
Consol. Coal	36	..	Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	30			
			New Cent. C.	6¼	8			

Cotton Exchange Politics.

Members of the New York Cotton Exchange derided yesterday a story that there was a "revolt" against the Board of Managers because of Exchange politics and office-holding tactics which relegated nominations to a close corporation. Vice President King said that the publication was evidently inspired by an Exchange politician who wanted to pull old wires, and found that he could not. A year ago, Col. King added, the Exchange appointed a nominating committee, which will name the regular candidates for this year. Under this arrangement there could be no favoritism. The names of candidates selected are to be published ten days before election.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$225,310,170
Gold reserve	178,169,181
Net silver	6,709,828
United States notes in the Treasury	35,496,394
Treasury notes of 1890	3,606,138
Total receipts this day	1,270,686
Total receipts this month	11,005,301
Total receipts this year	315,522,015
Total expenditures this day	1,655,000
Total expenditures this month	13,495,000
Total expenditures this year	316,866,270
Deposits in National banks	32,744,180
Receipts from customs	425,688
Internal revenue	800,658
Miscellaneous	43,759
Bank notes received for redemption	245,415

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members:

BANKS.	*Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing-House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
New York City:							
Astor Place	$250,000	$2,439,200	$128,500	$33,400	$207,900	$109,100	$2,494,600
Colonial	100,000	639,900	7,700	60,400	153,600	......	650,900
Columbia	300,000	1,735,000	100,700	110,000	246,000	......	1,597,000
11th Ward	100,000	1,184,600	66,400	90,100	218,900	......	1,398,900
14th Street	100,000	671,000	15,100	108,600	124,000	......	908,500
Franklin Nat.	200,000	468,000	91,000	18,000	95,000	......	450,000
Gansevoort	200,000	684,300	7,900	42,400	63,400	4,900	626,200
Hamilton	200,000	1,271,700	62,100	105,800	106,800	......	1,364,200
Hide & Leather	500,000	2,061,200	238,500	70,500	171,200	......	1,564,800
Home	100,000	477,200	88,900	54,500	67,200	22,800	566,800
Hudson River	200,000	1,183,000	25,000	70,000	228,000	......	1,157,000
Mount Morris	250,000	1,426,900	75,200	85,900	104,700	103,300	1,696,000
Mutual	200,000	873,500	17,300	153,900	171,700	134,100	1,035,500
19th Ward	100,000	600,000	24,000	120,000	107,000	8,200	625,000
Plaza	100,000	1,185,600	16,600	141,300	151,200	......	1,290,100
Riverside	100,000	771,400	5,700	36,400	68,400	......	741,500
Standard Nat.	200,000	408,500	14,900	31,100	49,900	300	389,900
State	100,000	1,436,000	56,000	28,000	111,000	104,000	1,389,000
12th Ward	200,000	1,119,400	26,800	99,000	106,500	109,900	1,444,000
23d Ward	100,000	673,700	23,900	87,400	59,100	102,200	851,700
Union Square	200,000	2,102,500	49,200	163,300	157,400	......	2,373,800
Yorkville	100,000	1,129,200	99,300	70,000	119,000	......	1,196,000
Astor Nat.	300,000	962,500	59,400	170,800	119,100	......	1,040,800
Brooklyn:							
Bedford	150,000	965,300	29,200	38,300	61,000	35,000	1,067,300
Broadway	100,000	1,165,500	21,300	110,800	148,600	......	1,239,300
Brooklyn	300,000	1,243,000	53,300	64,100	174,000	174,100	1,420,000
Eighth Ward	100,000	283,800	12,300	19,800	50,700	2,900	241,100
Fifth Avenue	100,000	550,200	25,000	23,700	56,300	38,100	523,800
Fulton	200,000	991,900	54,900	37,100	110,700	......	892,400
Kings County	150,000	605,000	34,400	25,500	82,100	......	565,900
Manuf's' Nat.	252,000	2,159,400	212,200	223,000	788,300	......	2,937,200
Mechanics'	500,000	2,297,500	94,000	123,800	185,600	......	2,222,400
Mech. & Traders'	100,000	911,100	38,900	31,610	105,600	15,200	966,400
Nassau Nat.	300,000	3,529,000	230,000	184,000	750,000	58,000	3,959,000
National City	300,000	2,226,000	85,000	337,000	515,000	127,000	2,828,000
North Side	100,000	1,243,500	10,200	48,800	102,500	38,300	1,280,000
People's	100,000	785,500	46,400	32,000	91,100	71,500	906,000
Queens County (L. I. City)	100,000	1,492,200	166,600	252,100	361,100	169,000	2,235,800
Schermerhorn	100,000	497,100	29,800	18,200	92,000	......	496,200
17th Ward	100,000	404,600	7,500	33,700	111,800	......	384,200
Sprague Nat.	200,000	1,076,500	93,400	14,000	285,000	11,000	1,085,000
26th Ward	100,000	350,600	7,900	18,800	37,300	102,400	420,800
Union	100,000	285,300	8,300	16,700	30,600	50,000	251,500
Wallabout	100,000	466,600	15,400	34,900	98,200	9,700	497,400
Other Cities:							
1st Nat., J. C.	400,000	3,839,900	162,000	232,100	396,400	498,500	4,228,100
H. C. Nat., J. C.	250,000	2,105,600	89,500	53,700	172,900	288,100	2,014,300
2d Nat., J. C.	250,000	1,576,900	60,900	63,400	221,100	......	1,332,400
3d Nat., J. C.	200,000	876,600	31,500	57,500	144,000	199,200	954,600
1st Nat., Hob'k'n	110,000	1,498,800	90,900	36,800	111,100	182,600	1,422,600
2d Nat., Hob'k'n	125,000	725,300	39,800	25,200	58,900	96,500	778,000
Bank of S. I.	25,000	416,000	11,800	14,400	86,800	700	494,200
1st Nat., S. I.	100,000	551,200	16,800	25,200	86,400	......	528,300
Total	$9,212,000	$60,807,200	$3,169,400	$4,140,000	$8,552,600	$2,906,800	$65,897,200

*As per official reports—Fifteen National Banks, Feb. 18, 1898; thirty-seven State banks, Dec. 16, 1897. $188,650 increase, reserve.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
70..Am. Sp. Mfg.	9¼	9¼	9	9¼
35,360..Am. Sug. Ref.	119⅝	120⅝	118⅝	120½
40..Am. Tobacco	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
190..A.,T. & S.F. pf.	26⅝	26⅝	26	26
70..Bay State Gas	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3¼
1,300..Brook. R. T.	39	39	38	38⅝
30..Balt. & Ohio	17	17	17	17
16,820..Chi., B. & Q.	93⅞	94¼	92⅝	94¼
18,020..C., Mil. & St. P.	90⅛	91	89⅞	91
2,000..C., R. I. & Pac.	86	87	85½	86⅝
120..Cent. of N. J.	92	92	92	92
10..Ches. & Ohio	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
250..Gen. Electric	32	32⅝	32	32⅝
350..Louis. & Nash.	50⅝	50⅝	50¼	50⅝
2,350..Manhattan	98⅝	98⅝	97	98⅝
460..Mo. Pacific	27	27½	26⅝	27½
30..N. Y. Central	111⅛	111⅝	111⅛	111⅝
20..North. Pacific	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
250..Nor. Pac. pf.	62⅝	63	62¼	62⅝
30..People's Gas	92⅛	92¼	91½	91½
110..Tenn. C. & I.	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝
40..Union Pacific	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
2,020..Union Pac. pf.	53⅝	54½	51⅞	54½
20..West. Union	87	87	87	87
79,960				

BONDS.

Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$14,000..A.,T. & S. F. gn.	87⅛	88	87⅛	87⅝
22,000..A., T. & S.F.adj.	58⅝	59¼	58⅝	59¼
2,000..C. & E. Ill. con.	105	105	105	105
8,000..Nor. Pac. 3s	59⅝	60	59⅝	60
4,000..St'd. R. & T. 6s.	58	58	58	58
7,000..U.P., D. & G.1st	53½	54	53½	54
10,000..Wabash 2d	76½	77	76½	77
$67,000				

CUSTOMS LAW RULINGS.

A General Appraisers' Dissenting Opinion Concurred in by the Treasury Department.

In deciding a protested tariff case concerning the classification of bitter oranges in tins the Board of General Appraisers differed in opinion recently. A majority of the board decided in favor of the importers, Franklin MacVeagh & Co., and held that the merchandise was properly dutiable as oranges at the rate of 1 cent per pound. A dissenting General Appraiser contended that the Collector of the Port had acted rightly in assessing the bitter oranges at 1 cent per pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem, as "fruits preserved in their own juice." Assistant Secretary Howell has just issued an order saying that the Treasury Department concurs in the views expressed by the dissenting General Appraiser, and an application for a review of the case by the United States Circuit Court will be filed.

In the matter of the exportation of cleaned rice manufactured in San Francisco from imported Siam rice, the Treasury Department rules that on such rice a drawback will be allowed equal in amount to the duty paid on the imported material used in the manufacture, less the legal deduction of 1 per cent.

Assistant Secretary Howell has instructed Collector Bidwell of this port that the United States Circuit Court has rendered a decision in the case of William J. Cruikshank and others against the Government, affirming the constitutionality of the tea act of March 2, 1897. Mr. Howell has also made a ruling that in the entry of goods by attorney a valid power of attorney must include duly certified documents attesting the character of the corporation for which the attorney appears; also that the owner's oath subscribed by such authorized attorney will be invalid unless such attorney be one of the officers of the corporation or a stockholder therein.

NEW ENGLAND COTTON STRIKE.

Twenty-two Mills Reopen Tentatively at New Bedford, Mass.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 11.—The twenty-two cotton cloth mills of this city, which have been closed since Jan. 17, when the 9,000 operatives struck as the result of a 10 per cent. reduction in wages, were opened this morning to give the strikers an opportunity to return. All the corporations started their machinery, but in many of the mills it is said barely a quarter of the working force went in.

The mill Treasurers say that many operatives came to the factories with their dinner pails, but when they encountered the hisses and jeers of those strikers who have declined to yield, and who had gathered about the mill gates this morning, they decided not to go in. There was no serious disorder during the early morning hours, and only one arrest was made. As the forenoon advanced it was difficult to determine whether the experiment of the manufacturers in starting their machinery would be a success or not. The strike leaders assert that the manufacturers will be obliged to close down.

Mills Resume Work at Saco, Me.

SACO, Me., April 11.—The York Cloth Mills started this morning in all departments, all the strikers returning to work with the exception of some of the beamers and web drawers, who have been among the most determined advocates of prolonging the strike. There was no crowd at the gates and no sign of disturbance. In some departments there was a superfluity of help, and many of those who applied for work failed to get it. The York Mills, which employ 1,600 hands, have been idle since Jan. 17. A futile attempt was made last month to start the mills.

Strike at Fitchburg, Mass.

FITCHBURG, Mass., April 11.—Most of the employes of the Parkhill Gingham Mills here are on strike because of a reduction in wages. A cut-down of from 5 to 8 per cent. went into effect at the Parkhill mills. More than 1,000 hands are out. The strikers held a meeting this forenoon, and appointed a committee to wait on the management to see if a settlement cannot be arranged.

Material Men Elect Officers.

At the seventeenth annual election of the Building Material Exchange, held yesterday at 59 Liberty Street, the following officers were chosen: President—Clifford L. Miller; Vice President—Walter H. Redman; Treasurer—Hiram Snyder. After May 1 the meetings of the Exchange will be held in the Telephone Building, 16 to 20 Cortlandt Street, instead of in the salesroom of the Real Estate Exchange.

FOREIGN CONCERN IS LIABLE.

United States Supreme Court Decides in the Case of an American Assaulted Abroad.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The United States Supreme Court to-day decided a case involving the jurisdiction of Federal courts over certain actions committed abroad by foreign corporations doing business in the United States. The case was that of Michael Kane, a citizen of New Jersey, who was assaulted in Londonderry, Ireland, by agents of the Barrow Steamship Company, which is a British corporation, but does business in New York.

Kane brought suit for damages in the United States Circuit Court of New York and was awarded $7,500. The steamship company appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals, and by that court the case was certified to the Supreme Court on the question of the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court. Justice Gray rendered the opinion of the Supreme Court, holding that the Circuit Court had not transcended its authority in assuming jurisdiction in the case.

INDIANS AWARDED $1,250,000.

Proceeds of a Government Sale of 2,000,000 Acres in Kansas Is Theirs.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—In the United States Supreme Court a decision was rendered to-day by Justice Brown in the matter of the claim of the New York Indians to the proceeds of the sale of 2,000,000 acres of land formerly owned by the Indians in the State of Kansas.

The lands were sold by the Government and the proceeds covered into the Treasury of the United States. The Indians brought suit and lost their case in the Court of Claims.

To-day's opinion reverses the decision and gives them the money, amounting to about $1,250,000. Justice Brown said the Indians had never made any formal forfeiture of the land, and that the Government could not properly dispose of it. The Chief Justice and Justice Harlan and Brewer dissented.

LACLEDE GAS AND ST. LOUIS.

United States Supreme Court Decides Against the Company.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—A decision was rendered to-day in the United States Supreme Court in the Laclede Gaslight Company case which has been in the court for several years and attracted much attention.

The company practically claimed a perpetual and exclusive right to light the city of St. Louis, Mo., and to make excavations in the streets of the city without permission from the Board of Public Works. The Supreme Court of the State decided against the company, and to-day's opinion, which was delivered by the Chief Justice, affirmed the State court's verdict.

RAPID TRANSIT AFFAIRS.

The Seven Proposed Franchises Formally Offered to the Manhattan Railway.

The formal tender of the seven franchises for the extension, alteration, and improvement of its roads which the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners voted last Thursday to offer to the Manhattan Railway Company was made yesterday by President Orr, who sent copies of the franchises to George J. Gould, accompanied by the following note:

> Pursuant to the directions of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners, I beg to hand you herewith copies of seven certificates made by that board granting certain additional franchises to the Manhattan Railway Company as prescribed by the following statutes, viz.: Laws 1891, Chapter 4, Section 32, as amended by Laws 1895, Chapter 519, Section 8.
>
> The franchises granted by the certificates numbered from 1 to 6, inclusive, conform substantially to the franchises for which formal application was made by the Manhattan Railway Company by its petition dated Jan. 31, 1898, and presented to this board at its meeting on Feb. 3, 1898; but the franchise granted by certificate No. 7 confers upon your company the right to build upon a route which has been suggested by this board as a substitute for the right to build upon the Boulevard, for which application was made by your company.
>
> You will observe that under the terms of these certificates no one of them will become operative or of obligatory force until all of them shall be accepted by your company.
>
> In imposing this condition the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners has borne in mind the assertion made by the Conference Committee of your Board of Directors that certain of the franchises might not, in the first instance, add very materially to the earning capacity of your railroad, and it has accordingly established the compensation to be paid by your company for what are considered the more profitable franchises at a very low figure, in the belief that by the adoption of this course your company would be enabled to accept the franchises which do not promise to yield so large an immediate return, and thus to add materially to the transit facilities of a portion of the city which is not now provided for.
>
> If, however, your company shall not consider it desirable to accept the franchises thus tendered in their entirety, but wishes to accept one or more of them, then, upon prompt notice to that effect being given to the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners, the latter board will reconsider the terms upon which the separate franchises desired by you should be granted.

The franchises thus tendered are designated officially as: I., Bowery tracks; II., Third Avenue track; III., east side extension; IV., Ninth Avenue track; V., West Street extension; VI., crosstown connection; VII., west side extension.

The Rapid Transit Board will probably meet Thursday afternoon.

NEW SMUGGLING CHARGES.

Engineer Little of the Paris Arrested Again.

Robert Little, an engineer on the American liner Paris, was held in $2,500 bail by Commissioner Shields yesterday for examination to-day on a charge of smuggling. Little was arrested in February on a charge of having smuggled $200,000 worth of laces in collusion with Thomas Embleson, a lace dealer at 923 Broadway, but was discharged for lack of evidence.

He was arrested again last Saturday by Deputy United States Marshals on a warrant sworn out by Special Treasury Agent John C. Galler, the charges being partly based on the previous complaint, and also new charges of smuggling in connection with Crawford & Co., a Philadelphia firm, based on information furnished by Special Treasury Agent Johnson of Philadelphia.

A. DOLGE & SON IN TROUBLE.

The War Scare Seriously Embarrasses This Firm, Which Makes Piano Felt—Receiver Appointed.

Reports were received in this city yesterday that the firm of Alfred Dolge & Son, manufacturers of piano felt at Dolgeville, N. Y., with offices at 110 and 112 East Thirteenth Street, was in financial difficulties, and that ex-Senator A. M. Mills of Utica had been appointed receiver of the property of the firm and also for the individual property of Alfred Dolge.

The news caused great surprise in trade circles on account of Mr. Dolge's high standing, the large business the firm had been doing, the large capital employed, and the large resources which he was supposed to have at his command. At the office of the firm it was stated that the receivership was for both the firm property and the individual property of the senior partner.

Alfred Dolge, the senior partner, is at Dolgeville, N. Y., and will not be here probably for a week yet, and Rudolph Dolge, the junior partner, is in South America. His representative here made the application at Utica for the dissolution of the firm and the appointment of a receiver.

The trouble is only temporary and was due to the war scare, which stopped the placing of commercial paper. The firm had to use considerable paper in the business, and inability to raise money in this way brought matters to a crisis. Mr. Dolge is a man of such ability, energy, and resources that it is only a question of a little time when his affairs will come out all right. Mr. Mills, the receiver, is expected to come to this city in a day or two to look after affairs here.

The liabilities cannot be stated definitely yet, but when the receiver comes he may be able to give some figures. The firm employs about 1,000 hands in the factory at Dolgeville, and has seventy clerks in the offices and salesrooms at 110 and 112 East Thirteenth Street. The principal business is the manufacture of piano felt. The firm also sells piano hardware, but does not manufacture it. The firm was formerly selling agents for the autoharp, but gave that up some time ago to devote all its attention to the felt business. No idea of the value of the assets could be given at the office, but they were said to be very large.

According to Bradstreet's, the statement of the firm on Jan. 1 last claimed firm assets of $1,298,969; firm liabilities, $331,205; firm surplus, $967,794; individual assets of Alfred Dolge, $469,761; total net surplus, $1,437,555. The principal assets consisted of real estate, machinery, stock on hand, and accounts receivable. Dispatches received yesterday said that Mr. Dolge had placed mortgages on his real estate for $312,000.

Alfred Dolge commenced this business in 1869 with a small capital. The business proved very successful, and the concern became one of the leading houses in this line of business in the United States. Mr. Dolge was progressive and founded the town of Dolgeville, in Herkimer County, at the edge of the Adirondacks, where his factories are located, and the town became a model one. Mr. Dolge was generally supposed to have means exceeding $1,000,000, but a large part of it was in real estate which could not be made available in an emergency.

Mr. Dolge was an enthusiastic advocate of the co-operation of capital and labor, and the employes at Dolgeville shared in the profits of the business. He was a strong protectionist, and in the last Presidential campaign made some strong speeches in favor of McKinley. Every one who heard of the embarrassment yesterday expressed the greatest sympathy for Mr. Dolge and was strong in the belief that he would be able to speedily extricate his affairs.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

IMPERIAL ELECTRIC COMPANY.—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the Imperial Electric Company, at 140 Washington Street, for $460; the office furniture of the National Water Tube Boiler Company, at 26 Cortlandt Street, for $50.

BRAINS PUBLISHING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Sullivan received an execution yesterday against the Brains Publishing Company of 141 East Twenty-fifth Street for $7,031, in favor of Aphra E. Hawkins on two notes of the company and for money lent to the company from Aug. 3, 1894, to March 31, 1898, by Willis B. Hawkins, the President. The company was incorporated in February, 1894, with a capital stock of $25,000, and published Brains, a weekly which had been started in 1892.

SAMUEL LINK.—Samuel Link, wholesale dealer in clothing at 8 Lispenard Street, has closed up his place of business and all the stock and fixtures have been removed. Creditors have been unable to find him at the store for several days past, and yesterday Lesher, Whitman & Co. obtained an attachment against him for $492. Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell succeeded in getting in Mr. Link's place of business, but found only a lot of old books and papers on the floor. Everything of value had been removed. He had been in business several years, and in January last claimed to have a capital of $8,246.

FICKEN BROTHERS.—Ficken Brothers, dealers in painters' supplies and wall paper at 1,134 Third Avenue have given a bill of sale of their entire plant to various creditors. Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, attorneys for Ficken Brothers, said that the trouble was due to heavy expenses, and big losses on wall paper which they were not able to sell at fair prices on account of cut in prices by others. They have been in business for fifteen years, will call a meeting of creditors shortly, and endeavor to amicably adjust matters by a compromise. The liabilities are $60,000, assets probably $40,000.

BERNSTEIN & NEWMAN.—Bernstein & Newman, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 50 East Tenth Street, have given a bill of sale of their entire stock to the H. B. Claflin Company, to secure an indebtedness of about $5,000. Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, attorneys for the H. B. Claflin Company, estimate the liabilities at $47,000, assets nominal. They attribute the trouble to the bad season in the cloak trade and inability to realize on their stock. They began business in January, 1896, having previously been employed in this line. Epstein Brothers obtained a writ of replevin for $593 worth of goods sold to the firm by Lord & Taylor.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

AHLF, John D.—D. W. Lewis, Jr.	$89
BLISS, Clara E. and Charles H.—F. W. Jesup	45
BAKER, Alfred J.—the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, (two judgments)	780
BASS, Nathan—Morris Levin	163
BASS, Nathan and Rebecca—Morris Levin.	362
BROWN, John J., William Bryan, and Hugh Lamb—P. & T. Larkin	1,167
BISCHOFF, Herman C.—C. Shaffer	77
BOOKMAN, Abraham L.—B. B. Odell, Jr., and another, receivers, &c.	460
BOHEMIA HOTEL COMPANY—W. A. Hankinson	492
BRAINS PUBLISHING COMPANY—Aphia E. Hawkins	7,031
CURTIS, Stewart M.—H. B. Claflin Company	190
COHEN, Henry—L. Stettiner and others	128
COONEY, Katherine—C. Hafers	374
CURRY, Sarah J.—J. G. Johnson and others	275
CONLIN, John—P. M. Curren	57
CHAPIN, Josiah L.—William J. Newton	111
CAMPBELL, Leila and Horace J.—William J. Turl and another	764
DE SIEGHARDT, Tauscher—Michael F. May, (seven judgments)	2,569
DALE, James S.—The Cole Coal Company	24
DU BERCEAU, Arthur A.—Adolph Klein	1,401
DEUTSCH, Lippman, and Annie Fischer—A. Rochemovitz	673
EDISON ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY—W. P. Hix, costs	90
FARLEY, Richard S.—Remington Arms Company	51
GREGORY, Mary—P. J. McCourt	84
GARRETSON, John—S. A. Lind, as President, &c.	60
GENGENBACH, Ferdinand—J. Kairies	73
GENESEE FRUIT COMPANY—J. F. Wittemann and another	351
HAYNES, Charles B.—National Shoe and Leather Bank	227
HAIGHT, Edward C.—P. J. McCourt	69
HART, James P.—C. Hoellerer	292
HENDRICKSON, William H.—H. Hamilton	168
HARRIS, Herman—W. Schwab	64
HAYT, Ezra A.—Batterman & Elsila	97
JOHNSTON, Robert A.—H. Randall	168
JOHNSON, Edward D.—I. S. Long and another	147
JACKSON, Charles F., and Robert F. Murray—R. J. Garner	150
KLINGLER, Simon—Charles H. Klinge, two judgments	861
KLEINER, Philip—E. Rudolph and another	354
KLAFFKY, Gottfried F.—R. A. Witterman and another	108
KLINGLER, Simon—J. J. Verselt	861
LEHMAN, Sigmund S.—R. S. Williamson and another	701
LESSER, Tobias, as guardian; Joseph Lilienthal, Marcus A. Adler, Bernard Moses, and Emilie Marcus—Manton B. Metcalf and others	503
LEVI, Mary—R. Winterberg and another	98
LIND, James—J. Laird	152
LUNING, John N.—P. E. Richter	3,379
MIMNAUGH, Mary E.—B. Dempsey, as executrix	628
MOULTON, Cynthia—Acker, Merrall & Condit	91
MOORE, Charles E.—Frederick P. Foster.	5,341
MORTON, Dorothy—C. J. Wilson	324
MEYER, Martin—Max Lubetkin	689
McCARTNEY, Robert—L. Frank	112
[illegible], Matthew and Patrick J.—G. F. Swift and another	445
MALCOLM, William H.—W. H. Coul	50
MARKERT, Anthony—Peters & Calhoun Company	1,458
NERJES, George A. and Henry J.—J. Osborn	165
NATHAN, Samuel—H. L. Lippman and others	118
NEW YORK COMPOUND ENGINE Company—A. Van Vechten & Co.	40
NALLE, Hayward B.—T. B. Wanamaker.	150
O'CONNOR, John A.—C. L. Volckhausen.	16
PATTEN, Annie E.—H. L. Seigler	269
POST, Jacob, and William G. Smith—A. Adams and another	117
PALMER, George—J. W. Houghton and another	183
REED, Isaac G.—Union Dime Savings Institution	54
RUBIN, Jacob—Max Lager	359
RUNNELLS, Fred R.—A. Runnells, costs	54
ROSSI, Louis—C. L. Volckhausen	93
RUSSO, Giovanni—Rose Schwab	497
SIEGHARDT, Tauscher—M. F. May	220
SPREY, Adolph—A. Weinberg	259
SOMERVILLE, John A., and William Van Rensselaer—C. True	376
SACHS, Oscar—H. Rice and others	242
SCHUHMANN, Morris—J. R. Roosevelt and others, trustees	112
SILBERBERG, Max, Siegfried, and David—C. W. Marks	1,789
SCHAEFFEL, Bernard—William Kirby	210
SATTERLEE, Douglas R. and Elizabeth K., attorneys—C. E. Timberlake, two judgments	4,823
THOMAS, Peter—American Surety Company	306
THE GUARANTORS' FINANCE COMpany of Philadelphia—Charles J. Smith	254
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany and the New York Elevated Railroad Company—Catharine Meisner and others	711
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany and the New York Elevated Railroad Company—Mary Schmitt, individually and as executrix	813
THE METROPOLITAN ELEVATED Railroad Company and the Manhattan Railway Company—Dorothea Bauer	676
THE INVESTMENT CORPORATION—E. J. De Forest and others, two judgments	810
WATSON, Clark R.—Twelfth Ward Bank.	1,064
ZUKER, Nettie—James F. Mason and others	139

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS.

Winter Grain Generally Flourishing and Mortality Among Farm Animals Lower than Last Year.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The report of the Department of Agriculture for April 1 makes the average condition of Winter wheat 86, against 81.4 last April and 77.1 on April 1, 1896. The leading Winter wheat States report averages as follows: Pennsylvania, 92; Ohio, 80; Michigan, 92; Indiana, 85; Illinois, 75; Missouri, 81; Kansas, 101; California, 62. The average condition of Winter rye is 92.1, against 88.9 on April 1, 1897, and 82.9 on the corresponding date in 1896.

There are few sections of the country from which a very satisfactory report as to the condition of Winter grain has not been received, the Winter over a very large part of the country having been mild and dry. The lowest averages from important Winter wheat States are those of Illinois and California, 75 and 62, respectively.

The mortality of farm animals, both from exposure and from other causes, has been below that of the preceding Winter. Of horses, 2 per cent. are reported as having died from disease, against 2.1 per cent. the previous year. Of cattle, a mortality of 1.3 per cent. from Winter exposure and of 3.3 per cent. from all causes is reported, as against 1.6 per cent. from exposure and 3.5 per cent. from all causes the preceding Winter. Of sheep, the deaths from exposure amounted to 2.7 per cent., against 3.2 per cent. the previous year, and to 5.3 per cent. from all causes, against 5.5 per cent. the previous year. While hog cholera has been more or less destructive, the total losses of swine have amounted only to 9.3 per cent., against 14.4 per cent. the preceding year.

With regard to farm animals in general, the department correspondents report them in good condition, as the result of the generally mild and dry Winter and the abundance of feed. In California the Winter has been a severe one, and its effect is shown just as markedly in the mortality of farm animals as in the poor condition of Winter wheat.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTEREST.

The New York Plate Glass compact will meet this week.

General Manager W. F. Moore of the United States Casualty Company will sail for Germany May 2 on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

The Kentucky Association of local fire insurance agents will hold its annual meeting on May 21 at Owensborough, in that State. The subject of overhead writing will come up.

The Directors of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Portland have voted to waive in all its policies any stipulation in regard to the military and naval service of the United States.

Attorney General Akin of Illinois has under advisement a request for the filing of a bill in chancery for the investigation of the alleged action of the Covenant Mutual Life of Galesburg, Ill., in issuing policies contrary to its charter of 1890.

The Manhattan Fire Insurance Company has invited the Indiana Insurance Department to send a representative to New York at the company's expense to investigate the company's methods and such other matters as may bear upon its controversy with the department.

The St. Louis fire insurance agents have adopted a new agreement, which limits companies to one representative each in the down town district, gives St. Louis companies three agents, recognizes annexes, and requires all outside agents to report through the down town agent.

The Executive Committee of the Suburban Underwriters' Association (fire underwriters) will hold its regular meeting to-day, at which time it is expected that Manager Snow will report in regard to the new agreement of the association. Over 90 per cent. of the companies doing business in the suburban field approve and will support the agreement.

W. W. Dudley, Eugene Harbeck, and J. W. G. Coffran of the Western Union (fire underwriters) are at Nashville, Tenn., in conference with F. G. Snyder, McClure Kelly, and M. T. Moses of the Kentucky and Tennessee Board, regarding the differences of the Nashville local board. It is expected that a satisfactory settlement of the points at issue will now be attained.

The so-called war policy now being written by the Westchester Fire Insurance Company upon buildings along the coast, is not a "bombardment policy." In consideration for an additional premium, the company waives that provision of its policy, which reads: "This company shall not be liable for loss caused directly or indirectly by invasion, insurrection, riot, and war, or commotion, or military or usurped power." It is, however, stipulated that such policies shall not be subject to cancellation. It is only written on dwellings, and insures only against losses directly or indirectly due to war, when such losses are caused by fire.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.04⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	36
Oats, No. 2 mixed	30½
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.30
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Cotton, middling	6 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6⅝
Sugar, granulated	5 3-16
Molasses, O. K., prime	30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	3⅝
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	5½
Lard, prime	5.45
Butter, creamery, Western	21

CHICAGO, April 11.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 90@98c; No. 2 red, $1.04½@$1.05; No. 2 corn, 29⅝c; No. 2 oats, 25⅝@26c; No. 2 white, free on board, 29¼@29½c; No. 3 white, free on board, 27¼@29c; No. 2 rye, 51¼c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.21½; Northwestern, $1.22½; prime timothy seed, $2.75@$2.80; mess pork, per bbl, $9.80@$9.85; lard, per 100 lb, $5.15@$5.17½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $5.05@$5.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅝@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.50@$5.60; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.20; sugars unchanged.

COTTON.

There was nothing in early news to inspire new ventures on the part of either bulls or bears, and throughout the session the market lacked special feature. Trading was restricted chiefly to the scalping element and fluctuation to a narrow range. The market showed a fairly steady undertone, however, considering the uncertainty as to the outcome of the President's message to Congress. After opening steady with prices unchanged to 2 points higher, there was a slight further rally to a net gain of 3@4 points on light local covering, but by midday prices were back to the final figures of Saturday, with the pit almost deserted. Attention early in the afternoon was given over to consideration of the President's message, which was posted on a bulletin board as fast as received over the ticker. The local market for futures closed quiet at a net advance of 2 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	....	....	....	5.96@5.97
May	5.98	6.00	5.97	5.99@6.00
June	6.01	6.02	6.00	6.02@6.03
July	6.05	6.06	6.04	6.05@6.06
August	6.05	6.09	6.05	6.07@6.08
September	6.07	6.07	6.07	6.05@6.07
October	6.05	6.06	6.04	6.05@6.06
November	6.06	6.06	6.06	6.06@6.07
December	6.08	6.09	6.08	6.08@6.09
January	6.09	6.11	6.09	6.10@6.11

Southern spot markets, middling: New Orleans, 5 9-16c; Mobile, 5⅝c; Savannah, 5 9-16c; Charleston, 5⅝c; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Norfolk, 5¾c; Baltimore, 6c; Augusta, 5 15-16c; St. Louis, 5⅝c.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	101	101⅝	100⅞	101⅜
July	88⅝	88⅝	87 13-16	88¼
September	81⅛	81¼	80 7-16	80⅞
Corn—				
May	34¼	34⅝	34 3-16	34⅝
July	35⅝	35½	35⅜	35½
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	29⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	106	106	105½	106
July	84¼	84¼	83 3-16	83⅞
September	77⅛	77⅛	76 7-16	77
Corn—				
May	29 9-16	29⅝	29 7-16	29⅝
July	30⅝	30⅝	30 9-16	30¼
September	31⅛	32	31⅝	32
Oats—				
May	25 9-16	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
July	23	23¼	23	23¼
September	21 9-16	21⅝	21 7-16	21⅝

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

News being mostly of a bearish nature, the tendency of the wheat market was generally downward, checked near the close by reports of fair export business. Final prices for the day were ¼@⅜c lower. Contrary to expectations, the President's message had little or no effect upon the market, evidently having been fuly discounted at the close of last week. The factors of most importance as market guides were the disappointing visible supply decrease and heavy world shipments. The latter were unofficially reported at 10,876,000 bushels, which seemed large when contrasted with the theoretical weekly requirements abroad of 7,200,000 bushels. The visible lost only 94,000 bushels in place of the 1,000,000 bushels expected during the forenoon. Under these influences the market sold off sharply all the morning, attended by liquidation and some extension of short accounts. Otherwise there was no feature to the day's speculative transactions.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 11.—April, 98½c; May, 96⅛c; July, 95⅝@95¾c; September, 75⅝c; No. 1 hard, $1.00⅝; No. 1 Northern, 98⅝c.

DULUTH, April 11.—No. 1 Northern, cash, $1.01; May, $1.00½; July, 97c; September, 77½c.

MILWAUKEE, April 11.—No. 1 Northern, 99½c; No. 2, 97½c; May, $1.01; July, 97⅛c.

Corn.

No. 2, 36s, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 30½c; No. 2, 30c; No. 2 white, 32¼c; No. 3 white, 32c; track mixed, 30½@33c; track white, 32@38c.

Miscellaneous.

Rye—No. 2 Western, 59c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 55@55½c, cost, insurance, and freight, track, and 58½@58⅝c, free on board, afloat. The Government report made condition 92.1. Barley—Feeding, 33½@35c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, opening navigation. Seeds—Clover, fair, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.50@$6; timothy, $3@$3.50.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.10@$5.50; Winter straights, $4.50@$4.65; Winter patents, $4.85@$5.15; Spring clears, $4.25@$4.45; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.90@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.65@$3.80; no grade, $1.50@$1.55. Rye Flour—$2.75@$3.20. Corn Meal—Kiln-dried, $2@$2.10, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 70@71c. Feed—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 75@90c; Spring, bulk, 67½@70c; middling bulk, 80c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 75c; hominy chop, 65c.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 11.—First patents, $4.80@$5; second patents, $4.65@$4.75; first clears, $3.75@$3.90; second clears, $2.70@$2.90.

PROVISIONS.

Pork—Mess, $9.75@$10; family, $11@$11.50; short clear, $10.25@$10.50. Beef—Mess, $9@$9.75; family, $11@$11.75; packet, $10.25@$11; extra India mess, $10.50@$17. Beef hams, $22@$23. Dressed hogs—Bacons, 5⅜c; 180 lb, 5⅜c; 160 lb, 5½c asked; 140 lb, 5½c; 120 lb, 5½c; pigs, 5⅝@5¾c. Cut meats—Smoked bellies, 6½c; 10 lb, 6⅛@6¼c; 12 lb, 6c; 14 lb, 5⅝c; pickled shoulders, 4½c; pickled hams, 7½@7¾c. Hams—Western, green, 16 lb, 6⅝c; Western, S. P., 6⅝@6⅞c. Tallow—City, 3 9-16@3⅝c; country, 3⅝@3¾c. Lard—5.45c; city lard, 5.15c; refined, South America, 6.25c; Continent, 5.70c; Brazil, kegs, 7.85c; compound, city, 4@4¼c; Western, 4¼@4⅜c. Stearine—Oleo, 4 9-16@4⅝c; city lard stearine, 6½c, nominal.

COFFEE.

The course of the coffee market was hardly to the liking of the bull crowd, while the volume of business was far from satisfactory to either bulls or bears. From the start the tendency was downward, under lack of outside speculative interest, local liquidation, light selling by the bears, and liberal receipts at Rio and Santos. On the first call the market was quiet, with prices 5@10 points lower. By midday the loss had been increased to 10@15 points, with the market finally barely steady at a net loss of 10@20 points. Total sales reached but 10,250 bags, included in which were several switches of the nearer positions to the more remote deliveries.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	...	...	...	5.70@5.80
May	5.80	5.80	5.75	5.70@5.75
June	...	...	...	5.60@5.65
July	5.65	5.65	5.60	5.60@5.65
August	...	...	...	5.60@5.70
September	5.70	5.70	5.65	5.60@5.65
October	...	...	...	5.65@5.75
November	...	...	...	5.70@5.75
December	5.80	5.80	5.75	5.70@5.75
January	...	...	...	5.75@5.80
February	...	...	...	5.75@5.80
March	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.80@5.85

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4⅛c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3⅜c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19½c, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 14⅞@16½c; prime Summer yellow, 22@22½c; off Summer yellow, 22c; butter grades, 25@27½c; prime white, 25@26c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American raw, 39@40c; American boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 43@45c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—XXX, 32@33c; XX, 30@31c; X, 27c; fine washed, 19@21c; fine delaine, 30c; half-blood combing, 30c; three-eighths combing, 31@32c; quarter combing, 30c; coarse combing, 28@29c; half-blood clothing, 28@29c; three-eighths clothing, 28@30c; quarter clothing, 28c; coarse clothing, 26c. New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin—X and XX, 23@24c; fine unwashed, 17c; fine delaine, 27@28c; half-blood combing, 28c; three-eighths combing, 30c; quarter combing, 29c; coarse combing, 28c; half-blood clothing, 26@27c; three-eighths clothing, 28c; quarter clothing, 27c; coarse clothing, 25c. Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana—Fine, 17c; half-blood combing, 21c; three-eighths combing, 22½@23c; quarter combing, 22@22½c; common combing, 21c; braid combing, 20c; half-blood clothing, 19c; three-eighths clothing, 20@22c; quarter clothing, 20@21c; low clothing, 18@20c; Georgia and Southern, 22@24c.

METALS.

IRON—$6.65@$6.85. COPPER—$11.90@$12.10. SPELTER—$4.25@$4.35. TIN—$14.35@$14.45. LEAD—$3.65@$3.70.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.60; tar oil, bbls, $2.90; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, regulars and machines, 31½@32c; resin, common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.47½@$1.50; F, $1.55@$1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2; N, $2.10; W G, $2.20; W W, $2.35@$2.40.

SAVANNAH, April 11.—Turpentine, 26@26¼c; resin: A, B, C, $1.10; D, E, $1.15; F, $1.20; G, $1.30; H, $1.40; I, $1.40; K, $1.50; M, $1.60; N, $1.60; WG, $1.75; WW, $1.90.

WILMINGTON, April 11.—Turpentine, 26c and 26½c; resin, $1.10 and $1.15.

CHARLESTON, April 11.—Turpentine, 26½c; resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steers, $4.50@$5.20; tops, $5.40; oxen and stags, $3.75@$4.20; bulls, $3.15@$3.80; no choice here; cows, $2@$4.

CALVES—Veals, $4@$6.25; extra, $6.35@$6.50; city-dressed veals, 7½@10c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Unshorn sheep, $4@$5.12½; clipped do, $3.75@$4.50; unshorn lambs, $5.75@$6.25; clipped do, $4.75@$5.20; Spring lambs, $2@$5 each.

HOGS—$4@$4.25.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Brokers—Brooklyn Tract Purchased by a Syndicate—Dealings at Auction.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for John H. Nelson to a Mr. Fullerton, the four-story dwelling, with extension, 38 West Sixty-ninth Street, 25 by 96 by 100. All of the furniture in the house and a collection of paintings are included in the sale.

Henry D. Winans & May report the sale, for Mrs. Catharine T. Schieffelin, of the new American basement dwelling 5 East Seventy-sixth Street, and the purchase by Mrs. Schieffelin of the residence 865 Madison Avenue, 27.2 by 100, recently completed by Dawson & Archer.

The Metropolitan Improvement Company has sold to Thomas J. McGuire, the plot, 50 by 150, on the west side of the Boulevard, 100 feet south of Ninety-second Street. The buyer intends to erect a seven-story apartment house on the site.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Peter Wagner, to an investor, for $75,000, the five-story brownstone-front apartment house 343 and 345 West Fifty-eighth Street, 50 by 88 by 100.

Beverly Ward has sold the three-story brick and brownstone-front dwelling 180 West Eighty-fifth Street, 25 by 102.2.

Joseph Johnson has purchased from Anna C. Wiener, the five-story tenement, 549 West Forty-eighth Street, 24.6 by 100.

Charles M. Kaeppel & Co. report the following sales: 120 acres on White Plains Road, near Scarsdale, for George Austin to James C. Wilson, for $80,000; also, the five-story double flat 968 Boston Avenue for Otto Bierling to Andrew Bode, for $20,000; also, for Andrew Bode to John Hendricks, the lot, 86 by 87.6, on the east side of Jackson Avenue, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for $3,000; also, for Thomas Farley, the two-story and basement dwelling, 25 by 135, 1,050 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, to E. M. Borden, for $2,200; also, for J. Rupp to A. Korbett, 1,066 Tinton Avenue, the lot, 16.8 by 100, for $4,500; also, for Marshall & Flagg, the two-story house, on lot 25 by 100, on the west side of Anthony Avenue, 200 feet north of Burnside Avenue, for $6,500.

Mrs. A. M. Mott has sold to a Mrs. Thompson the three-story brick dwelling 18 Commerce Street, 25 by 67.

The William S. Anderson Company has sold for W. C. Clarke, for $22,000, the three-story dwelling 115 East Eighty-first Street, 20 by 60 by 102.2, and for M. S. Weisenhorn, for $7,000, an irregular plot at the southwest corner of Popham Avenue and Palisade Place.

It is reported that the two five-story apartment houses 130 to 136 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, on a plot 80 by 100, have been sold by John Schnoering.

De Selding Brothers have sold for the Lott estate to a syndicate a tract of about 48 acres on Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn, between Avenues H and J. The price is said to be in the neighborhood of $100,000. The property will be subdivided and improved by the erection of detached dwellings.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association, for $3,200, the plot, Madison, or Belmont, Avenue, west side, 203 feet north of King's Bridge Road, 25 by 100.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By John N. Golding, partition sale, Hamilton Odell, referee, northwest corner of Broadway and Spring Street, 50 by 125, with "L" at rear 25 by 25, six-story brick store and loft building. Subject to mortgages for $60,000.

By William Kennelly, executor's sale, 525 West Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 349.6 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 24.6 by 98.9, four-story brick double tenement and two-story frame dwelling at the rear.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, 2,348 Old Broadway, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 31.9 by 101 by 26.1⅜ by 100.8, two-story frame building.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward Miehling, referee, 43 St. Nicholas Place, west side, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 22 by 62.4, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,670.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, 105 and 107 East Tenth Street, north side, 112.2 feet east of Third Avenue, each 23.9 by 94.7, two three-story brick dwellings; 528 First Avenue, southeast corner of Thirty-first Street, 24.8 by 75, four-story flat, with store.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James T. Law, referee, 122 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 255 feet east of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,700; subject to another mortgage for $18,450.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Benjamin W. B. Brown, referee, Boulevard, east side, 149.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, running through to Hamilton Place, 25 by 39.4 by 27.1 by 49.11, vacant; southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street, three lots, each 25.2¾ by 100; One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 100.11.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, 232 and 234 West Eighteenth Street, south side, 425 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 145.6 by 50 by 144.6, two five-story brick tenements, with stores, and two-story brick stables, with sheds at the rear. Due on judgment, $10,567; subject to another mortgage for $22,000.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale, 1,748 Washington Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 55 by 120, two-story frame dwelling; Washington Avenue, east side, 155 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 54 by 120, vacant.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Samuel B. Hamburger, referee, 337 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 200 feet west of First Avenue, extending through to One Hundred and Tenth Street, 25 by 210.10, two-story frame sheds and vacant. Due on judgment, $5,143; subject to another mortgage for $4,915.

On the premises, at 10 A. M., sale by order of the Surrogate, easterly half of Lot 901 on map of Wakefield, being on the south side of Twelfth Street, 50 by 114, vacant.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Riverside Drive, east side, 80 feet south of One Hundred and Fifth Street, for a five-story brick dwelling, 34.5 by 100; E. R. Holden of 18 East Seventy-ninth Street, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert, architect; cost, $43,000.

Commonwealth Avenue, west side, 150 feet south of Madison Street, for a two and one-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 26; Curtis & Rake of 3,336 Third Avenue, owners; Charles W. Miller, architect; cost, $2,500.

West Farms Road, south side, 50 feet east of St. Lawrence Avenue, for a one-story frame store, 25 by 28; Frank Miller of South Amboy, N. J., owner; Charles W. Miller, architect; cost, $1,000.

Balcom Avenue, corner of Fort Schuyler Road, for a three-story frame dwelling, with stores, 29 by 60; John H. Rehm of 228 West Eighteenth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $5,500.

Teller Avenue, east side, 350 and 425 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for two two and one-half-story frame dwellings, 18 by 30 and 18 by 38; E. B. Levy of 231 Broadway, owner; Thomas Scott, architect; cost, $5,400.

Teller Avenue, east side, 200 and 275 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 45; E. B. Levy, owner; Thomas Scott, architect; cost, $8,400.

Trinity Avenue, east side, 250 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for a four-story brick tenement, 25 by 78.6; William Wormser of 899 Trinity Avenue, owner; Gustav Schwarz, architect; cost, $11,000.

Alterations.

No. 301 and 303 Mulberry Street, to a two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling and four-story and basement brick office building; Cornelia Storrs of 314 West Twenty-third Street, owner; Small & Schumann, architects; cost, $8,000.

Broadway, northwest corner of Forty-ninth Street, to a two-story brick store and drill room; Barrington Apartment Association, owner; W. E. Bloodgood of 64 Cedar Street, architect; cost, $750.

No. 10 Hubert Street, to a five-story brick store; J. H. Bearns, owner; E. R. A. Berg, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 2,186 Seventh Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick and stone tenement, with store; Lorillard estate, owner; J. Marzean, architect; cost, $400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, April 11.

ALLEN ST, 26, 25.7x75.3x25.8x75.3; William G. Choate, referee, to Nathan Cohen .. 25,025
ALLEN ST, e s, 198.5 ft s of Hester St, 22.6x146.7x irregular; William G. Choate, referee, to Abraham Stern and another .. 31,000
ALLEN ST, 24; Isidor Jackson and others to Louis Sackin 1
ALLEN ST, e s, 172.10 ft s of Hester St, 25.7x75.3x25.8x75.3; Fernando Baltes, as executor, to Nathan Cohen 15,000
AMSTERDAM AV, e s, extends from 145th to 144th St, 199.10x20; Edward Swann to Alpheus W. Speidin 1
AMUNDSON AV, e s, 100 ft s of Randall Av, 25x100; Land Company C of Edenwald, to George Roll and another 325
BEDFORD ST, 36, e s, 75 ft n of Carmine St, 25x75; Charles F. Pfizenmayer, as executor, to George J. Stier 8,300
BEDFORD ST, 36, e s, 75 ft n of Carmine St, 25x75; Elizabeth Reyher and another to George J. Stier 1
BEDFORD ST, 36, e s, 75 ft n of Carmine St, 25x75; George J. Stier and wife to Charles F. Pfizenmayer 1
BLEECKER ST, s e corner of Barrow St, 25.4x75; George J. Stier and wife to Charles F. Pfizenmayer 1
BLEECKER ST, s e corner of Barrow St, 25.4x75; Elizabeth Reyher and another to George J. Stier 1
BLEECKER ST, s e corner of Barrow St, 25.4x75; Charles F. Pfizenmayer, executor, &c., to George J. Stier 33,000
BLEECKER ST, n e corner of West Broadway, 25.1x100; Henry J. Robert to Samuel H. Burr 75,000
BOULEVARD, w s, 100.5 ft s of 92d St, 50.5x150.4x40.2x150; the Metropolitan Improvement Company to Thomas J. McGuire 100
BROOME ST, 58, n s, 25x75; William G. Choate, referee, to Bernard Shlanacsky 13,200
BRONX RIVER ROAD, e s, Lot A 1, map of Washingtonville, East Chester; Harriet E. Bard
CARMINE ST, n s, 75 ft e of Bedford St, 25x100; Charles F. Pfizenmayer, executor, to George J. Stier 27,000
CARMINE ST, n s, 75 ft e of Bedford St, 25x100; Elizabeth Reyher and another to George J. Stier 1
CARMINE ST, n s, 75 ft e of Bedford St, 25x100; George J. Stier and wife to Charles F. Pfizenmayer 1
CROTONA AV, w s, 40.6 ft n of 170th St, 150x80.10x irregular; United States Trust Company to Lewis A. Cushman 11,000
CROTONA AV, s w corner of 170th St, 25x162.7x63x64.7; United States Trust Company of New York to Charles J. Jorgensen 3,700
GRAND AV, n e corner of Buchanan Place, 50x100; William Sehmer to Mary A. Costello 1
JENNINGS ST, s e corner of Wilkins Place, 100x25.8x98x25; Noah C. Rogers and wife to Agnes Hart 3,775
LENOX AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 124th St, 25x100; Martha A. Lynch to George Ehret 1
LEXINGTON AV, 1,557, e s, 76 ft n of 99th St, 25x95; William H. Hall and wife to John Laird 1
LEXINGTON AV, 286, w s, 73.11 ft s of 37th St, 24.6x100; Effingham Maynard to Helen H. Maynard 1
LOT 316, map of Seton homestead; Mary E. McCarron to Mary D. Eden 1
LOTS 9 to 19, Block 15 and 10 to 20, in Block 24, on map of Pelham Park, 24th Ward; Cameron L. Macdonald to F. Ellery Pollard .... Exchange
MADISON ST, s s, Lot 440, map of Hendrick Rutgers, 25x100; Frank L. Hall and others to Samuel J. Ruth 20,000
MORRIS PLACE, s s, 86 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 16x80; Augusta E. Kuntz to Charles Becker 1
PROSPECT PLACE, s s, 117.1 ft n of 42d St, 33.4x58; Anna M. Alvord to Charles Althof 1
PROSPECT AV, e s, 112 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x56.3x58.8x irregular; William J. Lardner, referee, to Walter Wilkins 4,125
STANUS AV, n w corner of 146th St, 25x100; James W. A. Campbell to Charles H. Duglass 1
ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 75.6 ft s of centre line of 147th St, 30x60 to old King's Bridge Road x — x60; Fredericka A. Goetz to Herman R. G. Keuling 37,500
WADSWORTH AV, s e corner of 180th St, 25x100; Cornelius W. H. Elting to Francis N. Howland 100
WALES AV, e s, 125 ft n of Westchester Railroad St, 25x100; Martin J. Cassion to Anthony McOwen 1
WEST BROADWAY, n e corner of Bleecker St, 100x25; Fernando Solinger, referee, to Henry J. Robert 74,000
WEST END AV, w s, 48 ft s of 79th St, 54.2x100; the Metropolitan Improvement Company to Joseph E. Weed 1
WEST END AV, w s, 48 ft s of 79th St, 54.2x100; Joseph E. Weed to Arthur D. Spiess 1
WEST ST, e s, 20.6 ft s of Gansevoort St, 41.9x80x40.10x77; Isabel M. Helm to Archibald D. Russell 100
WILLOW AV, n w corner of 136th St, 25x100; Henry J. Baack and another to Theodore Baumeister 4,000
5TH AV, n e corner of 114th St, 25.11x100x irregular; Samuel Green and wife to Lilie Goldshear 100
12TH AV, s w corner of 2d St, 114x205, Wakefield; Robert Zimmer and others to Adam Zimmer, 1-8 part 1,000
12TH AV, s w corner of 2d St, 114x205, Wakefield; Catharine Kline to Adam Zimmer, 1-8 part 309
12TH AV, s w corner of 2d St, 114x205, Wakefield; Adam Zimmer to Sophia Zimmer, 1-8 part
3D ST, s s, 20 ft e of 2d Av, 20x50; William H. Cowl and another, executors, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 9,500
9TH ST, s s, 120.10 ft e of 1st Av, 20.10x75; Anna Koch to Henry E. Kantorowicz and wife 10,750
19TH ST, 356 West, 20x92; Josephine Crist to William D. Utley 15,000
45TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 17.6x100.4; Benjamin W. Williams and another to Benjamin W. Williams 1
45TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 17.6x100.4; Emily Williams to Benjamin W. Williams 1
45TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 17.6x100.4; Amelia Harrison and others to Benjamin W. Williams 1
45TH ST, s s, 174.3 ft e of Broadway, 20x100.5; Isabelle C. Kirby to L. W. Cooke 28,500
50TH ST, s s, 187.6 ft e of 2d Av, 18.6x100.5; Isabella Schweizer to Hannah Foster 12,500
51ST ST, 217 East, 20x100.5; Harriet L. Gallatin to Michael Harrison 9,000
69TH ST, 46 West, 22x100.5; George F. Johnson to R. Annie Armstrong .... Omitted
73D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Rosalie Bowsky to Philip Odes and another 20,000
87TH ST, 388 East, 28x100.8; James J. Jones and wife to Sophia Matzke 25,000
89TH ST, n s, 118.4 ft w of Madison Av, 51.1x100.8; Harry W. Watrous and another to Ruth A. Watrous 1
91ST ST, s s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 40x100; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to the Metropolitan Improvement Company 10,000
91ST ST, n s, 351.1 ft e of 5th Av, 17.1x100.8; Pauline E. White to Herman Fuerst 1
102D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 100x100.11; John Rankin and wife to Joseph McFarland 1
119TH ST, n s, 138 ft w of Manhattan Av, 19x100.11; Mary P. Wilcox to W. E. Cushman 13,000
120TH ST, 312 West, 24.10x100.11; Emily L. Felt to John F. Forster 1
125TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x99.11; Frederick Smyth to Anna Smyth 1
127TH ST, s s, 220 ft e of 3d Av, 60x99.11; John R. Bowers to Emeline S. McIlhargy, exchange and 1
141ST ST, n s, 86.8 ft w of Stanus Av, 50x100x irreg, also Stanus Av, w s, 125 ft s of 142d St, 25x86.10; John Haffen and others to Charles Lane 12,500
144TH ST, n s, 575 ft e of Willis Av, 34.11x88.6x24x91.6; John Georghegan to Horace G. Booth 1
180TH ST, s s, 78.6 ft w of Vanderbilt Av West, 18x95; Charles H. Thornton to Winslow E. Buzby 1
181ST ST, s w corner of Madison Av, 100x25; Eliza Dunn to Mari Schillinger 1

Recorded Leases.

BUHLER, William, to Albert Hure; 2,609 8th Av, 5 years .... 2,400—3,000
GRAFTON, Elizabeth, to August Janssen; 1,214 Broadway, 5½ years 6,000
HAUSCHILD, John P., to Thomas F. Foley and another; 112 and 114 Centre St, 9 years .... 4,200—4,500
KEMPF, Mary, to Otto Harder; 771 9th Av, 5 5-12 years 720
MEEHAN, Elizabeth, to Jacob Eckhardt; Columbus Av, 985, s e corner of 108th St, 4¾ years 1,344
MOORE, Maria S. B., by attorney, to Nicholas C. Smith; 9th Av, n corner of 24th St, 2 years 360
PERNETTI, Arsenio, and others to John Bastone; 2,205 1st Av, 3 years 1,020
PETER, Carl, to Louis Lauscher and another; 816 2d Av, 3 years 600
PFIZENMAYER, Charles F., and another, trustees, to Abel Louvet; 75 Christopher St, 3 years 1,200
SHERIDAN, Peter, to Huida Braume; 44 East 3d St, 2 7-12 years 840

Recorded Mortgages.

ALEXANDRE, Sadie, to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 1,581 Madison Av, 5 years 15,000
BECK, Frederick, to Elizabeth S. Clark, as general guardian, &c.; s s of 134th St, 80 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years 12,500
BECK, Frederick, to Elizabeth S. Clark, as general guardian, &c.; n s of 133d St, 80 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years 12,500
BECKER, Wendel, to Frederick and Catharine Dillemuth; w s of Courtlandt Av, 50 ft s of 160th St, 5 years 1,200
BURR, Samuel H., to Henry J. Robert; n e corner of Bleecker St and West Broadway, 5 years 60,000
BUZBY, Winslow E., to Louis Gates; s s of 180th St, 78.6 ft w of Vanderbilt Av West, 1 year 600
COHEN, Nathan, to Edward Brandon, executor, &c.; 26 Allen St, 3 years 20,000
COOKE, Lillian W., to Isabelle C. Kirby; s s of 45th St, 176.8 ft e of Broadway, 1 year 8,000
CUSHMAN, Lewis A., to United States Trust Company; w s of Crotona Av, 40.6 ft n of 170th St, 3 years 9,500
DE GROOT, Henrietta, to Bertha A. M. Dippel; 514 East 14th St, installments 5,500
DE GROOT, Henrietta, to Henry H. Schulte and another; 514 East 14th St, installments 1,000
DE GROOT, Henrietta, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 514 East 14th St, 1 year 12,000
DE LONG, Emma J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 226 West 59th St, 1 year 6,000
FOLSOM, Caroline V., to Rebecca and Emma Feuchtwanger; 118 East 59th St, 1 year 1,500
FREEMAN, Meyer, to Julius J. and Alfred Frank, trustees; n s of 50th St, 70 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 9,500
FRIEDMAN, Harris, and Barnet Feinberg to Clifford Putnam; 119 Ludlow St, 5 years 19,000
GOLDSHEAR, Lillie, to Bertha G. Lyons; n e corner of 5th Av and 114th St, 3 years 30,000
GOLDSHEAR, Lillie, to Mary De Hond; n e corner of 5th Av and 114th St, 3 years 15,000
GREEN, Caroline, to Walter F. Kingsland; s s of 115th St, 375 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years 10,000
HART, Agnes, to Noah C. Rogers; s e corner of Wilkins Place and Jennings St, ½ year, (3 mortgages) 3,375
HAHNEL, Mary, to Johannes Bagger; s s of 165th St, 151.6 ft w of Prospect Av, 3½ years 2,000
HAHNEL, Mary, to Johannes Bagger; s s of 165th St, 171.6 ft w of Prospect Av, 3½ years 2,000
HENDRICKSON, William, to Thomas H. Messenger, executor, &c.; w s of Cauldwell Av, 87 ft n of 161st St, 3 years 3,000
HESS, Jacob, to Charles G. Moses; w s of 11th Av, 57 ft n of 178th St, 1 year 1,200
HOELLERER, Philip J., to John N. Molter; n s of 12th St, 268 ft e of Avenue B, 5 years 17,000
JANSSEN, August, to George Bechtel Brewing Company; 1,214 Broadway, saloon lease, installments 15,000
JENNY, Anna E., to Mary L. Campion; n s of 87th St, 310.9 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years 5,000
JOHNSON, Joseph, to Christian F. Breckle; s s of Stebbins Av, 101 ft s of Freeman St, 1 year 600
JOHNSTONE, Mary C. and Alexander, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s s of 113th St, 252.7 ft e of Riverside Drive, 3 years 12,500
JONES, Clarence D., to Alexander W. Fraser; 481 to 487 Washington St, ½ year 7,000
JONES, Clarence D., to Henry L. Tyson; 481 to 487 Washington St, 1 year 12,000
JORGENSEN, Charles J., to United States Trust Company of New York, executor, &c.; s w corner of Crotona Av and 170th St, ¼ year 3,000
KANTROWICZ, Henry E. and Maria, to the East River Savings Institution; s s of 9th St, 115.10 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years 5,000
KEENE, Irving A., and Henry M. Hymes to Max Borck; 47 Leroy St, 1 year 3,000
LAIRD, John, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 1,557 Lexington Av, 1 year 14,000
LAIRD, John, to William H. Hall; 1,557 Lexington Av, 2 years 4,000
LANE, Charles, to John and Mathias Haffen; n s of 141st St, 86.8 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 1 year 10,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 3d St, 20 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years 1,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 3d St, 20 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 7,000
McFARLAND, Joseph, to the German Savings Bank; n s of 102d St, 100 ft w of Central Park West, and 3 adjoining lots, 1 year, (4 mortgages) 97,000
McCAFFREY, Mary C., to The Excelsior Savings Bank; 252 West 38th St, 3 years 21,000
McGUIRE, Thomas J., to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; w s of Boulevard, 100.5 ft s of 92d St, 1 year 45,000
MORGAN, John P., to William J. McGuire; s w corner of Samuel St and Mohegan Av, 3 years 3,200
ODES, Philip and Louis, to Rosalie Bowsky; n s of 73d St, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years 8,000
O'BRIEN, John J., to John B. Talmage, general guardian; s s of Cauldwell Av, 156.2 ft n of 161st St, 2½ years 3,050
O'HARE, Joseph, to Isaac Butler; s s of Poplar St, 149.9 ft w of Main St, Twenty-fourth Ward, 5 years 2,500
RHOADES, Annie, to David M. Samuels; s s of 31st St, 141.8 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years 5,000
ROBERTS, Florence E., to George Ehret; e s of West St, Lots 122 and 123, map of lands of Mrs. D. A. Langdon, 9th Ward, leasehold 9,300
RUTH, Samuel J., to Frank L. Hall and others; s s of Madison St, Lot 440, map of estate of Hendrick Rutgers, 1 year 17,500
RUSSELL, Archibald D., to Isabel M. Helm; e s of West End Av, 20.6 ft s of Gansevoort St, 1 year 35,400
SACKIN, Louis, to Isidore Jackson and another; 33 Allen St, 3 years 3,500
SACKIN, Louis, to Isidore Jackson and another; 24 Allen St, installments 2,000
SACKIN, Louis, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 24 Allen St, 5 years 22,000
SACKIN, Louis, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 24 Allen St, 1 year 3,000
SCHADE, John and Catharine, to Henry Wisseman, as general guardian; 177 Willis Av, 5 years 10,000
SCHILLINGER, Mari, to Eliza Dunn; s w corner of Bathgate Av and 181st St, 5 years 2,400
SCHREINER, George to Lambert Suydam; n s of 33d St, 275 ft e of 2d Av, ½ year 17,500
SHLANOWSKY, Bernard, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 58 Broome St, 1 year 8,000
SMITH, Adalyn M., and E. Osborne, to Peter Quinn; w s of Jerome Av, at intersection of Old, e s, 117.9x48.5 to Amsterdam Av, e s, 100 ft n of 182d St, ½ year 1,050
SMYTH, Anna, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 125th St, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year 10,000
SQUIRE, Mary A., and others to Morris S. Thompson; 104 3d Av, 3 years (two mortgages) 1,000
STARRETT, Bridget, and others to Isaac Butler; s e s of Elliott Av, Lots 8 and 9, on map of Schuylerville, 3 years 500
STERLING, Charles, to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; w s of Marion St, Lot 119, map of part of farm of Benjamin Berrian, 3 years 4,200
TEGELER, John T., to Lembeck & Betz Eagle Brewing Company; 55 Whitehall St, saloon lease, demand 400
WALKER, John, to John H. Oeters; e s of West Broadway, 100.1 ft n of Bleecker St, 1 year 13,000
WEED, Joseph E., to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; w s of West End Av, 48 ft s of 79th St, 2 years 126,000
WEISS, Esther, to Emma D. Stone; 55 Henry St, 3 years 25,000
WEISS, Esther, to Jacob Shire; 55 Henry St, 2 years 4,000
WHITE, John S., to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; s w corner of Burnside Av, widened, and Aqueduct Av, 1 year 125,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARNEY, Charles T., to Francis M. Jenks .... Nom.
BERNHEIMER, Abraham, to Henry F. Miller 4,340
BILLINGS, Julia H. and James A., executors, &c., to the New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society 10,218
DECKER, Kate B., executrix to Julius Wolf 2,281
FAILE, Samuel, and another, trustees, to Edward S. and Charles V. Faile, executor 450
GILLESPIE, Albert, to Frederic J. Middlebrook .... Nom.
JACKSON, Isidore, and another to Sarah and Betsy Dinkelman .... Nom.
JENCKS, Francis M., to Francis P. Furnald, (two assignments.) .... Nom.
JOCKEL, Frederick William, to Mary L. Fraser 18,382
LAWSON, Jacob, to Francis P. Furnald .... Nom.
LEE, Robert P., executor to Sara A. Lawrence and another .... Nom.
LEVY, Barnett, to Marks Kirshbaum .... Nom.
MOSES, Charles G., to Paul M. Herzog .... Nom.
OAKLEY, Thomas C., and John B. H. to Egbert B. Seaman .... Nom.
PURROY, Henry D., to James S. Berry .... Nom.
SELIGMAN, Caroline, and others to Theresa Metzger, all title, (two assignments.) .... Nom.
SELIGMAN, Caroline, and others to Theresa Metzger, undivided share, (three assignments.) .... Nom.
THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Co. to Francis M. Jencks .... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

COMMONWEALTH AV, w s, 225 ft s of Mansion St, 25x100; Solomon Cohen against John Cook, owner; Fust & Hagen, contractors $60
WASHINGTON ST, s e corner of Hubert St, 75.1x79.10; John Spence against John Kehoe, owner and contractor 727
7TH AV, 479; Henry Allinger against James F. Grogan, owner; Albin Suhr, contractor 93
7TH AV, n e corner of 110th St, 25x100; Max H. Scharf against Philip Dietrich, owner; Scheidecker & Gonder, contractors 80
103D ST, 78 East; Henry Dressel against John Wiedhogf, owner; Earnest Worth, contractor 108
104TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 194x85; Harry W. Bell against Rosa Wiederman, owner and contractor 319

Order, under Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

WEST FARMS ROAD, w s, 90 ft s of 173d St, 200x100; Payson S. Lane, on Mrs. Helene Westheimer to John Bell & Son $120

Lis Pendens.

BROOME ST, 382 and 384, Lafayette Place, s e s s, lots 29, 30, 31, and 32, map of estate of David Mann; Emily Thorburn against Louis M. Cox and others; (amended partition;) attorneys, De Grove & Riker.

EAST BROADWAY, 275; Ephraim K. Browd against Annie Wier, (action to compel conveyance,) attorney, N. Alienikoff.

ELLIOTT AV, w s, 200 ft s of Elizabeth St, 50x125; Isabella J. Bush against Alfred Blackburne and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harris & Corwin.

MYRTLE (or VANDERBILT) AV, w s, 255 ft n of 177th St, 25x150; Maria A. Knoblauch against Mary Woytisek and another, (foreclosure of mortgage,) attorney, H. Overington.

122D ST, 63 East; Susan B. Cabot against Cornelius J. Reilly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wyatt & Trimble.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

T. McCants Stewart of New York City was admitted to practice.

No. 177—Hosmer B. Parsons, plaintiff in error, vs. the District of Columbia et al. In error to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.—Opinion by Justice Shiras.

No. 178—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Nebraska ex rel. the City of Omaha. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Nebraska.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.—Opinion by Justice Shiras. The Chief Justice took no part in the hearing or decision of this case.

No. 560—John Budzisz et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Illinois Steel Company. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction.—Opinion by Justice Shiras.

No. 106—The New York Indians, appellants, vs. the United States. Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Judgment reversed, and cause remanded, with directions to enter a new judgment for the net amount actually received by the Government for the Kansas lands, without interest, less the amount of lands upon the basis of which settlement was made with the Tonawandas, and other just deductions, and for such other proceedings as may be necessary and in conformity with the opinion of this court.—Opinion by Justice Brown. Dissenting: Chief Justice Fuller, Justice Harlan, and Justice Brewer.

No. 353—The Barrow Steamship Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Michael Kane. On a certificate from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Question certified answered in the affirmative.—Opinion by Justice Gray.

No. 172—The Louisville Water Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Kentucky. In error to the Court of Appeals of the State of Kentucky.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings in conformity with the opinion of this court.—Opinion by Justice Harlan. Dissenting: Justice Gray.

No. 517—John H. Logan, administrator, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Andrew J. Davis, Jr., et al. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Montana.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction.—Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

No. 47—The State of Missouri ex rel. the Laclede Gas Light Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Michael J. Murphy, Street Commissioner, &c. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.—Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

No. 528—Sterling R. Cockrill, receiver, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. the United States National Bank of New York.—Motion to dismiss postponed to the hearing of the case on its merits.

No. 616—Francis Henry, petitioner, vs. the Pittsburg Clay Manufacturing Company et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit denied.

No. 617—The United States, appellant, vs. Samuel W. Hood.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument Oct. 17, after the cases already set down for that day, or the case will be taken on printed briefs at any time within two weeks.

Original, ex parte—In the matter of Thomas C. Chappell, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of mandamus submitted by J. M. Wilson in behalf of counsel for the petitioner.

Original, ex parte—In the matter of the Chappell Chemical and Fertilizer Company, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of mandamus submitted by J. M. Wilson in behalf of counsel for the petitioner.

No. 618—Albert Wade, petitioner, vs. Travis County, Texas.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit submitted by F. W. Hackett and Joseph Paxton Blair in support of petition.

No. 612—The Louisville Trust Company, petitioner, vs. the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad Company et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit submitted by St. John Boyle for the petitioner and by A. H. Joline and E. C. Field in opposition thereto.

No. 591—Flint, Eddy & Co., appellants, vs. George Christall et al.—Submitted, as under the thirty-second rule, by James C. Carter and W. Mynderse for the appellant and by Harrington Putnam for the appellees.

No. 614—The City of Richmond, petitioner, vs. the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit submitted by C. V. Meredith for the petitioner.

No. 294—James E. Simpson et al., appellants, vs. the United States.—Death of James E. Simpson suggested and cause ordered to proceed in the name of the surviving partners as appellants herein, on motion of James H. Hayden, for the appellants.

No. 484—The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Linda Y. Spratley.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by Thomas B. Turley and L. E. Wright in support of motions and by B. M. Estes in opposition thereto.

No. 594—Maude E. Kimball, plaintiff in error, vs. Harriet A. Kimball et al.—Motion to dismiss submitted by L. H. Arnold in support of motion and by Waldegrave Harlock in opposition thereto.

No. 431—The North American Commercial Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Reassigned for argument on the 18th inst., at the head of the call.

No. 268—The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles Haber et al.—Mandate stayed for twenty days from the 14th inst.

No. 583—John Anderson, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Argued by George McIntosh for the plaintiff in error and by Solicitor General Richards and William H. White for the defendant in error.

No. 195—The Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Long Island Loan and Trust Company, executor, &c.—Argument commenced by Charles E. Burr for the plaintiff in error.

Call for to-day: 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208.

Calendar for Tuesday, April 12.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called by Lacombe, J., Room 124 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Civil causes (jury.)

52—McLaughlin vs. 42d St. Ry.
60—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. Firemen's Ins. Co.
109—Ferguson vs. Tate.
110—Niehaus vs. Detwiller & Street Fireworks Mfg. Co.
111—Schnitz vs. Detwiller & Street Fireworks Mfg. Co.
112—Haeuptner vs. Detwiller & Street Fireworks Mfg. Co.
121—Florida C. & P. R. R. vs. Am. Sug. Co. of N. Y.
126—Reed vs. Campbell.
128—Johnson vs. Wood.
129—Seely vs. Tiffany & Co.
131—Levy vs. 3d Av. R. R.
138—Flinn vs. Cons'd Am. Reduction Co.
140—Salomon vs. Kohn.
143—Poynton vs. Manhattan Ry.
145—Adams vs. Wiggins.
150—United States, &c., vs. Dwyer.
153—Siegell vs. Lieutaud.
154—Ceragio vs. 3d Av. R. R.
155—Rainiro vs. 3d Av. R. R.
156—Darrah vs. Brown.
157—Watts vs. Whitman.
160—Citizens' Bank of Reading, Penn., vs. Whitman.
1—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. Lon. & Lan. Fire Ins. Co.
22—Carrollton Fur. Mfg. Co. vs. Am. Cred. Indemnity Co.
144—Domico vs. Katz.
44—Wirgler vs. Flanagan.
50—Crabtree vs. Macy.
53—Spinelli vs. Norton.
55—Vaccarino vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
134—U. S. vs. Scott Stamp Co.
137—Beck vs. Bremner.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

119—Dailey vs. the Mayor, &c.
39—Demarest vs. S. S. Roman Prince.
32—At. Mut. Ins. Co. vs. SS. British Queen
33—Mannheim Ins. Co. vs. same.
69—McIntosh vs. Von Romondt.
130—Donner vs. Mayor, &c.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

36—Crocker-Wheeler Electric Co. vs. Johns Pratt Co.
45—Kelly vs. Smith.
74—Ennis vs. Meyers.
90—Christopher vs. Langdon & Granger Brewing Co.
95—Caponigri vs. Altieri.
100—Arnot vs. Birch.
33—Standard Fashion Co. vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
44—Greenhaus vs. Alter.
67—Neumeister vs. Eggers.
11—Lawrence vs. Mayor, &c.
12—Van Dolsen vs. the Board of Education.
79—Blate vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
51—Kay vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
35—Lord vs. Spielman.
32—Garvey vs. Union Trust Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Weal vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2—Everett vs. same.
3—Young Men's Christian Ass'n vs. Harris.
4—O'Brien vs. Grieff.
5—Block vs. Matthews.
6—Shaler & Hall Quarry Co. vs. Hogan.
7—Hohenstein vs. Westminster Candle Co.
8—Henry Elias Brew. Co. vs. Comerford.
9—Potter vs. Potter.
10—Cowles vs. Cowles.
11—In re Cutting.
12—Cochrane vs. Buchanan.
13—Campbell vs. Ehrich.
14—Treskow vs. Treskow.
15—Bloom vs. Sackett.
16—In re Ryan.
17—Sawyer vs. White.
18—Ebert vs. Weil.
19—Eddy vs. Sulzbacher.
20—Knight vs. Charles.
21—Union Assoc'd Press vs. Press Pub. Co.
22—Brewer vs. same.
23—Hewitt vs. Hazard.
24—Krumbiegel vs. Hirsh.
25—Levi vs. Levi.
26—Horton vs. Cragin.
27—Bland vs. Larkin.
28—Cooney vs. Brady.
29—In re Stroock.
30—In re Int. Rubber Clothing and General Supply Co.
31—McGinty vs. Thorp.
32—McDermott vs. Leydecker.
33—In re Brown.
34—Hauscheld vs. Hauscheld.
35—Pettit vs. Poucher.
36—In re Brooks.
37—Schinnotti vs. Cuddy.
38—Conklin vs. J. H. Woodbury Dermatological Institute.
39—Lichtenfels vs. Lawton.
40—People ex rel. Hargrove vs. Veresheimer.
41—Brown vs. McCormick.
42—Campbell vs. Bennett.
43—Clinton Bank vs. Lubetkin.
44—Spier vs. Lockwood.
45—Nally vs. Brady.
46—Leotsakos vs. Vlasto.
47—Simmons vs. L. Bucki & Son Lumber Co.
48—Polstein vs. Polstein.
49—Mills vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
50—Limek vs. Nekarda.
51—Rosenbaum vs. Tabler.
52—Newcombe vs. Herzog.
53—Wortmann vs. Wortmann.
54—Folsom vs. Gerard.
55—In re Cook.
56—People, &c., vs. Hattiwhite.
57—Same vs. Brady.
58—McGinnis vs. 34th St. Ferry Co.
59—Wooster vs. Ullman.
60—Spitelnik vs. Subitzky.
61—Shaw vs. Vernan.
62—Arnoux vs. Phyfe.
63—Olyphant vs. same.
64—Geidel vs. Supreme Lodge Order of Mut. Protection.
65—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Hammerstein.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—W. Lloyd Smith, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Demurrer.

731—Friedells vs. Franklin Trust Co.

Preferred causes.

6774—McLean vs. T. E. McAllister Co.
6711—Kennedy vs. Hessemann.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV., room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

6057—Levy vs. Passavant.
5434—Manahan vs. Manahan.
6428—Tuthill vs. Sheffield Farms Co.
5963—Cary vs. Hoffman.
6446—Thompson vs. Thompson.
6469—Daly vs. Barnes.
6484—Hodge vs. N. Y. Lumber Co.
6530—Vilten vs. Bonis.
6532—Campbell vs. McGay.
6546—Russell vs. Brown.
6547—Puppe vs. Puppe.
4654—Taylor vs. Taylor.
673—Riley vs. Cumming.
5058—Maurer vs. Koch.
5479—Prentice vs. Prentice.
5258—Glen Cove Granite Co. vs. Costello.
5298—Wanster vs. Turner.
1196—Toplitz vs. Bauer.
3480—Kass vs. Kass.
3613—McDonald vs. Kamping.

Highest number reached in regular call 6772.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hermann for the People.

1—George H. Lincoln.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred Causes.

12799—Hersfeld vs. Strauss.
15664—Bettenhasser vs. Templars of Liberty.
15688—Hand vs. Gas Engine & Power Co.
15568—Seggerman vs. Sworts.
15365—Green vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
16159—Feigel vs. Feigel.
13894—Wagner vs. Grunhut.
14735—Bain vs. Union Ry. Co.
15587—Patterson vs. Hochster.
14916—Grifenhagen vs. Goldman.
15525—Delahunty vs. Central Nat. Bank.
15694—Willis vs. Willis.
15749—Bishop vs. Inst. for Savings of Merchants' Clerks.
15770—Ehret vs. Erdtman.
15518—Lynch vs. Ludorff.
15696—Jesup vs. N. Y. Telephone Co.
15128—McKean vs. Tradesmen's Nat. Bk.
14518—La Fetra vs. Gorman.
15141—Edwards vs. Mayhew.
15269—Murphy vs. McLane.
15183—Schlanger vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
15299—Lavin vs. Guenthert.
15609—Lake vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

9130—Johnson vs. B'way & 7th Av. R. R. Co.
1151—Reiner vs. Jones.
9235—Mason vs. Godey Co.
8408—Sugarman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9311—Froustel vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
8956—Bells Asbestos Co. vs. H. W. Johns Co.
7478—Cook vs. Rosenberg.
8096—Am. Grocery Co. vs. Pratt.
8097—Abraham vs. same.
8098—N. Y. Insulating and Paint Co. vs. same.
9342—Mackell vs. Hilton.
9410—Levy vs. Goldschmidt.
9418—Hohenstein vs. Westminster Candle Co.
9424—Dill vs. Rupprecht.
9433—Richardson vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
9448—Tack vs. Dominion Mining & Chemical Co.
9488—Hexter vs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
9494—Piggott vs. Schaffer.
9196—Lipsohn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7990—Hecht vs. Zimmerman.

Inquests.

10442—Jacobs vs. Yosette.
9259—Sease vs. Jones.

Highest number reached in regular call 11650.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Williams, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

10667—Williams vs. White.
10616—Klebisch vs. Siedler.
7991—La Forrest vs. Un. Ry. Co.
7992—Same vs. same.
6695—Muller vs. 3d Ave. R. R. Co.
6694—Shine vs. same.
9184—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.
8229—Kaiser vs. Weil.
9319—Weil vs. the Mayor, &c.
9320—Same vs. same.
9520—White vs. Wells.
9531—O'Sullivan vs. Bohen.
9542—Atkins vs. Bloodgood.
8914—Cohen vs. D. Mayer Brewing Co.
6672—Hoffman vs. Ottenberg.
6013—McCue vs. Finck.
9593—Rowan vs. Mayor, &c.
9606—Leotsakos vs. Vlasto.
9633—Diepenbrook vs. Raegener.
9676—Greenwood vs. Rothschild.
9898—Herrmann vs. O'Gorman.
9962—Triest vs. Lipman.
7079—Phillips vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.

Inquest.

9154—East River Gas Co. vs. Lissburger.
9182—Same vs. Smith.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Laughlin, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—John Eichler.
2—Benjamin Hirschberg.
3—Matthew Byrnes.
4—William Franklin.
5—Joseph J. O'Donohue.
6—Francis Pott.
7—August Weyman.
8—Harriet C. Willson.
9—Robert K. Catlin.
10—William Muiry.
11—Charles Hofman.
12—Barsam K. Veregan.
13—John Hagan.
14—Solomon Rosenberg.
15—Eugenia H. Cooke.
16—Louise G. Cadiot.
17—Alexander Loppin.
18—Simon Wormser.
19—Horatio B. Tulane.
20—Horatio B. Tulane.
21—Charles Graehling.
22—Thomas Arden.
23—Jane A. Sherwood.
24—Orlando B. Potter.
25—Libbie Rosenberg.
26—Marie Stein.
27—Henry Lopan.
28—George Slater.
29—Francis Byrne.
30—Ellen L. Dunn.
31—Phillip Stephan.
32—William Franklin.
33—William Bloomfield.
34—Hetty M. Gomez.
35—Terence Kenny.
36—Johanna Pullar.
37—Fred. W. Strauss.
38—Ruby T. Paine.
39—Charles Hagel.
40—Philip Myers.
41—Amelia M. Corning.
42—Robert Greacen.
43—Mary Mott.
44—Robert Marshall.
45—John W. Shaw.
46—Mary Ritschard.
47—William N. Wall.
48—Emilio T. Bastianelli.
49—Rosanna O'Neill.
50—William J. Valentine.
51—Nellie Olsen.
52—Marie Stein.
53—George W. Cass.
54—Samuel Browning.
55—Gustav Grafmuller.
56—George R. Pasco.
57—Elizabeth Russell.
58—Joseph W. Drexel.
59—Joseph A. Bogardus.
60—Charles K. Hamilton.
61—John Larkin.
62—Deborah A. Lane.

Issue of fact at 2 P. M.

301—J. M. Murray.

Wills for Probate. At 10:30 A. M.

Mary Grainger.
Minna A. Nier.
Elizabeth Oakenfull.
Isaac Klinger.
Marietta Z. Knuebel.
John A. Macauley.
Charles B. Carpenter.
Horatio B. Tulane.
Ellen Sparks.
Mary Furlong.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. Contested wills.

1356—Catharine Wallace.
1361—John Moore.
1311—Thomas H. Watson.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Olcott, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

597—Harkins vs. Clancy.
455—Flacus vs. Ellis.
215—Radesky vs. Eppers.
532—Cohen vs. Studdinski.
117—Frazier vs. Loew.
503—Hutkoff vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
570—Spitelrik vs. Tamsen.
1051—Schrieber vs. Driving Club.
560—Tooker vs. Scully.
578—Carroll vs. Toplitz.
558—F. & M. Schaefer Brew. Co. vs. Goodwin.
588—Dessar vs. Bradley.
562—Folsom vs. Allen.
619—Arden vs. Mansfield.
499—Spitzer vs. Brugman.
556—Frank Boehmert.
402—Behman vs. Koschnofsky.
592—Sullivan vs. Ferrigan.
3569—Goldstein vs. Zimmermann.
3600—Bennett vs. Koster.
3567—Kamerman vs. Eisner & Mendelson Co.
442—Goldsmith vs. George.
294—Browning vs. Browning.
3581—Meyer vs. Hoyt.
543—Jacobson vs. Roos.
54—Same vs. same.
1742—Cooper vs. Earle.
3546—Roth vs. Lawton.
2101—Irving vs. Vreeland.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

594—Spaulding vs. Reinecke.
4646—Vancza vs. Standard Oil Co.
248—Goddard vs. Schmohl.
852—Zucca vs. Cohn.
4600½—Carrere vs. Dun.
907—Foster vs. Standard Nat. Bank.
1057—Brann vs. Morris E. & A. Ex. Co.
810—Tilldora vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
811—Same vs. same.
851—Serge vs. Union Ry. Co.
812—Jackson vs. Van Horne.
590—Haft vs. Donlon.
953—Madison Sq. Light Co. vs. Price.
957—Strauss vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
960—Fishbein vs. Cunard S. S. Co.
164—Raphael vs. Buckhardt.
675—Olitsky vs. Collins.
992—Hoetzel vs. Weil.
847—Lewis vs. Donohue.
623—Barber vs. Hard.
846—Gottschalk vs. Stillgebaur.
563—Ullman vs. Horber.
765—N. Y. Roofing Co. vs. Mead.
835—Ryer vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
829—[illegible]
954—Overman Wheel Co. vs. Ward.
694—Meyer vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
741—Andrews vs. Bonnell.
1024—Hinch vs. Baker.
1028—Fancher vs. McCarthy.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4564—Zoccolo vs. Bailey.
4695—Ogden vs. Weichert.
4238—Mitchell-Vance Co. vs. Steiman.
4291—Killough vs. Anderson.
3461½—Duckworth vs. Crow.
4022—Heimerdinger vs. Carples.
3889—Schnitzer vs. Schweitzer.
3840—Boessneck vs. Wolff.
4517—Sommer vs. Hyams.
4588—De Jong vs. De Jong.
2962—Horowitz vs. Pakas.
4764—Sullivan vs. Cava.
3160—Whittlessey vs. Krellman.
4616—Rickey vs. Fren.
3637—Nathal vs. Smith.
4261—Mulqueen vs. Herter.
1414—Koefler vs. Miller.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1105.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Le Barbier for the People.

1—Joseph Byrnes.
2—Joseph G. Ames.
3—John L. Waters.
4—Louis Silverstone.
5—William Barden, James Flannagan, John J. Cunningham.
6—Edward Eagan.
7—Charles Miller.
8—David Casey.
9—Thomas Kennedy.
10—Lawrence Barry.
11—David Brown.
12—Albert Rosenfield.
13—William O. Reeves.
14—Clara Apisdorf.
15—Solomon Ritt.
16—Lewis Meyer.
17—William O'Brien, Thomas Wilson.
18—John Worthington, Amos Johnson.
19—Henry R. Worthington, alias Amos Johnson, John Worthington.

Pleadings.

1—John Thompson.
2—John Goodsell, Joseph Lorenzo, Frank Somoro.
3—Annie Robinson, Hattie Pierce.
4—George Weiss.
5—William O'Connor.
6—Oscar Walker.
7—Charles F. Thompson.
8—Giovanni Baldi.
9—Rocco Carnevale.
10—Dora Arnold.
11—William Carmody.
12—James J. O'Grady.
13—William J. Todd.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Hennessy for the People.

1—Philip Kaplan.
2—Frank Gaäns.
3—Thomas Trainor.
4—James Doyle, William Clancy.
5—James Murray.
6—John Murray, Frank Costello.
7—James Bartley.
8—Emil Eicha.
9—Philip Lynch.
10—James Walker.
11—Ignaz Neumayer.
12—Salvatore Margajo.
13—Michael Maguire.
14—Simon Greenberg.
15—Marx Greenberg.
16—Rosina Cuti.
17—Joseph K. Buchner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Gray for the People.

1—John Lynch.
2—Patrick Mahoney, William O'Brien, Peter Marley, John Connelly.
3—Antonio Maimone.
4—Maud Wendell.
5—George H. Lyhden.
6—Hyman Less.
7—Henry W. Leonard.
8—David Lorenzo.
9—Patrick J. Lombard.
10—John O'Neil.
11—Jacob Kuntz.
12—Christian Ohlschlager.
13—Thomas Lahey, James J. McFall.
14—Leo Lederer.
15—Michael Ellenstein.
16—Robert E. Leonhard.
17—Charles Krumm.
18—Abraham M. Levy.
19—Otto Kiefer.
20—Frederick Miller.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and McCann for the People.

1—John J. Bahler.
2—Ah Chu.
3—Samuel Lubinosky.
4—Hattie Wilson, Nellie Klein.
5—William Ward.
6—Walter Christ.
7—Isaac Bierman.
8—Lewis Levy, alias Chaim Levre.
9—Walter Elliott, Thomas J. Dunn, otherwise known as Thomas J. Quinlan; otherwise known as Henry M. Quinn.
10—Jessy Thompson.
11—William W. Perry.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Anderson vs. De Braekleer Company, (2 cases)—James P. Davenport. McCabe vs. Crane—Obed H. Sanderson. Wohlers vs. Runk—Thomas F. Donnelly. Willett vs. Eller—Daniel C. Briggs. Tiffany vs. Sabater—John Delahanty. Krause vs. Hohenstein—Charles L. Guy. Kernochan vs. Rogers—Daniel P. Ingraham. Larkin vs. Kehoe—Samuel F. Hyman.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Manning vs. Scherrer—Quincy W. Boese. Kitching vs. Shearer—Daniel P. Ingraham. Tilden vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company—George C. Austin. Sheely vs. Regans—Augustus H. Vanderpoel.

SUPREME COURT—Smith, J.—Ely vs. Decker—William E. Carnochan. Dawson vs. Decker—William E. Carnochan.

SUPREME COURT—Hiscock, J.—Folk vs. Welzira A. Place.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Julia A. Low vs. John Kehoe—John J. Breen.

SUPREME COURT—Kellogg, J.—Anna S. Hill vs. Samuel Wine—Frank E. Smith.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar Johnson, J.

375—Quaintin vs. Moody.
454—Hendrickson vs. Hendrickson.
352—N. Y. Build. Loan Banking Co. vs. Gurdy.
427—Mahan vs. Mulvaney.
370—Bullenkamp vs. Bullenkamp.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Dickey, J.; Part IV., Hirschberg, J.; Part V., Keogh, J.

3326—Simpson vs. Third Ave. R. R. Co.
3327—McGovern vs. Third Ave. R. R. Co.
3328—Same vs. same.
3425—Dean vs. Third Ave. R. R. Co.
1289—Wolf, et al. vs. Pucci.
2301—Bachrach vs. Nassau R. R.
2885—Napier vs. City of Brooklyn.
2598—Trent vs. Central Stamping Co.
3153—Tully vs. Phoenix Paper Co.
3372—Schott vs. Nassau R. R.
3378—Leiser vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3382—McGough vs. City of Brooklyn.
3383—Gregg vs. City of Brooklyn.
3384—McNeill vs. Standard Oil Co.
3408—McCormick vs. Reiber et al.
1361—Sutherland vs. Union Railway.
3467—Porter vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3468—Shepherd vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3480—McDonald vs. Standard Oil Co.
3491—Harris vs. Levine.
3492—Same vs. same.
4995—Rogers vs. Fell et al.
3171—Keating vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
3220—Same vs. same.
3507—Cox vs. Fleer.
3515—Kesler vs. Wiesner.
3518—Kalfron vs. Tuckor.
3525—Rowe vs. Nassau R. R.
3529—Paulsen vs. Nat. Bank of Commerce.
3530—Logan et al. vs. Lanzer et al.
3550—Mahon vs. Butler.
3559—Brown vs. Nassau R. R.
3574—Goeller vs. Fatman.
3575—Knutzen vs. White.
3584—Pilewski vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
3597—Dauer vs. Nassau R. R.
3608—Brown vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3639—Wahl vs. Brooklyn, Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
3649—Monchik vs. Nassau R. R.
3655—Jensen vs. Nassau R. R.
3666—Maratto vs. Brooklyn Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
3698—Van Rooyan vs. Fifth Ave. Auction Rooms.

The following cases are held ready for Wednesday:

1805—McGarry vs. Nassau R. R.
4779—Young vs. Katz.
2887—Purcell vs. Platt, as President, &c.
3113—Maurer vs. N. Y. & B'klyn Bridge.
2417—Hughes vs. Potts et al.
2612—Martin vs. Liebman Co.
2907—Swartze vs. Abell.
3183—Boughan vs. Press Pub. Co.
2809—Eppig vs. Westcott Express Co.
1957—O'Reilly vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
3706—Parascondola vs. Nassau R. R.
3709—Fields vs. Haff.
3720—Daniels vs. Birdseye.
3732—Goldberg vs. Day Light Gas Lamp Co.
3760, 3755, 3774—Carroll vs. Brown.
3763—Grout vs. Doody et al.
3764—Liesche vs. Nassau R. R.
3784—Spellman vs. Bloch.
3788—Chant vs. Smith.
3799—Voorhies vs. Hart.
3802—Baron vs. Dry Dock & E. B'way R. R.
3806—Gordon vs. B. H. R. R.
3828—McKenna vs. B. H. R. R.
3830—Hanna vs. B'klyn & Brighton Beach R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

3565—Moubray vs. B. H. R. R.
3024—Mais vs. Goerse.
5345—Endres vs. Unseld.
2230—Altman vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.
149—Duffy vs. N. Y. Engineers' Protective Society.
3842—Murier vs. Cosgrove.
3844—Brady vs. Nassau R. R.
3845—Reilly vs. Nassau R. R.
3846—Edwards vs. B. H. R. R.
3847—Busby vs. B. H. R. R.
3848—Sum vs. Nassau R. R.
3849—Klett vs. Nassau R. R.
3850—Northcote vs. Henderson et al.
3857—Heinberckel vs. Monsees.
3859, 3860—Nichols vs. Atlantic Av. R. R.
3876, 3877—Rhyne vs. Leonard et al.
3883—Brady vs. Coombes et al.
3886—Goerke vs. Fidelity & Deposit Co.
3889—Haley vs. B. H. R. R.
3890—Kramer vs. B'klyn, Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
3892—Swanstrom vs. Dale.
3895—Leary vs. B. H. R. R.
3901—Styles vs. Stanley Hod Co.
3906—Horrigan vs. McShane Mfg. Co.
3910—Skelton vs. Wilbur.
3912—O'Brien vs. B. H. R. R.
3929—Neary vs. Nassau R. R.
3932—Murphy vs. Smith.
3940—Bente vs. Ricke.
3948—Seimers vs. B. H. R. R.
3949—Kelly vs. B. H. R. R.
3958—Moore vs. McNeill et al.
3959—West B'klyn Land Co. vs. Nassau R. R. et al.
3963—Sheedy vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.
3965—Ludandorf vs. B. H. R. R.
3966—Kraus vs. Hirsch et al.
3970—Smith vs. Smith, ex., &c.
3972—Shortle vs. India Wharf Brewing Co.
3980—Foster vs. Nassau R. R.
3981—Murray vs. Jabour.
3983—Ferd Munch Brewery vs. Donnelly.
3984—Zimmer vs. Kenney.
3987—Gardiner vs. Nelson.
3989—Strowl vs. Nassau R. R.
3992—Morici vs. Momann.
3994, 3995—Quirk vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
3999—Cochen vs. Methodist Church.
4001—Ferd Munch Brewery vs. Donnellon.
4002—Lyons vs. Seamen's Bank.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4002.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Hurd, J.

Francis Van Repes, Frank Mangan, Peter F. Feeley, James F. Read, Abraham Horton, Louis Rasmusen.

COUNTY COURT—Aspinall, J. Civil calendar.

247—Watten vs. Nesbet.
65—Dorugan vs. Krantz.
518—Pohl vs. Goetting.
526—Brooklyn Carriage & H. Co. vs. Buchler et al.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The will of Isaac E. Hoagland, Sarah M. Sanford, Henry P. Mayer, Welhelmina Leuffer, (formerly Peterson,) Frank Hoag, Henry Devere, Dorothea C. L. Tiedge, James H. Aikman, Bertha H. Field, George Rossebing, and Mary W. Clarke.

The estates of L. Lindley Pyle and Annie M. Wheeler.

The revocation of letters testamentary of Samuel Morris.

The real estate of James Rooney.

The transfer tax of Eleutheris Pinto.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—26—Will of Adam Hudson. 20—Accounting of Joseph A. St. John. 25—Will of William Smith. 27—Will of Susan M. Sparling. 10—Will of John H. C. Knoblock. 28—Guardianship of Smith infants. 29—Will of Margaret Reardon. 23—Will of Jacob Wahlen. 30—Administration of Joseph Friedner. 31—Accounting of Mary T. Kelly.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Maddox, J.—Opens at 9:30 A. M. Held in St. Mary's Lyceum, 115 and 117 Fifth Street, Long Island City.

99—Johnson vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
106—Weeks vs. Bouker.
110—Peabody vs. Satterlee.
111—Wendel vs. Wolff.
114—Levy vs. Bennett.
121—Spencer vs. Rupert.
12—B—Hewitt vs. Ehret.
122—Hickey vs. Hartigan.
131—Crocker Fertilizer & Chemical Co. vs. Wells.
132—Same vs. Newbold.
134—Wizeman vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
135—Nye vs. Citizens' Lighting Co.
136—Anderson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
138—Le Strange vs. Le Strange.
140—Herrmann vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
141—Banta vs. Man.
142—Caffrey vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
144½—Walker vs. Lumley.

The following causes, being on the calendar for the first time, will be passed for the day if answered ready.

85 Rogers vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
145—Brown vs. McBride.
149—Moll vs. Gillen.
157—Schwarz vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
158—Hummel vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
162—Baylis vs. Brettler.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction
THURSDAY, April 14th, 1898,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Trinity Building, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTORS SALE,
BY ORDER OF
MESSRS. WM. BAYLIS, DAVID O. IRVING, ALFRED E. KIMBALL,
Executors of the
ESTATE CHARLOTTE H. F. SKIDMORE, Dec'd,
N. W. cor. Madison Av. and 67th St.
Four-story brick and stone residence, 20 ft.x80 ft. Lot 100 ft. 5 in.
Maps, etc., of John Mason Knox, Esq., Attorney for the Executors, 20 & 22 William St.; or of the Auctioneer, 10 Wall St. and 1 Madison Ave. (6262)

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

BEAUTIFUL 4-STORY, 25-FOOT HOUSE, 82D St., near Park; magnificently furnished; piano, statuary, and paintings. STEVENS, 93d St., corner Columbus Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A BEAUTIFUL 8-ROOM 25-FOOT 2D FLOOR all light apartment, 332 West 85th St.; also large, light, 7-room apartment, West End Av., corner 97th St., from $50 to $100. STEVENS, 93d St., corner Columbus Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

THE CLEVELAND.
126-130 EAST 24TH ST.
Apartments to rent, furnished or unfurnished, from May 1st. In excellent order; hardwood floors. All rooms light, and open to outside air. Shown 10 to 3. OWNER, Resident.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

SEVENTH AVE. DRIVEWAY.
West side, from 126th to 127th St.; seven large light rooms, bath, and all improvements; modern improvements; location unsurpassed; rent, $32.50, $40, and up. Apply on premises, or POTTER & BRO., Owners, 128 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLCOT, HELEN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN J. ALLCOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 1,116 East 175th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the 25th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of January, 1898. EDMOND C. ALLCOT, Administrator, &c. HENRY E. KLUGH, Att'y for Adm'r, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. f1-law6mTu

ANDREWS, HENRY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. ANDREWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 12th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1898. WILLIAM G. HOSEA, Executor. ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. ap5-law6mTu

DE MIRANDA, LUCIANA GOVIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIANA GOVIN DE MIRANDA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 56 New Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of November, 1897.—ANGELINA M. DE QUESADA, Executrix. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Attorney for Executrix, 56 New Street, New York City. n9-law6mTu

DUVAL, LAWRENCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE DUVAL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 97, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1897. MARGARET DUVAL, Administratrix. JOSEPH G. GAY, Attorney for Administratrix, 154 Nassau Street, New York City. o26-law6mTu

GEHLERT, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD GEHLERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the offices of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of October, 1897. SOPHIA GEHLERT, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. o19-law6mTu

HALL, AGNES S. V. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES S. V. A. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Henry B. Anderson, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1898. FREDERIC C. WAGNER, Executor. HENRY B. ANDERSON, Attorney for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York City. mh22-law6mTu

HART, ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Merrill & Rogers, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of March, 1898. E. BURTON HART, Administrator. MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-law6mTu

LEDGER, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE LEDGER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wilmot L. Morehouse, No. 26 Court Street, in the City of Brooklyn, New York, on or before the 8th day of June, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of November, 1897.—WILLIAM PERCY MILES, Executor. WILMOT L. MOREHOUSE, Attorney for Executor, No. 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

RAUE, ADOLPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADOLPH RAUE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of John J. Thomasson, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1897. ALFRED ROELKER, NICOLAUS BRUEL, Executors. JOHN J. THOMASSON, Attorney for Executors, No. 206 Broadway, N. Y. City, N. Y. d14-law6mTu

SHANNON, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SHANNON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, No. 62 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1897. CARRIE E. LAIRD, Administratrix. GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, Att'ys for Admx., 62 William St., N. Y. City. d14-law6mTu

LEGAL NOTICES.

EVANS & HECHLER.—The people of the State of New York.—To all persons interested in the estate of EVANS & HECHLER, (Phoenix Machine Works,) send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part One, thereof, in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 25th day of May, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the accounts of Max D. Josephson, as assignee of above-named Evans & Hechler, insolvent debtors, which are now on file, and also, then and there to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New York to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the said Court, this 5th day of April, 1898. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

[Seal.]

HYMAN & GOLDMAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 132 Nassau Street, New York City. ap5-law6wTu

PAAS FESTIVAL CELEBRATED.

The St. Nicholas Society Observes Its Annual Custom.

One hundred and fifty members of the St. Nicholas Society gathered at Delmonico's last night and celebrated with a dinner the festival of Paas, according to their annual custom. The affair was entirely informal, and after dinner a few impromptu speeches were made by the Rev. Mr. Slicer, Austen G. Fox, Lawrence Hutton, and Jacob Wendell, Jr., the latter amusing the diners with some humorous recitations. During the course of the Rev. Mr. Slicer's remarks the mention of Consul General Lee's name was met with a storm of applause.

At the close of the speechmaking the guests rose and sang two stanzas of the Star Spangled Banner. S. Franklin Stanton presided at the dinner, and at his right sat M. de Goeijen of Holland, who, Mr. Stanton announced, had presented the society with a statuette of Holland's young Queen.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Henry Jervey, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Major William L. Marshall, Corps of Engineers, and will proceed at once to and take station at New Orleans, La., and report to Major James B. Quinn, Corps of Engineers, for duty under his immediate orders.

First Lieut. George O. Squier, Third Artillery, will proceed to the works of Warner & Swasey, at Cleveland, Ohio, on official business pertaining to the construction of the new range and position finder for use at Fort Monroe, Va.

Capt. William W. Gibson, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed six visits to the works of the Morgan Engineering Company, at Alliance, Ohio, via Cleveland, Ohio, on official business pertaining to the manufacture of disappearing carriages by that company.

Assignments of officers to regiments:

Major Charles Morris, (promoted from Captain, Fifth Artillery, vice Randolph, promoted,) to the Seventh Artillery, to date from March 8.

Major Junius W. MacMurray, (promoted from Captain, First Artillery,) to the Fifth Artillery, to date from March 8, vice McCrea, promoted.

Major John W. Dillenback, (promoted from Captain, First Artillery,) to the Second Artillery, to date from March 8, vice Smith, promoted.

Capt. Thomas R. Adams, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Fifth Artillery,) to the Fifth Artillery, Battery H, to date from March 8, vice Crabb, retired.

Capt. John A. Lundeen, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery, vice Morris, promoted,) to the Seventh Artillery, to date from March 8.

Capt. Medoren Crawford, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Second Artillery,) to the First Artillery, Battery L, to date from March 8, vice MacMurray, promoted.

Officers relieved from duty at the institutions of learning designated opposite their respective names:

Capt. Arthur Murray, First Artillery, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

First Lieut. John T. Honeycutt, First Artillery, St. Thomas Hall, Holly Springs, Miss.

First Lieut. William C. Rafferty, First Artillery, Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J.

First Lieut. Henry H. Ludlow, Third Artillery, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi, Oktibbeha County, Miss.

First Lieut. William G. Haan, Third Artillery, Northern Illinois Normal School, Dixon, Ill.

First Lieut. Stephen M. Foote, Fourth Artillery, New York Military Academy, Cornwall on Hudson, N. Y.

First Lieut. John C. W. Brooks, Fourth Artillery, State University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

First Lieut. Wirt Robinson, Fourth Artillery, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

First Lieut. George E. Sage, Fifth Artillery, Mount Tamalpais Military Academy, San Rafael, Cal.

Second Lieut. William C. Davis, Fifth Artillery, State Agricultural College of Colorado, Fort Collins, Colorado.

First Lieut. William P. Stone, Sixth Artillery, Arkansas Industrial University, Fayetteville, Ark.

First Lieut. Elmer W. Hubbard, Seventh Artillery, State University of Nevada, Reno, Nev.

Capt. Murray and Lieuts. Rafferty, Haan, Foote, Brooks, and Robinson will join their proper stations.

Lieuts. Honeycutt, Ludlow, Sage, Davis, and Stone will report in person to the commanding officer, Sixth Artillery, Fort McHenry, Md., for duty with that regiment.

Lieut. Hubbard will join his regiment at Fort Slocum, New York.

Transfers in the Second Artillery:

First Lieut. George F. Barney from Battery K to Battery H.

First Lieut. Charles F. Parker from Battery L to Battery G.

First Lieut. Ernest Hinds from Battery I to Battery K.

Second Lieut. Bertram C. Gilbert, Second Artillery, will be relieved from duty with the First Artillery by the commanding officer at Key West Barracks, Florida, upon the receipt by him of this order and will proceed to join his battery.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Second Lieut. Samuel V. McClure, Seventh Infantry, Feb. 23, Department of the Colorado, is extended three months on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. James G. Harbord, Fifth Cavalry, Dec. 14, Department of Texas, is further extended one day.

First Lieut. William W. Harts, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Capt. James G. Warren, Corps of Engineers, and will proceed at once to Willets Point, New York, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty with the Battalion of Engineers.

Transfers in the Sixth Infantry.—First Lieut. Charles L. Beckurts from Company C to Company H.

First Lieut. Jules G. Ord from Company H to Company C.

The ordinary leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Arthur W. Yates, Ninth Infantry, Madison Barracks, N. Y., and extended March 10, Department of the East, is changed to sick leave of absence, to date from March 8.

Navy.

Naval Cadet C. L. Leiper is detached from the Brooklyn April 9 and ordered to the Yosemite.

Lieut. R. M. Doyle is detached from the Alliance April 9 and ordered to the Dixie.

Naval Cadet H. O. Bisset is detached from the Texas April 9 and ordered to the Yankee.

Naval Cadet A. W. Marshall is detached from the Massachusetts April 9 and ordered to the Yankee.

Naval Cadet W. L. Littlefield is detached from the Massachusetts April 9 and ordered to the Prairie.

Naval Cadet J. B. Henry, Jr., is detached from the Brooklyn April 9 and ordered to the Prairie.

Lieut. Commander C. T. Forse is detached from the New York Navy Yard April 9 and ordered to take charge of the third division of the mosquito fleet, Lewes, Del.

Lieut. Commander W. H. Reeder is detached from command of the St. Mary April 9 and ordered to take charge of the fourth division of the mosquito fleet, Fort Monroe.

Commander W. Goodwin is assigned to duty as Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, Washington, April 9.

Naval Cadet P. Washington is detached from the Naval Academy April 9 and ordered to the Vermont at once.

Naval Cadet Arthur Crenshaw is detached from the Naval Academy April 9 and ordered to the Vermont at once.

Naval Cadet C. P. Burt is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Minneapolis April 9.

Commander W. H. Brownson is detached from the Board of Inspection and Survey and ordered to the Yankee April 9.

Ensign J. R. Y. Blakeley is detached from the Lancaster and ordered to the Yankee April 9.

Lieut. N. A. McCully is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Yankee April 9.

Lieut. C. M. Knepper is detached from the St. Mary's and ordered to the Yankee April 9.

Commander C. J. Train is detached from the Fourth Lighthouse District and ordered to command the Prairie April 9.

Lieut. J. B. Milton is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Prairie as executive officer April 9.

Lieut. G. M. Stoney is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Prairie April 9.

Lieut. R. L. Russell is ordered to the Prairie April 9.

Ensign B. B. McCormick is detached from the War College and ordered to the Prairie April 9.

Naval Cadet G. S. Lincoln is detached from the Monadnock, April 9, and ordered to the Vermont.

Lieut. E. T. Smith is detached from the Enterprise, April 9, and ordered to the Yosemite.

Lieut. H. G. Poundstone is detached from the Bureau of Ordnance and ordered to the Yosemite, April 9.

Lieut. H. P. Jones, Jr., is detached from the Bureau of Equipment and ordered to th Yosemite, April 9.

Ensign A. T. Chester is detached from the Franklin and ordered to the Yosemite, April 9.

Commander C. H. Davis is detached from duty as Superintendent of the Naval Observatory and ordered to command the Dixie, April 9.

Lieut. G. A. Merriam is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Dixie as executive officer, April 9.

Lieut. R. O. Bitler is detached from charge of the branch Hydrographic Office, Norfolk, and ordered to the Dixie, April 9.

Naval Cadet W. T. Cluverius is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Dixie, April 9.

Naval Cadet K. C. Castleman is detached from the Franklin and ordered to the Dixie, April 9.

Naval Cadet G. B. Rice is detached from the Franklin and ordered to the Dixie, April 9.

Commander J. M. Miller is detached from the navy yard, New York, and ordered to command the Merrimac, April 9.

Lieut. C. F. Pond is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Lebanon as executive officer, April 9.

Commander J. G. Eaton is detached from the command of the Enterprise and ordered to command the Lebanon, April 9.

Passed Assistant Engineer S. H. Leonard, Jr., is detached from the Enterprise and ordered to the Scorpion.

Commander W. H. Emory is detached from duty as a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey and ordered to command the Yosemite, April 9.

Lieut. N. Sargent is detached from the Board of Inspection and Survey, and ordered to the Yosemite as executive officer, April 9.

Lieut. W. G. Cutler is detached from the Wilmington and ordered to the Yankee, April 9.

Lieut. J. A. Dougherty is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Prairie, April 9.

Lieut. W. G. Hannum is detached from the command of the Leyden and ordered to the Wilmington, April 9.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

The Dolphin sailed from Brooklyn for Key West April 9.

The Wilmington sailed from Jacksonville for Key West April 9.

The Baltimore arrived at Yokohama April 11.

The Annapolis arrived at Brooklyn April 9.

The Sterling arrived at Brooklyn April 9.

The Yankee (formerly the El Norte) arrived at Brooklyn April 7.

The Alliance sailed from Newport News for Hampton Roads April 9.

The Nezinscot sailed from Beaufort for Key West April 11.

The Algonquin sailed from Beaufort for Key West April 10.

The San Francisco arrived at Halifax April 11.

The New Orleans arrived at Halifax April 11.

The Niagara arrived at Brooklyn April 9.

The Somers sailed from Portland, (England,) for Brooklyn, April 11.

Prairie Fires in South Dakota.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 11.—Prairie fires in this State the last four days have destroyed the homes of 100 farmers, entailing a loss of $100,000.

Havana Lottery Drawing.

HAVANA, April 11.—To-day was the day for drawing in the Havana Lottery. Of the 86,000 issuable tickets only 250 were not sold.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

"Standard of Highest Merit."

FISCHER PIANOS.

Special attention is called to our superb stock of New Pianos—Grand and Upright, encased in rare and beautiful woods in Artistic and Chaste Designs.

104,000 Pianos sold and in use since 1820.

SOLD AT MODERATE PRICES

Cash or Easy Payments.

A Large Stock of Pianos for Rent.

33 UNION SQUARE—WEST.

Between 16th and 17th Streets, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Hollywood Hotel and Cottages,

WEST END, NEW JERSEY.

Renovated, Sanitary Plumbing, Sewerage, etc.

PARTIES DESIRING ACCOMMODATIONS SEASON 1898 CALL OR COMMUNICATE WITH

R. T. DUNLOP,

HOTEL IMPERIAL,

BROADWAY AND 32D ST.

LAUREL IN THE PINES

Lakewood, New Jersey,

NOW OPEN.

HORACE PORTER, Manager.

Somerset Inn

& EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.

Open April 30 to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Open for inspection now. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.—FURNISHED cottages, for the season, from $300 to $6,000. Write for lists for Newport and Jamestown, to A. O'D. TAYLOR, Real Estate Agent, 124 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL,
GARDEN CITY, L. I.
NOW OPEN.

AUCTION SALES.

ORTGIES ART GALLERIES,

366 Fifth Avenue.

On Free View Day and Evening

PAINTINGS FROM THE SEDELMEYER GALLERIES,

PARIS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 14.

Ortgies & Co., Managers. R. Somerville, Auctioneer.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE front room; dining room, closets, and adjacent bath to two gentlemen; house near 93d St. "L" station and Central Park. Address E. S., Box 191 Times.

57TH ST., 113 EAST.—Two large, nicely furnished rooms and back room for gentlemen; private family.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

FURNITURE OF HOUSES AND FLATS, CARPETS, stocks, merchandise, bought for cash. SCHWAB, 234 East 10th St.

INSTRUCTION.

A Former Government Official desires a few men to coach for coming examination for position; United States Customs Inspector; success guaranteed. Address "Inspector," 293 Union St., Jersey City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—By a young married woman, to care for private house during Summer; is first-class laundress; last employer can be seen. L. D., Box 290, 1,227 Broadway.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and seamstress or for chamberwork alone; best city reference. Call at present employer's, 420 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—As chambermaid; thoroughly competent; good seamstress; willing and obliging; excellent references. A. F., 110 East 27th St.

Cooks.

COOK and BAKER.—By competent cook and baker in private family; makes all kinds of creams and desserts, soups, entrées, and courses of dinners, and makes excellent butter; country preferred; good reference. N., 270 West 23d St.

COOK.—By Swiss woman as first-class cook; capable of taking full charge of kitchen and cater large dinners and luncheons; also do marketing; best of personal city reference. Housekeeper, Box 22, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By Englishwoman as first-class cook in all branches, where a kitchenmaid is kept; can take entire charge; French, English, and American cooking; has first-class personal references. 250 West 33d St.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman; first-class cook; understands all branches French and English cooking; four years' city references. 121 West 30th St., two flights up.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly competent; best reference; private family. 632 Third Av., between 40th and 41st Sts.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook in private family; willing and obliging; best city personal reference; wages $20 to $25. S. C., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—As first-class cook in private American family; first-class personal reference. 38 East 70th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook and assist with washing; city or country; no objection to going to Washington. 225 West 53d St.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook in a private family for a few months; no washing. 137 West 51st St., top floor.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; private family; good city reference. 333 East 28th St., first floor.

COOK.—By young woman as cook; plain washing; private family; city reference. 134 West 19th St.

COOK.—By an excellent cook and baker; best city reference. 325 East 27th St., one flight up.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class cutter, fitter, and draper, wants more engagements in private families; $1.75 to $2 per day; best references. Louise Gauthier, 1,227 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By expert fitter and designer by the day; formerly with Macharet; reference. Dressmaker, 156 East 125th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By well experienced French governess, good musician, in American family; would like entire charge; best references. K. K., Box 14, 1,242 Broadway.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman for general housework; small family; or housekeeper. 262 West 33d St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By first-class kitchenmaid; city reference. A., Box 366, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French maid, dressmaker, hairdresser, first-class seamstress; no objection to travel; good packer; best references. C., Box 301, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Swiss-French Protestant woman as lady's maid for one lady; competent, obliging, and good packer; excellent references. Mrs. Faulkner, 765 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class lady's maid; French dressmaker, hairdresser, packer, and traveler; would travel; first-class references. D. D., 2 West 17th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—As maid and seamstress; speaks French and German; good city reference. 251 West 24th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; one who is not accustomed to get place from office; first-class city reference if not convenient to call. M. F., care of Mrs. Y. Kiernien, 322 East 35th St.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady desires to secure a situation for her laundress, whom she can highly recommend. Inquire at present employer's, 149 West 84th St.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady would like to get a situation for her laundress, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Call Tuesday morning, before 1 o'clock, 8 East 10th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By Scotch Protestant; first-class laundress; private family; good city reference. 226 West 27th St.

LAUNDRESS or COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress or plain cook by day, or fine washing at home. Costello's bell, 585 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. 485 West 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; wages, $25; first-class references. 636 3d Av.

LAUNDRY and HOUSEWORK.—By reliable woman to go out by day to do washing and cleaning; reference. 966 3d Av., fourth bell.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By competent, experienced infant's or young child's nurse; English; Protestant; take full charge; understands all bottle foods; fine needlewoman; highest personal city references. Call, Tuesday, at 125 East 50th St., Whitford's bell.

NURSE.—By an infant's nurse; experienced and reliable; city or country; undoubted personal references. 259 West 47th St.

NURSE.—By a first-class infant's nurse; competent to take entire charge; best personal city references. 749 3d Av.

NURSE.—By middle-aged woman to take full charge of infant; good city reference. 108 West 61st St., housekeeper's bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse; will assist with other work; first-class reference. L., 92 East 14th St.

NURSE, &c.—By very neat, refined girl as nurse and assist with chamberwork or plain sewing; good city references. 226 West 59th St.

NURSE.—By young French girl as nurse to children; one year's reference. Care of Mrs. Dupreis, 318 East 13th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By competent parlormaid in first-class family, or chambermaid; city reference. [illegible] Healy's bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By Protestant girl as seamstress; would assist with other work; three years' experience with dressmaker; reference. L. A., 162 East 33d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman to do sewing by the day. Care of Mrs. Wickstrom, 300 East 73d St.

MAIDEN SEAMSTRESS.—Will wait on elderly or invalid lady; understands all kinds of family sewing; good city reference. H., Box 395, 1,269 Broadway.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class woman, who thoroughly understands her work; lady can be seen. Apply 5 Gramercy Park, from 10 to 12, Tuesday and Wednesday.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable American girl as either competent waitress or chambermaid; city references. H. C., 17 Scammel St.

WAITRESS.—As waitress and assist with chamberwork in an American family; ten years' best city reference. Call at present employer's, 59 West 74th St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl as waitress; very best city reference. 329 East 58th St. McCue's bell.

WAITRESS.—A lady would like to get a good place for her waitress, whom she can recommend. 8 East 10th St.

Miscellaneous.

A COMPETENT PERSON LIKES TO TRAVEL to Europe; children or maid; three languages; best references. Hutchinson, 155 East [illegible]th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER VALET.—French Swiss; thoroughly competent; leaves on account of family going abroad; three years same place; personal city references. Butler, 154 West 25th St.

BUTLER.—First-class; willing, obliging; good, long reference; last employer seen. L., Box 319, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly reliable young man; eight years' best city reference; is a good valet and silver cleaner. J., 157 East 33d St.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER, &c.—By respectable man and wife, no children, to take care of private house for Summer; wife first-class laundress; would do family washing if required; highly recommended. Mrs. P. Rogers, 228 East 42d St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a competent French chef in hotel, club, or restaurant; best references. H. A. M., 950 6th Av.

CHEF.—By experienced French chef; private family; best references from New York leading families. H. A. M., 950 6th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes to secure position for his man; understands his duties thoroughly; good driver; keeps things in good order; useful; willing; middle aged; attentive; sober; honest; out of town preferred. Mr. S. M. Meeker, law office, 13 Broadway, Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, carriages; 8 years' reference from last employer; city or country. J. D., Box 348 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—As coachman and gardener; single; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, horse and hand lawn mower; personal references; moderate wages. Sullivan, 230 West 67th St.

COACHMAN.—By young single man; thorough horseman; highest recommendations; country preferred. J. C., 128 West 61st St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman; nine years' reference from last place; not afraid of work; city or country. A. B., 232 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class; reference from three of the best families in New York; leaving on account of death. Hay, 43 East 50th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By first-class man; 33; single; capable of taking charge of first-class gentleman's place; thoroughly understands his business in all branches of gardening; 15 years' best references. K. S., Box 199 Times Office.

GARDENER.—Single; a gentleman wishes to recommend an experienced and responsible gardener; thoroughly understands flowers and vegetables; can take entire charge of gentleman's place. W. M., Box 195 Times Office.

GARDENER.—Married; understands growing of vegetables, flowers, and lawns, also under glass; present employer can be seen. Deitschman, 230 East 42d St.

GARDENER, &c.—By married man as gardener and florist on gentleman's place; small family; German; 18 years' experience as florist; best of reference. H. Bantsch, 105 East 108th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man, married, on gentleman's place; plain gardener; understands care of horses, cows; handy with tools; four years' reference. 165 St. Ann's Av.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paper hanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,334 3d Av.; telephone 393-79th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Competent girl as parlor maid and waitress for small family; must have excellent city references. Apply, between 9 and 1 o'clock, at 50 West 72d St.

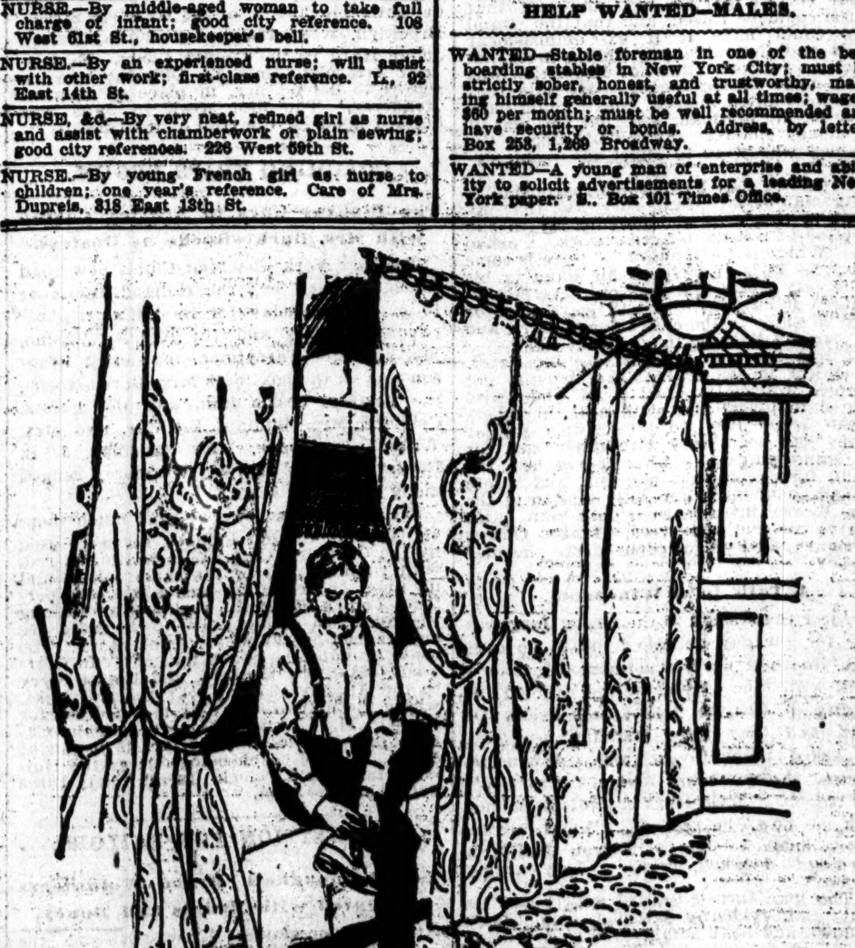
WANTED—Good cook; willing to do washing and ironing; three in family; personal reference. 47 East 53d St.

WANTED.—A competent, kind maid for an invalid lady; must be able to sew, and have personal reference. B., Box 339, 1,269 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Stable foreman in one of the best boarding stables in New York City; must be strictly sober, honest, and trustworthy, making himself generally useful at all times; wages, $60 per month; must be well recommended and have security or bonds. Address, by letter, Box 258, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.



A middle-aged gentleman who lives pretty constantly at home and is very regular in his habits relates that he is occasionally compelled to make a railway journey for a night or two, and these used to upset his usual condition of health, resulting pretty uniformly in a cold or an attack of constipation. He has found a remedy for all that, however, and nowadays before starting off he places in his vest pocket a five-cent carton of Ripans Tabules. One of these Tabules, taken as he goes to rest in the sleeper, not only induces sleep, but keeps the bowels in a healthy state and prevents the opposite result formerly so apt to be engendered by the shaking up due to an all-night ride in a railroad car. He used to know that the change of diet on such occasions, and the taking of food at untimely hours, would upset his stomach for a certainty and cause a sick headache, but to his surprise he finds that all this is obviated by the precaution of swallowing a Ripans Tabule after each meal.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, as Trustee for Nellace Brown under the will of Alexander Brown, deceased, plaintiff, against MATTHEW KELLY, ANNIE KELLY, and others, defendants.—Notice of sale.

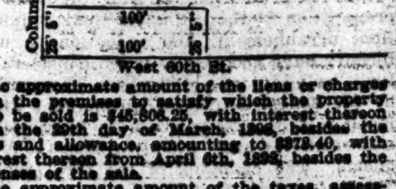
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 6th day of April, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment duly appointed, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City, County, and State of New York, on the 3d day of May, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by James L. Wells, Auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the 22d Ward of the City of New York, with the building and improvements thereon erected, known as Nos. 21 Columbus Avenue and 45 West 60th Street, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northeasterly corner of Columbus (formerly known as Ninth) Avenue and West 60th Street, and running thence northwardly along the easterly side of Columbus Avenue 25 feet 5 inches; thence eastwardly, parallel with 60th Street, and part of the way through a party wall, 100 feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Columbus Avenue, 25 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of 60th Street, and thence westwardly, along 60th Street, 100 feet to the corner aforesaid, the place of beginning. The said premises being located in Block 1,113, Section No. 4, on the Land Map of the City of New York. Together with the appurtenances.—Dated New York, April 8th, 1898.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

ADAMS & COMSTOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 36 Wall St., N. Y. City.

The premises to be sold are known as Nos. 21 Columbus Avenue and 45 West 60th Street, and the following is a diagram thereof:



The approximate amount of the liens or charges upon the property to satisfy which the property is to be sold is $45,806.25, with interest thereon from the 29th day of March, 1898, besides the costs and allowance, amounting to $372.40, with interest thereon from April 6th, 1898, besides the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens upon the property which are to be paid by the referee out of the purchase money, or allowed to the purchaser, is taxes for 1896, $642; taxes for 1897, $630; unpaid water rents for 1897, $63.10, and assessment of July 20th, 1894, $7.12, making an aggregate of $1,372.22, to which should be added the interest on said amounts, respectively.—Dated New York, April 8th, 1898.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

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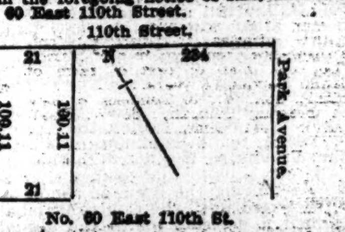
SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, New York County.—GUSTAV FALK, plaintiff, v. JAMES W. KETCHAM, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, distant two hundred and thirty-four feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of said street and Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue; thence running southerly parallel with said avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-one feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, and thence easterly along said street twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 28th, 1898.

DONALD McLEAN, Referee.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 38 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, known as Number 60 East 110th Street.



No. 60 East 110th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold is as follows: Amount due plaintiff on mortgage mentioned in the complaint, $10,358.33, with interest thereon from March 22d, 1898; costs and allowance, $343; expenses of sale, about $150; annual taxes for 1896, $160.50, with interest; annual taxes for 1897, $157.50, with interest; water rates for 1896, $25.35, with interest; water rates for 1897, $25.35, with interest. The above amounts are stated approximately pursuant to Rule 14 of the Supreme Court, First Department.—Dated New York, March 28th, 1898.

DONALD McLEAN, Referee.

m29-2aw3wT&F&a19

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Britannic, Apr. 13, Noon	Britannic, May 11, Noon
Majestic, Apr. 20, Noon	Majestic, May 18, Noon
Germanic, Apr. 27, Noon	Germanic, May 25, Noon
Teutonic, May 4, Noon	Teutonic, June 1, Noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Live-stock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, June 21, and Wednesday, July 27, according to tide, from Pier 38 N. R. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rate $60 and upward.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)

Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.

From Pier No. 42, North River, foot Morton St.

La Gascogne….April 16	La Bourgogne….May 7
La Navarre….April 23	La Touraine….May 14
La Normandie…April 30	La Gascogne….May 21

Gen. Ag'cy for U.S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Etruria, Apr. 16, 10 AM	Lucania, May 7, 2 PM
Campania, Apr. 23, 8AM	Servia, May 10, 10 AM
Umbria, Apr. 30, 10 AM	Etruria, May 14, 10 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

Direct LONDON Service.

Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.

Alexandra……April 16	Victoria……May 7
Winifreda……April 23	Boadicea……May 14

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music, Smoking and dining saloons.

SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

S. S. OBDAM……Saturday, April 16, 10 A. M.
S. S. AMSTERDAM……Sat., April 23, 10 A. M.

Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.

Sailing from Pier 39 N.R., foot of West Houston St.

MINNEWASKA……April 16

For freight and passage apply to NEW YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents, Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

EUROPE HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD. Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc. Gazette and programmes free. F. C. Clark, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu……April 30
GAELIC, via Honolulu……May 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, May 19, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu……May 28, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu……June 8, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver

TO **JAPAN AND CHINA;**

EMPRESS OF JAPAN, April 18, June 20, Aug. 22
EMPRESS OF CHINA…May 9, July 11, Sept. 12
EMPRESS OF INDIA…May 30, Aug. 1, Oct. 10

TO **HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA;**

WARRIMOO, May 5. AORANGI, June 2

Second cabin accommodations very low rates. For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

CLYDE LINE.

ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change. Superb Passenger Accommodations.

Seminole, Tues., Apr. 12	Algonquin, Tues., Apr. 19
Comanche, Fri., Apr. 15	*Seminole, Thurs., Ap. 21

*Jacksonville direct.

From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M. Descriptive literature free upon application.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast, F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Apr. 12, 10 AM

Lahn, Tu., Apr. 19, 10 AM	Kai. W. d. G. May 10, 10AM
Trave, Tu., Apr. 26, 10 AM	Lahn, Tu., May 17, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 AM	K. F'drich, May 24, 3 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Saale, Sat., Apr. 16, 10 AM	Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 AM

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

H. H. Meier……Thurs., April 21, Noon
Koenigen Luise……Thurs., April 28, Noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Aller……Apl. 16, 10 AM	Fulda……May 7, 10 AM
Werra…Apl. 23, 10 AM	Ems……May 14, 10 AM
Kai. W. II..Apr. 30, 10 AM	Aller..May 21, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

F. Bismarck, Ap. 28, 9 AM	A. Victoria, May 26, 9 AM
Columbia, May 12, 9 AM	F. Bismarck, June 2, 9 AM
Normannia, May 19, 9 AM	Columbia, June 9, 9 AM

First Cabin, $100 up; 2d Cabin, $45 up; Steerage, $30.

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Pretoria..Apr. 16, 2 PM	Penns'lv'a, May 14, Noon
Patria….Apr. 23, 7 AM	Palatia…May 21, 4 PM
Phoenicia, May 7, 4 PM	Pretoria, May 28, 10 AM

Also S. S. Russia……April 30, 2 P. M.

First cabin, $75 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun

Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 23. Round trip can be made in about 6 weeks. For further particulars apply to HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)

Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

PARIS……April 13	NEW YORK……May 4
ST. PAUL……April 20	ST. PAUL……May 11
ST. LOUIS……April 27	ST. LOUIS……May 18

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

FRIESLAND…April 13	WESTERNLAND, April 27
KENSINGTON..April 20	SOUTHWARK……May 4

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15, North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

9 1-2 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday, Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 8:25 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Montreal.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car passengers only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road and Cape Vincent.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair Car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M. *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leaves New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily, †Except Sunday, §Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †12:25 P. M., §2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) 5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, §2:00 P. M., (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 360, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 1:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after April 10, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (2:40 to Easton,) 3:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:33, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:33 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:05, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago for points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving at Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ld., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M. FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

CARS ON BROOKLYN BRIDGE

Unless the City Is Guaranteed Against Loss Mr. Whalen Will Attack the Contracts.

HE WILL DEMAND NEW TERMS

Under the Present Arrangements the Structure Does Not Pay Expenses —A Conference with the Companies to be Held.

Corporation Counsel Whalen said yesterday that unless some arrangement was reached by which the city could be guaranteed against loss he would bring suit to annul the contracts entered into between the former Trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge and the surface and elevated railroad companies. Under the existing contracts the surface railroads pay 5 cents per round trip for each car that crosses the bridge, and the elevated roads when their plans are completed will pay 12½ cents per car per round trip.

Since the contracts were made the bridge receipts have diminished almost to the vanishing point, and the tolls have run far behind the amount necessary to meet the interest on the bonds, to say nothing of the cost of maintenance. More than 100 men have been discharged from the working force of the bridge since the trolley cars took possession on Jan. 16, but despite that reduction in expenses the city is to-day operating and maintaining the bridge at a loss. Unless the contracts are broken and additional conditions imposed or a new contract made with more regard to the city's interests money will have to be raised by taxation to meet the bridge bonds.

Mr. Whalen has not yet served papers in the case, but he has had them drawn, and should the railway companies decline to accept the arguments he will present at the conference, to be held within the next few days, the suits will be begun. He said yesterday that he had no doubt the courts would annul the contracts made by the old Trustees when proof was submitted that the Trustees had neglected the interests of the city they were sworn to conserve.

Should the courts decline to accept Mr. Whalen's view of the situation and the railroad companies refuse to offer better terms than those now in force, there is a clause in the contracts which may be stretched to induce them to listen to reason. A section of the contract says that the railroad companies may "transfer cars and passengers using the cars across the bridge, &c., * * * subject, however, to the control of the Superintendent and Chief Engineer of the bridge * * *." If the Superintendent and Chief Engineer should decide that the cars may cross the bridge, say at fifteen-minute intervals, or at a mile-an-hour rate of progress, it would be within their province, and the companies would probably be ready to accede to any reasonable pecuniary terms rather than submit to such regulations.

Commissioner Shea of the Department of Bridges, however, does not expect any difficulty in inducing the managers of the railroads to be reasonable.

"An apparently grievous mistake," he said, "was made by the former Trustees in fixing the rates to be charged the railroads, and the result justifies the conclusion that a sum large enough to provide against loss to the city should have been set for the privileges granted. I am not in a position just now to say what the sum should be, and will not be able to say conclusively until the elevated railroads' cars are in operation, but that the rate can and should be increased is clear. I am hopeful that I shall be able to arrange the matter so that by an increase of the rate and a reduction of the expenses the benefit to the traveling public using the cars may not be lessened. To that end I have arranged for a conference with the representatives of the different companies. The conference will be held during the present week, and I do not doubt that some amicable understanding will be reached without serious loss to the city."

WORK ON CITY BRIDGES.

Effects of the Mayor's Order in Regard to Contracts That Involve Bond Issues.

Commissioner Shea of the Department of Bridges said yesterday that, except in the case of the new East River Bridge, the order of Mayor Van Wyck, carrying out the policy of Controller Coler, to stop work on all contract work to be paid for from bond issues, would not interfere seriously with his plans. The only other bridge in actual construction is the new one over the Harlem at Third Avenue. Work on the Willis Avenue bridge and the one crossing the Harlem from a point near One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street on the Manhattan side of the river has not been started yet, although the contracts were certified during Mayor Strong's administration.

The contractor at work on the Third Avenue Bridge has notified the department that he will finish the work and wait for the money until the city finds it convenient to pay him. The most serious effect of the Mayor's order will be on the new East River Bridge. It is said that even a temporary stoppage of work there may cost the city many thousands of dollars, through the filling in of caissons and the washing away of unfinished work.

Despite the announcement of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment that the budget for the year would not be increased beyond the absolute needs of the departments, it is expected that the Mayor will find some way to raise the $4,000,000 asked for by the East River Bridge Commissioners. Less than half that amount will be needed during the current year, and the Mayor has more than once declared that the bridge should be the first one of all the contemplated public improvements to be considered.

MISS RICHARDSON'S CASE.

Relief from Contempt Proceedings Asked for Her on the Ground that She Was Irrational.

Dellaripha Richardson, the eccentric daughter of the "spite house" owner, made application to Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, yesterday to be excused from contempt proceedings, and to have the default judgment of $400,000 against her opened. The application was based on the ground that at the time of her trouble, according to the statement of H. A. Taylor, her counsel, she acted "as a person who was irrational." Lawyer Taylor said that the friends and relatives of the woman did not wish to appeal to the Court for a commission to inquire into Miss Richardson's mental condition unless absolutely necessary, but that it would become imperative to do so if the present proceedings were pushed.

Justice Stover asked Mr. Taylor if it would not be well to have a commission appointed under the circumstances, but the latter said he did not think so, and that she had a good defense to the action. He said that much trouble had been experienced in securing Miss Richardson's signature to papers and her answers to court orders, but he had hopes that she would see the folly of her actions and behave better in the future.

Mr. Davies, who appeared for the administrator of Joseph Richardson's estate, argued against Mr. Taylor's motion, and characterized Miss Richardson as an "eccentric, obstinate, self-willed, middle-aged maiden lady," who defied the Court and its orders, and he said it was time that severe steps were used. He said that George Richardson had submitted to an examination, and as a result $240,000 worth of bonds had been found that belonged to the estate, and had been turned over to Mr. Butler, the administrator. Justice Stover reserved decision.

Policeman McAuliffe Dismissed.

Jeremiah J. McAuliffe, the policeman attached to the Eldridge Street Station, who went on a spree in the Tenderloin district several weeks ago and assaulted four women and a number of men, was yesterday discharged from the force by the Police Commissioners. He was arrested at the time and indicted for assault.

Dora Arnold Indicted.

Dora Arnold, who shot Lafayette R. Beckley, a lawyer, in his office in the Vanderbilt Building on Nassau Street on March 17 last, was indicted by a Grand Jury yesterday for assault in the first degree.

LEGAL NOTES.

ENCROACHMENT BY ADJOINING OWNER.—After the building 473 Broadway, which was constructed about forty years ago, had been recently torn down to make room for a larger building, Joseph J. Little, the owner, claimed that part of the north wall of No. 471, adjoining, encroached upon his lot, and he started to cut channels into it, upon which to rest iron beams. Then John S. Lyle and John T. Lord, the owners of No. 471, brought an action to restrain interference with that wall, which had also been built about forty years ago. The complaint alleged that plaintiffs had a right to maintain the wall as it stood, but that defendant proposed without right to remove a portion of it. In his opening on the trial, plaintiffs' counsel stated he would prove that plaintiffs having failed to obtain a preliminary injunction, Mr. Little proposed to cut into the wall, and afterward in the construction of his building, he carried it flush to the wall of plaintiffs' building, taking two inches which were in dispute, and to which he was not entitled. He admitted, however, that during the pendency of the action, defendant's building had been completed. On that ground, and because at the time of the trial no injury to plaintiffs' property was threatened or contemplated, the Court dismissed the complaint. The First Appellate Division, by Justice O'Brien, has directed a reversal, holding that what plaintiffs under the allegation of the complaint could prove and offered to prove, must be taken as proved for the purpose of determining whether the ruling was right, and assuming they could prove those allegations, the plaintiffs were entitled to relief. The fact that defendant had completed his building, in no way affected this right. Failure to get a preliminary injunction was by no means conclusive. "Taking the allegations of the complaint and the statements of counsel in his opening, as established, it would appear that defendant has appropriated a portion of the plaintiffs' property by constructing the walls of his building thereon. When jurisdiction has once attached, it is not affected by changes which occur subsequently, so long as any cause of action survives upon the facts alleged, although such changes may affect the nature and the extent of the relief to which the party may be entitled. The Court will adapt its relief to the exigencies of the case. It may order a sum of money to be paid to plaintiff and give him personal judgment therefor, when that form of relief becomes necessary in order to prevent a failure of justice, and when it is impracticable to grant the relief demanded."

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COMMISSIONS ON CONTRACT TO SELL REAL ESTATE.—St. Luke's Hospital in 1893 desiring to dispose of a large parcel of land in this city, made an arrangement with Charles A. Seymour by which he was to procure a purchaser at $2,400,000, for which he was to receive a commission of 1 per cent., or $24,000. Seymour found a purchaser in Lewis S. Samuel, but before the contract was completed, the hospital people expressed a disinclination to accept him. To remove that hesitation Seymour entered into a special agreement with regard to payment of his commission. He agreed to take $6,500, the balance of the 1 per cent. to be paid when the contract of Samuel was fulfilled. In the event of the transaction not being fulfilled Seymour waived all claims for further brokerage. The contract with Samuel was executed on June 1, 1893. He paid $50,000 at the time, $50,000 was to be paid in July, and the contract was to be carried out on Jan. 2, 1895, by the payment of $620,000, and the securing of the remainder by a purchase price mortgage. The contract between the hospital and Samuel was never performed, and on the 26th of January, 1895, was canceled by mutual consent, Seymour not being consulted in the matter. The latter then brought suit against the hospital to recover for his services in addition to the $6,500 paid him. The First Appellate Division has affirmed judgment given on the trial, on a verdict for the defendant ordered by the Court. Justice Rumsey, who gives the opinion, holds that the usual rule that a party is entitled to his commission after bringing the parties together, though either subsequently refuses to carry out the contract, was not applicable here, as the rights of the parties were fixed by the special agreement that the remainder of the commissions were to be paid when the contract with Samuel was fulfilled. The Court held that before plaintiff could recover, he was bound to show that the contract was performed, or that performance was prevented by the defendant. It was conceded that defendant was ready to perform and had a good title which it could convey. Samuel being then in default, defendant had a right to accept his act as a forfeiture of the contract on his part.

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TITLE TO REALTY.—Solomon Miller contracted to convey certain property upon East Twelfth Street, this city, to George Hornberger, for $75,000, payable part in cash, part by assuming a mortgage upon the premises to be conveyed, part by transferring a second mortgage on other premises in East Twelfth Street, and $20,000 by conveying a house and lot in Seventh Street. Hornberger, after having had Miller's title to the East Twelfth Street property examined, claimed it was not marketable, and brought suit for specific performance and damages. Miller asserted that his title was good, but the plaintiff's title to the Seventh Street property was not marketable, and demanded an affirmative judgment for $4,200 and interest. The Special Term held that defendant's title to the Twelfth Street property was good, but that plaintiff's title to the Seventh Street property was not, and that decision is now upheld by the First Appellate Division. The plaintiff's objection to the title to the Twelfth Street property was that the bequest by Helen S. Folsom, who died in 1882, of this with other property to St. John the Baptist Foundation was void or voidable, because it was of much greater value than that corporation was entitled to take. But the court holds, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, that as there was not the slightest evidence to show that this corporation was not authorized to take and hold property of the value of that conveyed to the defendant, including all the property received under Miss Folsom's will, which it had conveyed or disposed of prior to that time, in addition to what it owned at the time the will was admitted to probate, there would seem to be no doubt that a good title vested in the grantee of the corporation. The controversy as to the title to the Seventh Street property arose under the will of Catherine Donaldson, who died thirty-two years ago. By her will $2,000 was to be invested, and the interest applied to the use of her grandson, Joseph D. Dusenbury, during his life. Her residuary estate she gave to her children by name. Two of them died before their mother, and another child, who died before Mrs. Donaldson made her will, left a son, Joseph D. Dusenbury, for whom his grandmother left the $2,000 in trust. Dusenbury has not been heard from for over fifty years. The plaintiff claimed that the residuary devise was to a class, and that upon the death of two of the children the remaining members of the class took the devise, and no part of it lapsed or vested in the heirs at law. "Upon the whole case," Justice Ingraham said, "I fail to see any indication of any intention of the testatrix, either by the will itself or by the extrinsic facts proved, to justify us in refusing to give the words used in this clause of the will their ordinary legal significance. We must conclude the devise was not to a class, but to the individuals, and that upon the death of the two children of the testatrix during her lifetime, without leaving descendants, the share devised to those two children lapsed and vested in the testatrix's heirs at law. We cannot say there is any presumption upon the facts proved that Joseph D. Dusenbury was not alive at the time of the death of the testatrix, or that he has not left descendants to inherit, or made some disposition by will or otherwise of his interest in this estate. The defendant was entitled to a marketable title, and upon this evidence we do not think that this title was marketable, or that defendant should have been compelled to accept it."

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WIDOW'S DEATH BENEFIT.—When Sophie Wertheimer brought an action in the Supreme Court against the Independent Order Free Sons of Judah, to recover $500, as the widow of Edward Wertheimer, who was a member of the order at the time of his death, the defendant moved for an interpleader, because the deceased by his will had bequeathed $250 of the death benefit to his sister, Annie Blee, and she claimed that sum. The First Appellate Division has now affirmed the order of the Special Term denying the motion. By the constitution of the order, upon the death of a member $500 is to be paid to the widow of such member, but the member may by a designation, in a prescribed form, bequeath $250 of the sum to his children. Wertheimer left a widow, but no children. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, giving the opinion, holds that no risk or hazard in paying the plaintiff was made to appear. "The constitution of the order precludes any one but the widow from participating in the death benefit, unless children of the deceased may be bequeathed one-half. As the deceased left no children, the widow is absolutely entitled to the whole of the death benefit and Annie Blee's claim is clearly without any foundation."

CITY SCHOOL ESTIMATES

The Budget as Passed by the Board of Education Calls for More Than $15,000,000.

FIGURES FOR THE BOROUGHS

Delay Caused by the Difficulties Presented in Changing from the Old to the New System—The Principal Items.

The Board of Education of the City of New York met at 11 o'clock yesterday morning at its headquarters, Grand and Elm Streets, for the purpose of passing its budget for the remainder of 1898, which called for an appropriation of $10,009,189.94. The following statement shows in brief the amounts required for each borough by the budget as presented:

Manhattan and the Bronx	$5,842,852.91
Brooklyn	3,026,929.59
Queens	652,061.64
Richmond	309,047.12
Board of Education	178,288.68
Total	$10,009,189.94

The Finance Committee in its report accompanying the figures said that in the preparation of the estimates their compilation, arrangement, and reduction to uniformity have necessarily taken considerable time owing to the difficulties experienced by the School Boards of Queens and Richmond in procuring trustworthy information and statistics upon which to base their requests. The changing of the rural School Trustee system, heretofore in vogue in the territory now covered by the boroughs mentioned, so as to conform to the methods in use in a city like New York, was of itself a work of some magnitude. Some difficulty also had been experienced in connection with the Borough of Brooklyn, the business of its School Board having been conducted on different lines from those followed in New York.

Board of Estimate Thanked.

In view of the amount of work involved in the preparation and compilation of the estimates and the consequent necessary delay in the final presentation, partial apportionments had heretofore been made through the courtesy of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Controller, and for this courtesy the committee expresses its appreciation and thanks.

Among the requirements in the various boroughs for the remainder of the year are the following: For salaries of teachers in the public schools and of supervisors of special branches—Manhattan and the Bronx, $3,878,818.30; Brooklyn, $2,121,960.21; Queens, $375,502.50; Richmond, $146,655.01. Salaries of janitors in public schools—Manhattan and the Bronx, $274,582.74; Brooklyn, $120,343.24; Queens, $20,075.61; Richmond, $18,578.18. Salaries of officers, clerks, and other employes of the Board of Education, $105,086.69. For fuel—Manhattan and the Bronx, $121,402.81; Brooklyn, $81,849.25; Queens, $35,846.75; Richmond, $10,000. For supplies—Manhattan and the Bronx, $457,941.81; Brooklyn, $169,526.61; Queens, $72,750; Richmond, $23,000. General repairs—Manhattan and the Bronx, $467,893.82; Brooklyn, $184,337.54; Queens, $45,720; Richmond, $47,000. For corporate schools—Manhattan and the Bronx, $125,000; Brooklyn, $37,000. For lectures—Manhattan and the Bronx, $47,857.97; Queens, $150. For sites for new buildings—Manhattan and the Bronx, $100,000.

The several items of the provisional budget were discussed, and then the entire report was adopted.

A communication was received from Mayor Van Wyck, calling the attention of the board to the opinion of Corporation Counsel Whalen in regard to the condition of the city's debt, and asking that no contracts requiring the issue of bonds be made by the board until the Controller shall have obtained a decision as to the actual state of the city's finances.

Request for New Buildings.

Commissioner Taft, who wishes to enlarge the school facilities in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, asked that the sum of $4,389,000 be added to the estimates for 1898, to enable the board to complete the buildings authorized by the Legislature and the old Board of Education, and also for the completion of the new Hall of Education, for the purchase of new school sites, and for the heating and furnishing of additional schools. Mr. Taft said that the schools for the erection of which the Legislature last year had authorized an issue of $10,000,000 of bonds were more needed now than they were then. The other Commissioners were of the same opinion, and the amount asked for by Mr. Taft was added to the estimate.

Then Commissioner Swanstrom of Brooklyn asked for $25,000 for lectures in that borough's schools, but, as that had not been asked for in the estimates, it was not allowed. Commissioner Swanstrom, however, secured $20,000 for the addition to Erasmus Hall High School, and then he asked that $1,000,000 be added to the board's estimates for new schools in the Borough of Brooklyn. His request was adopted, after some discussion. These additions bring up the total estimate for this year to over $15,000,000.

The following Deputy Superintendents of School Buildings were appointed: W. C. Haskell, Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, salary $3,500; F. A. Collins, Borough of Queens, salary $3,000.

The Trustees of the College of the City of New York, who are also members of the Board of Education, held a meeting and passed a resolution asking the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to set aside the sum of $575,000 for the erection of the new City College.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment will consider the estimate at its meeting, at 11 o'clock this morning.

HEARINGS ON CITY BILLS.

The Mayor Considers More than a Dozen of Them—His Decision Indicated in Only One Case.

Mayor Van Wyck gave public hearings yesterday on more than a dozen local bills passed by the last Legislature. In only one instance did he give any indication of the course he intended to pursue. He promised to sign Senator Guy's bill to permit the Board of Education to open the schools as playgrounds during the Summer months if the Board of Education requested him to do so. During the hearing on Senator Tibbits's bill to provide piers for the canal barges, when Elbridge T. Gerry said the bill was unnecessary and an interference with the city officers and should not be permitted to become law, the Mayor smiled and remarked that the bill was not law yet.

"It may not have better fortune than the majority of the bills submitted to me last week," he said. "I vetoed eighteen out of nineteen of them."

Mr. Tibbits's bill was to give to canal boats the exclusive use of Piers 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and part of 9, East River, during certain portions of each year. The old Dock Board reserved the piers for the canal boats by resolution, but under the new charter the Department of Docks and Ferries has full discretion in the matter, and has already leased three of the piers, one to the Erie Railroad and two to a steamship company trading with Havana. Senator Cantor, Erastus Wiman, and Assemblyman Farley appeared for the bill, and W. H. Harris, as owner and representative of owners of the piers, appeared against it.

Senator Guy's bill amending the law to provide that in the three months during which the schools are closed they may be used for "recreation and other public purposes" was favored by Senator Guy, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, "Abe" Hummel, and Miss Williams. No one appeared in opposition. Senator Guy presented a resolution approving the bill passed by the Board of Education, and the Mayor said if the board would write him a letter asking him to sign the bill he would sign it.

Senator Ford appeared in favor of a bill permitting a change of motive power on the transverse railroad in Central Park, and declared that horse cars were out of date.

Senator Page and Senator Wray appeared for two bills providing that any person who has served two years as a Police Justice is eligible to appointment as a City Magistrate. James W. Ridgway, who served three terms as District Attorney of Kings County, assisted Senator Wray in explaining the Brooklyn measure to the Mayor. No one appeared in opposition.

Both measures are understood to be favored by Tammany Hall, but committees representing the City Club and other independent bodies have petitioned Gov. Black to veto them should the Mayor approve them.

Upholstery Dep't.
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400 pairs, Fancy Muslin Curtains, — centres striped, figured or dotted, — frilled edge,
$1.00 per pair.

Novelty Curtains,—of heavy English Bobbinette, with lace insertion and 5½ inch lace edged frill,—48 inches wide, 3 yards long,
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Furniture Slip Covers, made of Irish or German linen. Imported Cotton Damask, English Dimity, English and French Cretonne, — finest quality at moderate prices.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

THE CITY WORKS SCANDAL

Brooklyn Grand Jury Members Make Emphatic Charges of Attempted Bribery.

FOREMAN EDWARDS'S STORY

He Declares That F. G. Isles, Secretary of the Body, Acted as a Go-Between and Offered Money To His Colleagues.

Sensations in the city works scandal in Brooklyn follow hard upon each other. The indictment of a Police Commissioner, an ex-City Works Commissioner, and several other officials, the reported suicide of a Grand Juror, and the confession and sentence of one of the members of the ring were followed yesterday by definite and emphatic charges by two of the members of the Grand Jury which found the indictments that bribes were offered them.

When Henry D. Ohlsen was reported to have committed suicide last month it was strongly intimated that he had been driven to desperation by men who had offered him bribes. His son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hild, said that mysterious notes, written in a disguised hand and inclosed in common yellow envelopes, were repeatedly shoved under the door of his house, commanding him to meet the writers at places not definitely named, and sometimes named as "You Know." Ohlsen had been much worried by these letters, one of which made an appointment with him for the very night on which his dead body was found in the office of his factory.

Late last night it was reported in Brooklyn that the District Attorney's office was investigating a rumor that Ohlsen did not commit suicide, but was murdered by persons who were afraid he would expose their attempts to bribe him. It was declared that strong circumstantial evidence had been found in support of this theory, and that arrests were likely to be made within a few days.

It was reported further that the District Attorney's office was in possession of the names of several prominent Republicans who raised a fund of $20,000 to bribe the Grand Jury, and that a complete exposure of the transaction was imminent.

Foreman Edwards Talks.

Thomas E. Edwards, foreman of the March Grand Jury, yesterday made a statement in which he detailed the alleged attempts to bribe him and other members of the Grand Jury. He charged that Frederick G. Isles, the secretary of the body, acted as the go-between, and offered money which had been given him for the purpose by outsiders. His statement was corroborated by Charles Schott, another member of the Grand Jury, but Mr. Isles emphatically denied the truth of their statements.

Mr. Edwards said that on March 15, at 9:30 A. M., Isles came to his office and told him that he had been drinking the previous night with a number of well-known politicians. "He said," continued Mr. Edwards, "that certain parties had told him that $20,000 could be raised, and that the Grand Jury could have it if ex-Commissioner Willis and Commissioner Philips were not indicted. I asked him what disposition was to be made of the money. He said that $5,000 he wanted himself, that I could have $5,000 as the foreman, and that the rest of the money could be divided up among the jurymen who were to effect the result desired.

"I realized that I had some responsibility as foreman of the Grand Jury, and that my duties in this case undoubtedly lay in the direction of a little detective work. I asked him, 'Where is the money?' 'Here is some of it,' he said, and placed his hand in his inside vest pocket and took out several one-hundred-dollar bills. 'I will leave this for you,' he said, 'in the closet down stairs, and you can get it there if you want it.'

"I told the man I would see him later. My object in telling him that was to get as much information as I could, and I also wanted to investigate with other members of the Grand Jury, to see whether similar means had been used with other men for the same purpose. After I reached the Grand Jury room that morning, and before we had commenced our daily session in the City Works investigation, this man came over to me and whispered, 'I fixed Ohlsen all right, and I've got some of the sheenies fixed.'

A Talk in a Wineroom.

"After the session of the Grand Jury was over for the day he asked me to go over to A. Smith & Co.'s wineroom and take a drink with him. I had moved over to the vicinity of Charles Schott and Frank De Mott, and they were standing near me. He asked them to go, also. When we reached the wineroom I said, 'Why don't you treat?' 'Well, I haven't got the money with me now,' he replied. 'Where are all those hundred-dollar bills you had this morning?' I asked, with a look at my friends.

"The man turned toward Schott and De Mott, and, evidently satisfied, said, 'Let's sit down and have a talk over this. I have something to tell you.' We went and sat down at a table. The man said he would like very much to know just how the Grand Jury stood on the matter of the indictments. We all said we didn't know. Then he told us that $20,000 had been raised for the exoneration of Willis and Phillips, $5,000 for himself, $5,000 for me, $1,000 for Schott and $1,000 for De Mott, and he added, 'I fixed the old man (meaning Ohlsen) and some others.'"

Mr. Edwards says that at this point Isles made some insinuations regarding Assistant District Attorney Clarke. "Mr. Schott," he continued, "jumped to his feet in great indignation. He said in an excited way: 'Any man who says that John Clarke could be fixed deliberately lies. I have known him for a great many years, and under no circumstances would he listen to such talk. I don't want to hear any more of this, and I think the best thing you can do is to shut up and get right out of here.'

"Mr. Schott left the table in considerable anger, saying: 'I think this is a darned outrage, and I consider it my duty to inform the District Attorney of the matter the very first chance I get.' This frightened Isles. I tried to catch Mr. Schott's eye and kicked him several times to hint that it would be better for him to listen to what the man had to say than ruin all our chances of getting to the bottom of the thing by scaring Isles. Mr. Schott, however, was so indignant that he left the table, and would have left the room if I had not followed him and detained him. Isles then said he had been off on a drunk, and did not know what he had said.

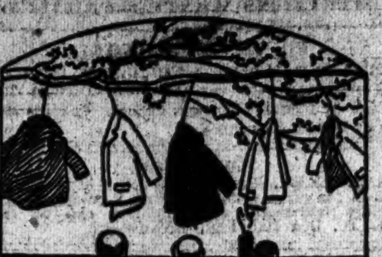
Showed the Money Again.

"But a little while afterward he showed me the money again in Mr. Smith's private room. When I asked him if he could get the stuff immediately, or words to that effect, he took the money out of his vest pocket again, and tossing a roll of bills in his hand, said: 'Here's some of it now.' After a little conversation, he left. Mr. De Mott, Mr. Schott, and myself then talked the matter over, but Mr. De Mott had to go home before we arrived at a conclusion. Mr. Schott and I finally concluded that as we had heard so much of this corruption it would be desirable to see just how the jury stood the next day. This was done, but as the transactions in the Grand Jury room are secret, I do not care to say what was done there.

"Next day Isles came to me and said that he had been drinking heavily, that he was much worried about himself and his family, and that what he had done was because of his drinking. At the time, however, that these incidents occurred, so far as we could see, he was perfectly sober. The following day we had another talk with Mr. Isles, and tried to find out how matters were, but he would not tell us. He was much frightened, and said he feared detectives were following him."

Mr. Schott said: "I corroborate Mr. Edwards's statement in every detail. I regret that it may be necessary to disclose the intermediary's name, because of the suffering it may bring upon those who are innocent and who are connected with him. But I must corroborate and sustain the truthfulness of what Mr. Edwards has stated in every particular."

Mr. Isles denied Edwards's story emphatically. He said the charge was a great surprise to him, and he could not understand how Edwards and Schott could make it. He said he intended to investigate the matter.



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Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

COOMBS GETS A STAY.

The ex-Coroner of Kings County Admitted to Bail in $10,000.

Justice Hirschberg of the Supreme Court yesterday granted a certificate of reasonable doubt in the case of ex-Coroner Edward B. Coombs of Kings County, who was recently convicted of holding bogus inquests and sentenced by Justice Keogh to pay $500 fine and serve nineteen months in the Kings County Penitentiary. The application was made to Justice Hirschberg, at Newburg.

The order acts as a stay, and Coroner Coombs was admitted to bail in $10,000. His sureties are ex-Sheriff Buttling and Helen M. Coombs, his sister-in-law.

Peterson Pleaded Not Guilty.

John O. Peterson was arraigned yesterday before Judge Hurd in the Kings County Court to plead to two indictments charging him with murder in the first degree. He pleaded not guilty to both. On March 15 Peterson shot Mrs. Leonora Faulkner and Henry Matthew Pole at 303 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, where Peterson and the woman lived. Pole died the following day and Mrs. Faulkner lingered until April 2. John U. Shorter is assigned for the defense.

Mrs. Place Will Be Tried in June.

Mrs. Martha Place, who killed her stepdaughter Ida Feb. 7, at 598 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned yesterday before Judge Hurd in the County Court. Ex-District Attorney James W. Ridgway was assigned to defend her, in place of Howard McSherry. The first week in June was decided upon for the trial of the case.

COACHING TRIPS BEGUN.

The Pioneer Goes to Ardsley Casino with Mrs. Burke-Roche as Hostess.

The New York Coaching Club's new road coach, Pioneer, left the Holland House at 10 A. M. yesterday for its initial trip between this city and the Ardsley Casino, just south of Tarrytown. Frederick Bronson was on the box, with Mrs. Burke-Roche, the hostess, beside him, and the guests, Col. and Mrs. William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, Miss Randolph, J. B. Roosevelt, and C. W. Wetmore, ranged along the other seats.

The coach is a new one, and much more stylish than the old Pioneer, formerly used by the Coaching Club. It is white and red, with running gear of the same colors, and its lines, the coaching men agree, are perfect. The names of the various places along the route where stops are to be made are emblazoned on the sides of the coach. The route brought the coach through Van Cortlandt, Hastings, Yonkers, and Dobbs Ferry to the Ardsley Casino, near the golf links, where the arrival each day is scheduled for 12:45 P. M. Luncheon is served in the Casino, and the homeward start is begun at 3:15 P. M., the coach being due at the Holland House at 6 o'clock. In all, thirty-three horses will be used.

RECOGNITION FOR SAILORS.

La Champagne's Brave Volunteers Presented with Medals and Money.

Lieut. Commander Unsworth and the eight seamen of the French liner La Champagne, who put off in a boat in search of succor when the steamer was disabled off the Newfoundland Banks, yesterday received recognition of their services. Jules Aubry of the Hotel Martin, through French Consul Charpentier, presented to them purses aggregating $2,500, and the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique presented each man with a gold medal.

To Lieut. Unsworth also was given a gold chronometer by a committee of La Champagne's passengers, through Consul Charpentier, and each of the other members of the lifeboat's crew received a sum of money from the same source.

For Stealing Washington's Watch.

Charles F. Thompson, who was arrested for stealing from Miss Anna M. D. Mitchell, a great-grandniece of George Washington, a gold watch which was presented to Washington by Lafayette, was indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday for grand larceny. There are at least half a dozen charges of larceny against him.

Dress Goods.

Canvas Cloth, Etamine Suiting, Basket Weave, Hammock and Mexican Net,
50 cts.
per yard,
former prices $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 & $2.00 yard.

Silk and Wool English Check Suiting,
50 cts.

English Cheviot, light and medium colors,
65 cts.,
formerly $1.25.

Scotch Mixtures and Heather Suitings,
$1.00,
formerly $1.75.

Jacquard Covert Suiting and Fancy Mixtures,
75 cts.,
former price $2.25.

Homespun, Golf and Cycle Suitings,
65 cts.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Tuesday, April 12th.

Corsets.

Z. Z. Corsets,
Long waist, newest shape, in white, ecru, pink, blue and lavender,
$1.85,
value $3.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

DR. BRIGGS WITHDRAWS.

His Letter to the Presbytery of New York Promptly Acted Upon—General Assembly Commissioners.

All relations between the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs, ex-President of Union Theological Seminary, and the Presbyterian Church were finally terminated yesterday, when the Presbytery of New York, acting upon a letter from Dr. Briggs, struck his name from its roll of members. The letter from Dr. Briggs was read to the Presbytery by the Rev. Dr. Birch, Stated Clerk, and was as follows:

> New York, 120 West 93d Street,
> March 28, 1898.
>
> Moderator, Ministers, and Elders of the Presbytery of New York.
>
> Dear Brethren: After long and careful reflection, I have decided to sever my connection with the Presbytery of New York, and more especially with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. I withhold the reasons for this decision in the interests of peace and quietness. I may simply say that I have remained under your jurisdiction as long as I could do so with a good conscience. I desire to act in all charity toward all my brethren, and, so far as possible, relieve them from responsibilities for my action. Therefore, I do now withdraw from the jurisdiction of the Presbytery of New York, and I hold myself free to unite with that part of the holy Catholic Church into which God in His grace calls me. Yours respectfully,
>
> C. A. BRIGGS.

The Rev. Dr. George Alexander moved that in view of this communication the name of Dr. Briggs be erased from the rolls and a report be sent to the General Assembly, and this motion prevailed. There was considerable opposition, however, some members maintaining that, as Dr. Briggs was under suspension by the General Assembly, that body ought to deal with him directly. It was held by the Presbytery that according to the rules of procedure, it had no alternative, but must act upon the communication.

Dr. Briggs declined to discuss his letter with reporters, saying that he wished to do nothing to arouse feeling and disturb the peace. He said he did not know how long it would be before he can become a regularly ordained minister in the Episcopal Church.

The Presbytery yesterday elected as Moderator the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw of the West End Church. He had no opposition. Dr. Shaw led the movement in the Presbytery, which several months ago resulted in making its sessions secret. An attempt was made yesterday to throw open the doors to reporters and others, but it was defeated.

The Rev. David Stuart Dodge presented the annual report of the Committee on Temperance, which dealt with the charges recently made by The Voice against Princeton and Yale. The report warmly commended these colleges for the high stand they have taken in regard to temperance, and deprecated the unwarranted attacks made upon them. The report was approved without opposition.

The Presbytery elected the following Commissioners to the General Assembly, which will meet at Winona, Ind., on the third Thursday in May: Ministers—The Rev. Dr. John R. Davies, the Rev. Dr. W. C. Roberts, the Rev. Dr. W. L. Moore, the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Stoddard, the Rev. Charles P. Mallory, the Rev. Dr. Francis Brown, and the Rev. George Nixon; Elders—Silas B. Brownell, Henry W. Jessup, George E. Sterry, John E. Parsons, Thomas S. Strong, Oscar E. Boyd, and Rush Taggart.

The Rev. Dr. Robert R. Booth, John J. McCook, William E. Magie, and James Yearance were elected Trustees of the Presbytery of the Class of 1901.

The Rev. Stephen W. Richter was dismissed to the Presbytery of Washington City, and the Rev. Robert H. Herron to the Presbytery of Hudson.

The various standing committees were re-elected to serve for three years, changes in them being few.

AMUSEMENTS.

COLUMBUS ELITA PROCTOR OTIS OLIVER TWIST.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Every Eve'g & Sat. Mat. The Great Comic Opera Success "THE LITTLE LAMBS."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE 23d St. and 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES.

Herald Sq. Thea. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15 RICE'S NEW PRODUCTION. MONTE CARLO.

BASEBALL—NEW YORK (League team) vs. Rochester (East. L'g'e.) Polo Grounds To-day, 3:30.

When we do your tailoring there will be no disappointments.

The fabric will be right, cut right, fit right and the price will be a third less than you are used to paying for such service.

We think we do the best work in New York and we want our customers to think so too.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO. Broadway, Corner 13th, Corner Canal, Near Chambers.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
ORATORIO SOCIETY
WALTER DAMROSCH..Conductor
FESTIVAL
in commemoration of founding of Society in 1873 by DR. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH.
FIRST CONCERT TO-NIGHT AT 8.
"SULAMITH"..........Dr. Leopold Damrosch and the choral numbers sung at first concert, 1873.
Second Concert: Wednesday Evg., April 13, at 8.
"DAMNATION OF FAUST"........Berlioz
Third Concert: Friday Afternoon, April 15, at 2.
"ST. CHRISTOPHER".......Horatio Parker (New—First Time.)
Fourth Concert: Saturday Evg., April 16, at 8.
"ELIJAH"........................Mendelssohn
SOLOISTS:
Mmes. Gadski, Juch, Jennie Patrick Walker, Stein, and others; Messrs. Evan Williams, Ffrangcon Davies, Bushnell, Heinrich, and others.
Reserved seats, etc., 75 cts. to $2, now on sale.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Twice daily, at 2 and 8:15 P. M.

Buffalo Bill's Wild West
and Congress of Rough Riders of the World.
COL. CODY'S GREATEST SUCCESS.
Mammoth Garden Always Crowded.
Prices: 25., 50c., 75c., $1. Boxes $9 and $12.

DALY'S Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2.
MISS REHAN'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
To-night, The Country Girl.
Miss Rehan as Peggy.
Also this evening, Lilli Tse.
To-morrow, As You Like It.
Miss Rehan as Rosalind.
*Souvenirs on Wednesday eve.
MISS REHAN'S Last Matinée TO-MORROW.
MISS REHAN as ROSALIND.
Friday evening, LA POUPEE.

PROCTOR'S 23D ST. CONTINUOUS
Refined Vaudeville, Noon to 11. 25c., 50c.
THE MARVELOUS AMERICAN
BIOGRAPH.
Splendid War Views. Gen. Lee, Maine Wreck, President McKinley, &c. Great Enthusiasm!
FRED HALLEN AND MOLLIE FULLER, Mme. Rombello, Jones, Grant and Jones. 30 others.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38. Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
GRAND DOUBLE BILL.
5TH MONTH. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 80 ARTISTS. BILLEE TAYLOR
I PAGLIACCI IN ENGLISH.
ENTIRE HOUSE 25c., 50c., 75c. WED. MAT., 25c. SAT. MAT., 25c., 50c.
TO FOLLOW—CARMEN (IN ENGLISH.)

LYCEUM 4th Av. and 23d St. Begins at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.........Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat. at 2:15
KELCEY-SHANNON COMPANY
in the new play by Clyde Fitch,
THE MOTH and the FLAME

WALLACK'S Evenings, 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2.
THE BOSTONIANS
In the ever Popular Opera, ROBIN HOOD.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
Caron & Herbert, Binns & Binns, Willis P. Sweatnam, Canfield & Carleton, Lewis & Ernest, Lotta Gladstone, Letta & Minni. Many others.

EDEN Musee THE WORLD IN WAX
Hungarian Band Concerts.
PASSION PLAY
Afternoons at 3; Evenings at 9.
New list War Scenes at 2, 5, 8 P. M.

BIJOU To-night—Benefit For Maine Fund THE OLD COAT.
—SILVER SOUVENIRS.—

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 23d St. and 4th Av.
73D ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS.
Open from March 28 to May 14.
ADMISSION..............25c

EMPIRE THEATRE. Ev'gs 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY.
Every evening. Saturday Matinée. The Conquerors
To-morrow Mat., "Under the Red Robe."

5TH AV. THEATRE, Broadway and 28th St. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2.
MRS. FISKE
In Two New Plays, LOVE FINDS THE WAY and A BIT OF OLD CHELSEA.

Broadway Theatre. Evg., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2.
LAST WEEK of the HIGHWAYMAN
TO-MORROW NIGHT, Solid Silver Souvenirs.
April 18—Russell, Fox, D'Angelis Opera Co.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE,
BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
CROWDED ALL THE TIME.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH.
EVENINGS AT 8:15. SAT. MAT. AT 2:15.
SOUSA'S NEW OPERA, THE BRIDE-ELECT.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
HENRY MILLER Mats. Wed. and Sat.
THE MASTER.
Evgs., 8:25. Mats. 2:15.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way.
MAUDE ADAMS Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
THE LITTLE MINISTER.

OLYMPIA Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. Wed. Mat., 25c., 50c.
PRIMROSE & WEST'S Big Minstrel Jubilee.
Prices, $1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c. Boxes, $3, $5, $6, $8.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Adm., 50c. Mat. Sat.
"AU BAIN" Introducing ADELE RITCHIE, and 15 other big Foreign Vaudeville Acts.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST WEEK and in NEW EASTER DRESS.
THE GIRL FROM PARIS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
"THE WHITE HEATHER"
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

Manhattan. BROADWAY & 33D ST. Mat. To-morrow.
WAY DOWN EAST.

CASINO! Walter Jones & Great Co. Engagement Extended to Apr. 23.
IN GAY N.Y. IN PREPARATION: "THE LADY SLAVEY."

HARLEM Opera House. E. H. SOTHERN. To-night & Wed. LADY OF LYONS. Thurs., Fri., Sat. Mat. & Eve. Lord Chumley.